THE WANDERER. Grieve not for him whom you must lay In death's relentless urn. But grieve for him who is far away And never shall return. He who hath sighed his latest breath, In lasting peace shall sleep ; Then weep not for the cold in death, But for the wanderer weep. For Oh ! his soul is ever bound

(Original.)

To his dear home and you, Though far away on foreign ground His fate he must pursue. As furious wind that o'er the lea Doth chaff before it sweep; So fate drives him o'er land and sea, Then for the wanderer weep.

The dead low in the silent tomb Shall find a quiet bed; The wanderer may not find a home Nor pillow for his head: If on the ground he now be laid Within the forest deep, Asleep beneath the pinetree's shade, We'll for the wanderer weep.

Ye whirlwinds lift the leaves and bring Them there o'er him to strew, They'll be a gentle covering To screen him from the dew. And in the dreams of his repose With joy his heart may leap, While fancy leads his thoughts to those, Who for the wanderer weep. He once was cheerful but his heart May now be ill at ease, For peace may from his mind depart, Or sickness on him seize. But who will close his grief worn eyes When set in mortal sleep, Shall strangers heave some heartfelt sighs, And for our wanderer weep. A STRANGER. are we disposed to say that in all cases the Exche-affixed, the present law substituted, by which only their obligations towards him in that character. you, and that cordially. The Guard are ready to do the area weight on articles affixed, the present law substituted, by which only their obligations towards him in that character. quer should bear with the same weight on articles deputies of departments are to sit in the new cham- All the ordinances which he may promulgate shall The traitors who have excited the civil war, and of consumption in the two countries independent of departments are to sit in the new cham-

Ireland be regarded—we mean that of gentlemen ordinary firing of canton, by the artillery exercising the late King, by name Pongnac, reyronnet, in on-tion of the laws and their sanguinary plots. Signed a strate the laws and their sanguinary plots. Signed a strate the laws are the laws and the laws are strate to the laws and the laws are strate to the laws and the laws and the laws and the laws are strate to the laws and the laws and the laws are strate to the laws are strateging are s resident on their property. If the same imposts be at Vincennes, which reminded them that some hun-laid on articles of Juxnux consumed in Ireland and Live constant and Live laid on articles of luxury consumed in Ireland and dred pieces of cannon were ready to pour into Paris, treason. tion will be determined in favour of the country ordinances to their taste. At eleven the same mor- every means in their power, the execution of the orhere, it is pretty obvious that the choice of habita- and sweep the streets of those who did not find the which offers cæteris paribus, the greatest number ning, several battalions of the guards were under ders of Charles Phillippe Capet. civilized, the most intelligent, the most abounding groups began to form in the Palais Royal and else- the late King. The country invokes its concurrence. nish excitement, and to serve most largely the de- d'armes paraded the streets with the view of intimi- be invited to fulfil, in the present circumstances, the by all the means which fraud and hypoerisy gave h mands of pleasure, or ambition, or fastidious media- dating the inhabitans, and with orders to act a- duties imposed upon him, and to concur with his he resolved, when he thought himself strong enough ocrity, in whatever form. The Irish gentry must gainst them without the least hesitation, if any ex- fellow-citizens in the establishment of a Constitu-

duties; we may say further, into the guardianship the Palais Royal were closed and barricaded in the On Theorem and the permanent conspiracy against the liberty and a permanent conspiracy against the liberty and a permanent conspiracy against the liberty and course of the morning, and those who did not revery serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the apermanent conspiracy against the liberty and a permanent conspiracy against the liberty and course of the morning, and those who did not revery serious approximately attacked and the permanent conspiracy against the liberty and a per cation of their tenantry, and the scientific improve- side in it were carefully kept out. Crowds soon after Place du Palais Royal were incessantly attacked, perity of France. The nation alone is standing ac ment of their estates. Unfortunately, they are well surrounded it, many arned with sticks, shouting, says an English letter writer, by a mob of dandies, ed with those national colours which it has conque aware that the government attaches too high a va- " Vive la Chartre!" * 4 bas les Ministrees !" Late with a perseverance and desperation of which all the with its blood. It will have a Government and lue to the mere condition of residence in Ireland not in the day the presses of the National, the Tems, riots, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England worthy of itself. to purchase it from the landed gentlemen at any and the Journal du Commerce were seized by the afford no example.- They were supported by

