

sergeant and six men to surrender. Some parleying took place, and Mr O'Brien and his party not succeeding in gaining over the men, or in inducing them to surrender, promised to return the following day. On Saturday, the 29th ult. the first 'overt act' fairly took place. About 4000 or 5000 insurgents encountered a small body of police under Mr Blake, the county inspector, and at first the overwhelming force of the insurgents compelled the little band of the constabulary to retire. They secured their retreat in a small house on the borders of the common of Boulagh, near Ballinagerry, which, having fortified the insurgents advanced headed by O'Brien. He called upon the beleagued to surrender, which was answered by a volley from their muskets, which killed several of the insurgents. Dillon was, it is confidently stated, wounded in both legs. The Roman catholic clergyman arrived at the scene of strife whilst this was going on, and implored the people to abstain from acts of violence. O'Brien is said, incited the people to set fire to the house or pull it down, but not being seconded, he appeared disgusted with the command. mounted a policeman's horse, and took the direction towards Urlingford. By this time a large body of regular troops, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, came pouring in from all quarters, the insurgents had disappeared, and the military bivouacked on the field. Various statements have been put forth tending to show that O'Brien is scarcely in a state of sanity, his dress and deportment being altogether such as to justify this belief.

The intelligence of the appearance of Mr O'Brien in open arms against the Government created deep sorrow and alarm. The utter disproportion of strength to cope with the authorities, the want of money, commissariat and supplies; the absence of all organization and resources, showed the whole affair from the beginning, to be utterly hopeless. From England a continued stream of forces, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, poured immediately into Ireland, and an immense fleet of war steamers encircled the whole coast. The Felon, Na'ion, and other papers were seized, the types carried away, and effectual steps taken to prevent their reappearance. Nine counties were further proclaimed under the Arms Act, including Kerry, Galway, and seven baronies in Cork county, Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, and eight baronies in King's county; Westmeath, Louth, and four baronies in Cavan; Farney, in Monaghan, two baronies in Armagh, and the barony of Newry, in the county of Down. Meantime, numerous arrests have been made in Dublin and in various counties. Patrick O'Higgins, the leader of the Dublin Chartists was the first person sent to Kilmalham gaol, on a charge of high treason.

From the latest advices from the disturbed districts of Ballygarry, where General Macdonald has established his head quarters, every thing continues peaceable, with the general impression that the moment the troops were withdrawn dissatisfaction would again show itself. O'Brien is supposed by the most cool-headed people, writing from the spot, to be concealed in some of the mines of the neighborhood of his late exploits.

Viscount Hardinge arrived at Dublin on Tuesday, and would, if necessary, assume the special command of the forces in Ireland, which now amounts to at least fifty thousand men. He was expected to leave Dublin for the south on Thursday. A considerable quantity of arms has been seized at Nenagh. The search for arms appears to be carried on with undiminished vigour, and Carrick on Suir, and Carrick Begs, two spots which were the very focus of sedition, have yielded to stern necessity—all their arms have been seized. The same resolution to carry out the intentions of the government appears to prevail in all parts of the country, and in a week or ten days from this time all the country will be disarmed.

It is quite evident from all that has occurred that the movement has totally failed. The most sanguine of the confederates must now be aware that there never existed the smallest chance of successfully coping with the British arms. Now that it is all over virtually, might it not be more prudent for the leaders of public opinion in Ireland to turn the direction of their countrymen's minds into another channel—the course of honest industry—and thereby propitiate the government to show clemency to the men whose lives are jeopardized?

Our readers will remember that the committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the causes of the commercial distress of last year, made a report a short time ago, in which it passed a qualified approval of the Bank Act of 1844, which, in its opinion had prevented the distress from being more extensive than it actually was. The committee of the House of Lords has now pronounced its opinion upon the same subject, and has arrived at a different conclusion from the committee of the Commons. The Lords ascribe the late distresses as arising chiefly from the great importation of grain—consequent upon the failure of our own crops, the excessive railway speculations of 1845 and 1846, the failure of the cotton crop, the undue and speculative extension of trade in the East, which were aggravated by the operation of the Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845; and the Committee considers that the Bank Act of 1844 actually increased the pressure and produced the panic of October, 1847.

Our Parliamentary intelligence this week is of subordinate interest. The sugar Duties were finally settled on Monday evening by the adoption of a new schedule. Refined sugar will not be allowed to be made in bond for home consumption, the difficulties attending such a course having been found insuperable.

The army estimates have been passed, and the business of the session is being brought to a close, several desultory debates have taken place upon Irish affairs, which however, have had no practical result. It is now said that the session will terminate on Saturday, the 19th instant.

According to the German Parliament progresses in assuming, if not actually in exercising, the central authority over the Empire, the merchants of Great Britain are beginning to feel the great importance which attaches to their proceedings with regard to commerce. It was reported last week, and indeed the rumour gained such credit as to be mentioned in the House of Commons, that some serious alteration of duties was meditated by the Germans, which would have the effect of prohibiting the importation of cotton yarn and some cotton manufactures from England. The Government denied that any such measure had been adopted; but we have heard the rumour repeated from more than one quarter. We should deeply regret if the first commercial act of the incipient German empire should be one of a retrograde policy. But if Germany should follow the example of Belgium and France, and commence a system of prohibitory duties on the one hand, whilst her exports are to be encouraged by large bounties or drawbacks on the other, it would indeed prove a most unfortunate issue of all the efforts which have been made of late years to establish a sound system of free trade in Europe. Amongst the liberal party in Germany it cannot be concealed that the leaders have a great bias in favor of a restrictive policy; and when it is considered that one of the main objects of the German Union is to create a mercantile and state navy, with a flag, it certainly appears a very short-sighted policy to limit the circle of demand for their own manufactures, which must inevitably arise from an increase of prices. We are glad to hear that Lord Cowley is to proceed to Frankfort to represent British interest, and we hope his wise counsels will prevail respecting the establishment of a judicious system of trade, as well as regards many political measures which are pregnant with the most alarming consequences to Europe if persevered in.

The National Assembly of Paris has planted a deadly blow to communism. By an almost unanimous vote of censure of M. Proudhon's plan of seizing one-third of the income of the landlords, the mover having only one supporter in the Assembly, his scheme was declared an odious attack on the principles of public morality; a flagrant violation of the rights of property, the basis of social order; that it encouraged informers, and was an appeal to the vilest passions; and that as an outline of it has tarnished the revolution of February, by making it an accomplice of the theories he has developed in the tribune, and the Assembly passed to the order of the day. So that, in other words the dogma of "Liberty, fraternity, and equality," pronounced by the February revolution, has been declared a delusion by a majority of 691 members to 2! This difficulty being now removed, France has a fresh path open to her. In the meantime however, European affairs have seriously changed since February. It will be seen that after four days hard fighting, the Austrians have gained a decisive victory over the Piedmontese, and have passed to the right bank of the Mincio, spreading the greatest alarm throughout Lombardy. The provisional Government at Milan, panic-struck, has sent a deputation to General Cavaignac imploring French intervention by sea and land. We are deeply afraid that the Dictator of France will be compelled to yield assent. But the Austrian power is now in a very different position to what it was before the election of the Archduke John to the virtual sovereignty of Germany. If the Frankfort Parliament could declare that it would view the continuance of the blockade of Trieste by Charles Albert as a declaration of war against all Germany, it will probably regard French intervention in Italy with similar jealousy—and if the French army passes the Alps, it can only be considered a declaration of war against Germany. Besides, it is not likely that Russia will stand with her arms folded whilst these changes are going on, we therefore feel the deepest apprehension for the peace of Europe.

Whilst we are writing, the satisfactory rumour reaches us, upon the authority of the London Globe newspaper, that the intervention which the Piedmontese have so imprudently asked has been prudently declined by General Cavaignac. This report, if it be confirmed, will remove a load of anxiety from our minds respecting the general development of events in Europe. General Cavaignac, it is said, has pointed out to the envoys sent to him from Milan, the expediency of settling the affairs of Italy by negotiation, and Charles Albert, whose ambition we have blamed from the first will do well to listen in time to the propositions made to him a short time ago by Austria.