of comparatively trifling fortune can keep great esta- prietors and the editors of the liberal Journals had bertie !- A bas le Roi !- Vive la Chartre !- played. blishments, and enjoy many descriptions of luxury signed their names to a protest against these illegal Vive l'Empereur !- Vive Napoleon II !" unmolested, which, in England are denied by the acts of the government. This protest says,. "In (Extract of a Letter.)--For ten hours the war tax gatherer to individuals of nominally far more the situation in which we are placed, obedience cea- raged incessantly. On every hand, without interextensive means. Yet this does not suffice. In ses to be a duty. The citizens first called upon to mission, musketry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts Scotland, parts of which are more remote from Lon- obey are the writers of the journals ; they ought to and cries were heard. At length, the Hotel de Ville dent proprietors, great or small, and they keep up which has divested itself of a legal character." on the tower of the Hotel de Ville, and on those of mained at St Cloud and Versailles with the don than any Irish county, there is no want of resi- give the first example of resistance to authority surrendered, and the tri-coloured Flag soon floated the proper relation between gentry and peasantry, " The government has this day lost the charter of the Cathedral (Notre Dame.) At 10 o'clock, the The Irish proprietors, with all their exemptions and legality, which commands obedience. We resist it Tuileries and Louvre still held out, but at that moprivileges, reside in very scanty numbers; and of in what concerns ourselves. It is for France to de- ment I saw march along the Boulevard part of a those who are resident, the absence would too often termine how far resistance ought to extend." treme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a From the Journal des Debats. For three days Paris has been fired upon with portion of a Regt. of Infantry of the Guard. " Tis be acknowledged by their inferiors as a boon. Still, mination of Itish imposts is known to be contempla- cannon and grape shot ! It was a taking by storm; a retreat," said a military gentleman near me, " they ted, no matter how trifling in comparison with the blood flowed in the streets. The fire of the mus- are in full deroute." A regiment, or the remains of burdens borne by the remaining portion of the Uni- ketry was more terrible and more murderous than a regiment of ouirassiers, mixed up with gen d' arted Kingdom, the gentlemen of Ireland band them- on the 30th of March, 1814. At that time it was mes de chasse, next followed---the horses cut up, selves together, protest their inability to bear ano- the Cossacks, the Russians, and the Austrians who and the men fainting. Lastly, a portion of a regt. ther shilling of taxation, make a common enemy of fired; to-day it is the French soldiers-it is those of the line followed with a melancholy air. The rethe government, which had hitherto been their whom we pay who desolate Paris with fire and the mainder of the three regiments were dead, and as my after three day's battle, and in the absence -and expect that the aristocracy of Ireland is to And who has ordered this massacre? The Minis- a regt. of the line, were on their way to join the the most lively admiration.-The English in part have a perpetual release from the lot of all political ters of the King of France. It is they who have King at St. Cloud .-- (July 28.) communities-that of paying for protection from plunged the capital during three days into all the A letter from Paris, July 31, says-" This is great nation !" cried they. the state. It will be found that the defence of these horrors of war. And why, great God ! all these surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of Irish gentry from those who ought to be their natu- terrible things ? Because they have violated the the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was ral and only defenders, viz.-their own poorer neigh- Charter, and conspired to re-establish absolute pow- filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat-THE LONDON NEWSPAPER PRESS.—There are at bours, is to be acheived no otherwise than by mili- er. They have proceeded from crime to massacre. its streets ran rivers of blood, and reverberated the this moment in London seven daily morning and six tary force; a shameful reflection upon the spirit in They have been the insolent violaters of their oaths, thunder of artillery-the roll of musketry-the perevening news-papers; four papers which are pub- which they have acted habitually towards the poor before they were the sanguinary executioners of petual tapping of the pas de charge—the tolling of of throwing the stones from the tops of the house the sanguinary executioners of petual tapping of the pas de charge—the tolling of of throwing the stones from the tops of the house the sanguinary executioners of petual tapping of the pas de charge—the tolling of of throwing the stones from the tops of the house the sanguinary executioners of petual tapping of the pas de charge—the tolling of of throwing the stones from the tops of the house the sanguinary executioners of petual tapping of the pas de charge the tolling of of the pas de charge the tolling the tol The average number of copies of these papers, pub- the spirit which they have engendered in return.- Such then is the reward of fifteen years' obedi- and groans of the wounded and dying. Yesterday lished during the week, is 339,000 making annually If, however, one Irish county requires more protec- ence ! Such is the reward of fifteen milliards paid morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men. curiously calculated, laid together lengthways, tain, it is two much for those who have reduced What an impudent derision of every thing that who never before this week figured as soldiers. decent gravity reigned every way during the day. papers there are employed 55 editors and sub-editors, round robins against every measure which goes to The imagination is confounded at the sight of so At every instant were to be met men carrying on with annual salaries of from £100 to £1,200 each; reduce the disproportion between English and Irish many crimes meditated, ordered and executed.- biers such of the wounded as could be transferred to the former being the remuneration of a sub-editor imposts. The tax on the Press we are sorry for, Our liberties falling under the stroke of illegal ordi- the hospitals in safety; 1,500 of all parties are in the on a minor weekly paper, and the latter (as we have because we doubt whether it will produce an addi- nances, our fellow citizens under the fire of the can- Hotel Dieu alone.- The loss of both parties on heard) that of the editor of the Times; about 30 tional shilling to the revenue, and because even the non and the musketry, and exposed to be the prey Thursday, July 29th, was immense. What a deplorable act was the issuing of the Or-