The opinions which we have thought it our duty, reluctantly, to put forth, respecting the patched up truce between the Danes and the Germanic Confederation, have been fully verified. General Wrangel flatly refuses to sign the armistice for three months—the temporary truce expired on the 24th ult. and the war has been renewed with vigour on both sides. The minister of foreign affairs in Berlin has issued official notice of the fact to the merchants and shipowners, and doubtless, the other powers will do the same. The provisional government in the Duchies, with the utmost effrontery attempt to throw the responsibility of the renewal of the war on the Danes, declare the Duchies belong inseparably to Germany, and that they must conquer or fall. We see no present chance of extrication from the

calamities which must ensue from this unfortunate issue of the negotiations.

The attitude assumed by the central power of Germany, indicates a state of things which makes us tremble for the future. Whilst on the one hand the king of Prussia is making an obsequious, if not an abject, acknowledgment of dependence on the Imperial power of Frankfort, there is an evident excitement created at Berlin amongst the people, who parade the streets, linked arm-in-arm, singing the parody, 'We will be Prussians.' The German cockade has been thrown away by three out of four, and many other things portend a reaction.

Representations continue to be poured in from all parts of Germany, especially from Prussia, petitioning the Frankfort parliament to adopt prohibitory laws with regard to commerce, and very little doubt seems to exist but that regulations of a restrictive tendency will be the commercial policy of Germany.

In Italy the scene has seriously changed. We may indeed say, in one word, that the Piedmontese army has received a most signal defeat, it is said to be quite disorganized, and all the ambitious hopes of Charles Albert are demolished.

The news from Morocco is that the people are again raising in insurrection.

Business generally has been dull during the past week. The rebellious movements going forward in Ireland, together with the critical state of affairs in several parts of the Continent, have caused an uneasy feeling; but the former of these causes has now in a great degree, given way, and public confidence is beginning to prevail, from the knowledge that the efficient measures adopted by the Government are sufficiently extensive to crush any wild attempt at insurrection.

Conflicting rumours prevail as to the extent of the Potato disease. The damage which has been done is, however, but partial, and hopes are entertained that, with a continuance of the fine weather which has prevailed during the last few days, any loss sustained by the rot will only be partial, and fully met by the quantity and quality of the Grain crops which are represented as being very encouraging all over the country.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts manifest but little improvement.

It is now said that the result of the interview between the Envoys from Italy and General Cavaignac, is, that France will endeavour to come to an understanding with England, in the first instance, to offer the joint mediation of both countries to Charles Albert and Austria.

Lamarine is not compromised in any of the outbreaks.

During the past few weeks the subject of Emigration seems to have occupied no ordinary share of public and of individual attention and enterprise—various meetings were held.

List of Letters for June,

- Remaining for delivery in the Post Office, Chatham, July, 1848.
Armstrong John King John
Archibald Gardner Keenan John
Archer Thomas, care May Mrs
of Jas. White Meaher Rose
Butler Mary McNeale George
Bay du Vin McLeod Malcolm
Barkley Thomas McCube Bridget
Bay du Vin or Dennis
Breen Mary O'Leary James
Blake Thomas Escuminac
Breen Barth, care of Philan Morice
E. Doyle Powers ames
Brown John Prompt ship, for W.
Chatham Head Wood
Carrol Daniel Philan Thomas
Cushin Mrs Black River
Fowler Wm 2 Roddick William
Fowler Matilda Tailor
Gerow George Shannon Thomas
Gainsy Mrs or Michael Sylph Saip
Henderson Will for Wm. Bewrich
Bay du Vin Thompson Joseph
Henderson George Napan
John Brit., Weaver Susan
Capt John Knox 2 Wall Robt
Jenkins Wm Blacksmith
Ell River Vans Alex
Lord Maidstone ship
John Smith

JAMES CAIE, P. M

For Sale.

For Sale.—That VALUABLE FARM, situated on the south side of the North West Branch of Miramichi River; owned and lately occupied by John Fillmore. The Farm contains about 100 acres, of which 7 acres are fit for a crop—30 acres more consist of Hay Land, and 39 acres of Pasture Land: making about 70 acres of cleared, all of which is nearly clear of stumps. The Fences are all Cedar, and in fair order. There is a good 1 1/2 story Dwelling House on the premises, partly finished, and a good framed barn, 30 by 40 feet shingled on the roof and floored. There is also a good Spring near the House. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply at the office of

GEORGE KERR.