nate between them if one great political want of morning the inhabitants were roused by an extra- the late King, by name Polignac, Peyronnet, Mon- tion of the laws and their sanguinary plots. Sugned

"It is the duty of all Frenchmen to resist, by

" The army is released from its oaths of fidelity to "Louis Philippe d'Orleans, duc d'Orleans. shall

price, and they are more willing to accept the bride police and removed from the office, in spite of pro- young bourgeois, and by the lower classes, but the than to perform the condition. We find according- testations of the proprietors against this violation majority, by five o'clock, were Paris fops, with ratly, that house and window-tax, with all the others of the charter. They did not resist by open force, tans in their hands and pistols in their pockets.which come under the denomination of assessed but the officers, who were accompained by a great Some of them were killed. I was in the thick of the taxes, and constitute so large a portion of the yearly display of military force, were obliged to force the fight. The people were charged by the cavalry, expense of the upper and middle classes in Great door. The presses were then defaced, amidst the fired their pistols in their faces, retired, and return-Britain, have been abolished in Ireland; so that men remonstrances of the proprietors. Most of the pro- ed to the attack, with cries of Vengence !- Li-

"The Ministers composing the Government of thought to massacre the people with impunity, will 8000

Municipal Commission of Paris .- Inhabitants Paris !--- Charles X. has ceased to reign over France Not being able to forget the origin of his authority bas always considered himself the enemy of our try and of its liberties, which he could not underst After having clandestinely attacked our institution

on the inhabitants of Paris.

The Moniteur contains some news from the de ments. Wherever the ordinances and the even Paris were known, the sentiments of the peop been expressed with the same indignation again measures of the Court, and the same enthusia the charter and the liberty of the press have been

From the Messanger des Chambres, August 1. PARIS, July 81

Charles X. is at Chartres. The Court intends to the Loire to organize the scourge of civil war ancient Vendee. They are accompanied only Swiss. The Royal Guard is in a state of comple monstrances to Charles X., telling him that she was mother, and that the brilliant destiny of her son for ever endangered by his obstinate perseverance an oppressive system. Charles X. it is said, rece the Princess very ill, and forbade her his presence The dispatches seized at the Post-office, and in ed for the Ambassadors, have been delivered to unopened. They were sensible to this attention have complimented the citizens on their bravery moderation in victory. The sight of public order and respect for prop friend guessed, the survivors with some soldiers of authority, have inspired all foreigners at Paris FLIGHT OF CHARLES X. Courier Office, Aug. 2-3 o'cloc PARIS, Saturday, July 31 .-- All is tranquil her The gates of the city are open, and the streets, will had been torn up by the populace, with the intention The King of France has fled to Nantes, add panied by the Duke de Bordeaux and other memiof the Royal Family. They have carried off with them the crown and all the jewels. They will there wait for the Ex-Ministers, when will be decided whether they will proceed to Germa or to England. Another account states that the King is gone to Rheims.

BUROPE. ENGLAND.

lished thrice a week; and nineteen once a week. of Ireland, and an equally frightful illustration of their fellow citizens. 17,628,000 copies, a number which, if, as it has been tion from the state than half the realm of Great Bri- with the sweat and the sufferings of the people ! would extend a distance of 6,661 miles. Upon these their country to a situation so deplorable to get up men revere. regular reporters whose salaries vary from 3 to 6 semblance of an hostility to the expression of public of all the violences of military government. guineas per week ; about 30 regular reporters, who opinion ought always, if possible, to be avoided.- This morning, the Louvre and the Tuilleries, dinance on Monday last ! What slaughter has enhave not regular salaries but who are paid for their Of many, indeed, of the Irish newspapers, it may be which was defended by the Swiss, were taken after sued ! What changes have been affected by it ! communications at so much per line; and about a said that their readers are heavily enough taxed al- a brisk and long supported fire. 100 contributors at weekly salaries, or who are ready; and to those readers, at least, the new im- This evening the Royal Guard which left Paris Despatches were received this afternoon by expaid at fixed rate per column ; 660 compositors, cor- post may operate as a relief; but if the gentlemen at two o'clock, has retreated behind the barrier de press' at the Foreign Office, from Lord Steuart de rectors of the press, and pressmen or machinemen, of Ireland are to be brought to their senses, it must l'Etoile. Its lines extend as far as Passy. and 150 clerks, publishers, porters, and errand boys, be by a strong and unshrinking policy. The state For these three days we have been witnesses of expresses have also reached London, within this last making a total of 1,075 immediately engaged in the has a right to some more effective support than any the greatest civil courage ever seen in Europe. hour, and we are enabled at length to communicate different newspaper establishments; to whom may which it now derives from landed property in Ire- Courage, energy, prudence, profound consciousness authentic information of the important events of

be 500 newsmen, and their assistants and boys, who land; and the property of England, as well as Irish of its rights and its duties-all were united. Never which France has been and is, the scene. derive support from the distribution of the papers ; poverty, have claims upon the land of the sister did Paris-never did any capital offer such a specta-(a) that directly and indirectly the London newspa- country which have not yet been discharged. We cle.

pers find employment for 1,575 persons, many of believe that a property tax on Ireland would be an Early on Wednesday morning the citizens made We have received the Moniteur and other journals of whom have families; indeed, a calculation has been effectual and salutary method of sending her gentle- only one army. The National Guard appeared in the 31st of July, and the Messager des Chambres, dated made, that, including their families, 3,975 persons men back from their travels ; and we are sure that uniform, and was hailed with gratitude and respect. the 1st of August. some scheme for supporting the poor of Ireland The crowd joined these citizens : it found powder re thus provided for.

The sums expended by the different establish- who are industriously disposed, out of the produce and arms. Then they marched to the Place de Addressed to the French by the Deputies of Departments nents during the year for paper, amount to about of the soil, would mitigate at once the sufferings of Greve ; the Hotel de Ville was several times taken

Rothsay, our Ambassador in Paris. Various other

From the London Courier, Aug. 2. EXPRESS.

(From the London Courier of Saturday July 31.)