Chatham, May 29, 1848

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against giving my wife Ann any credit on my account, as I will not be accountable for any debts she may contract.

THOMAS MAY.

Bartholomew's River, Parish of Blackville. July 21, 1848.

TO FISHERMEN.

The American Net and Twine Manufacturing Co.

Wm. Stowe, Agent, 56 Commercial Street, Boston,

Asks the attention of the Fishermen

of the British Colonies to their

Cotton Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines.

For upwards of twenty years, they have been used in the States, as they are more durable, lighter, haul easier, less liable to heat and rot, retain their strength longer, and cost less than hemp. Last year some 20 large Seines, as an introduction, were sold in the British Colonies, and in every instance, so far as heard from, they have given entire satisfaction, and some of the parties have ordered more the present season of the same kind.

Persons wanting seines or nets, can have them delivered in Saint John, N. B., or Halifax, N. S., free of expense in 30 days from receipt of order.

Isaac Noble, St. John, Benjamin Wier, Halifax, Agents. Terms—Under \$25 cash—over \$25 4 months from date of delivery for acceptance, satisfactory to Mr Noble or Mr Wier. Orders sent to either party will be promptly attended. For information and samples, &c, application made to Boston.

For Sale—Cod, Caplin, Herring and Mackeral seines, seal, herring, mackeral and salmon nets, &c, &c; Boston, June 8, 1848.

Book-Binding Establishment In Nappan.

BOOKS and NEWSPAPERS of all sorts and sizes bound with neatness and despatch. All orders from a distance left with Messrs. K. B. & W. Forbes, Chatham.

The Subscriber begs leave to mention that he has on hand, and for sale, a splendid assortment of

Choice Standard Works

of the day, viz., The French and American Revolutions Life and Campaigns of Napoleon, Life of Washington, Cromwell, Nelson, Cortes, Sir W. Wallace, Charles the 12th, Mary Queen of Scots, and Josephine, Life of Dr. A. Clarke, Wesley, Fletcher, Knox, Luther, Watson, Carvossa, Dawson, Walsh, Stoner, Hick, Trewavis, Col Gardner, Lady Maxwell, Mrs Rogers, and Hannah Moore, the Poetical works of Milton, Young, Thompson, Cowper, Burns, Hemans, Hagg, Sigourney, Bulwer, and K White, the works of Shakespeare, Bunyan, Baxter, Josephus, and Rollin, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Hume and Smollet's History of England and History of Greece, Buffon's Natural History, McGavin's Protestant, Janius's Letters, Fox's Book of Martyrs, C. Elizabeth's, do., Letters of the Martyrs, Indian Wars, Pirates, Banditti and Buccaneers, Newgate Calendar, Cook's Voyages, Travels of Bruce, Park, Stephens, Dr. Clarke, Parker, &c. &c. &c., Wesley's Journal, Tom Payne Refuted, McKenzie's 5900 Receipts, and a great number of other interesting works too numerous to mention. The above are all done up well, either in leather or cloth, and mostly embellished with engravings.

DAVIS P. HOWE.

Nappan, July 24, 1848.

Notice.

The public are hereby respectfully informed, that the NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has Resolved to discontinue at least for one year its practice of importing a yearly supply of CLOVER & GARDEN SEEDS. The object of the Society is to promote, by this measure the home-growth of these Seeds.

By order of the Board,

JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

Miramishi, July 6, 1848.

At a late Meeting of the Board of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Society will give a premium of £50 to any person or persons, who will import a Stallion, of the Cleveland breed, to which the Provincial Bounty (first or second) shall be awarded. The money to be paid on a certificate of the bounty being awarded; and security being given to keep the Horse Entire, in the County of Northumberland, the two first seasons—say 1849 and 1850.

By order of the Board,

JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

Chatham, July 11, 1848.

List of Letters

- Received at the Newcastle Post Office during the month of June, and remaining for delivery
Allan Wm Holderness Eliza
Blincart John Hudson Revd James
Covate Capt Keenan Hugh
ship Coronet Kinchin Joseph
English James McKinsie Peter
Egan Patrick McGrath John
Farrel Edward McKinsie Hugh
Goodan John F. Oliver Wm
Hasford John

Persons asking for advertised Letters, will please say 'advertised.'

HUGH MORELL, P. M.