PROCLAMATION. the more has its prompt destruction raised in th minds of the Africans the power of the French army The soldiers themselves have set the example Frenchmen !-- France is free. Absolute power raised obedience. In each of their Barracks a few soldie its standard-the heroic population of Paris has overhave sufficed to disarm them. At the first order thrown it. Paris, attacked, has made the sacred cause that they received, all have brought their muske triumph by arms which had triumphed in vain in the elecand their yatagans to the place appointed. It has tions. A power which usurped our rights and disturbed been intimated to them, that the fathers of familie our repose, threatened at once liberty and order. We rewould be permitted to remain at Algiers, but the turn to the possession of order and liberty. There is no the unmarried men would be conveyed by sea more fear for acquired rights-no more barrier between us and the rights which we still want. A government which whatever place they should choose. This decisi may without delay secure to us these advantages is now appeared to make but little impression upon the the first want of our country. Frenchmen, those of your Most of them are natives of Asia Minor, and hav citizens. They had exchanged their parts and their Deputies who are already at Paris have assembled, and requested to be taken there. The number of soltill the Chambers can regularly intervene, they have invi- soldiers collected in the barracks is about two tho The Swiss have surrendered. The people have ted a Frenchman who has never fought but for France .- sand five hundred. These are all unmarried at the Duke of Orleans,-to exercise the functions of Lieu- unfit for military service. The bravest and the The National Guard is reporganized. Patrols in tenent-General of the kingdom. This is in their opinion robust have perished in the late campaign. The uniform traverse the City. Tranquility every the surest means promptly to accomplish by peace the married soldiers are lodged in private houses, then number does not seem to be above 1000. For the success of the most legitimate defence. The Mayors of the Communes in the environs of The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the national and last three years the blockade made it almost imposconstitutional cause. He has always defended its inter- sible to obtain recruits. A considerable reduction in An investigation has been made, which shows that ests, and professed its principles. He will respect our the strength of the military force was the const rights, for he will derive his own from us. We shall se-) quence. cure to ourselves by laws all the guarantees necessary to The Dev came yesterday to see me at La Cassa liberty strong and durable. ba. He expressed a desire to go and settle at Leg Frenchmen-The Duke of Orleans himself has already horn. He will be conveyed thither on board a fin rier, and Maugin, went, amidst the fire of the mus- spoken, and his language is that which is suitable to a free gate. Admiral Duperre is taking measures the the unmarried Turks may be embarked almost at " The Chambers," says he, " are going to assemble the same time. The Moors and the Jews look for they will consider of means to insure the reign of the laws their departure with impatience. Then and not and the maintenance of the rights of the nation." before, they will think their yoke for ever broken. " The Charter will henceforth be a truth." The Bey of Titery has been the first to perceive PROCLAMATION of the DUKE of ORLEANS that it was impossible for him to continue the strug-PARIS, July 31-Noon. gle. The day after that on which the French Inhabitants of Paris-The Deputies of France, at this troops took possession of Algiers, his son, who is moment assembled at Paris, have expressed to me the dehardly 16 years old, came to inform me that he was sire that I should repair to this Capital to exercise the ready to submit, and that if I agreed to it he would come to me himself. This young Envoy acquitted I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to himself of his mission with a simplicity like that of place myself in the midst of your heroic population, and the ages of antiquity. I delivered to him a safe conto exert all my efforts to preserve you from the calamities duct for his father, who on the following day came of civil war and of anarchy. On returning to the city of Paris I wore with pride to Algiers. I have left him at the head of the Gothose glorious colours which you have resumed, and which vernment of his Province on condition of his paying to us the same tribute as to the Dey. This condi-

- Such of the Swiss Guard who had survived the cam age have forsaken the King.

Provisional Commissioners-Department of Justice, M. Dupont del'Eure ; Finance, Baron Louis ; War, General Gerard ; Marine, M. de Rigny ; Foreign Affairs, M. Bignon, &c.



ALGIERS.

PARIS, JULY 19. To His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers.

LA CASSAUBA, July 8. PRINCE, -The taking of Algiers seemed necessarily to lead to the submission of all parts of the Regency. The more the Turkish soldiery was feared

(Signed ALGIERS, JL Turkish subject mediately ; that property had a that at the ex disposed of sh that the said T the French ver cy of Algiers turn. A commissio all the stores, become the pr quence of the The Marine tigate the constocks and aflo of Algiers, as of the arsenal. The Foreig on the 3d inst: Perfect tran terror which t the walls, and have left an in inhabitants wh and final depa the country is authority of F and greedy of soldiers in con dance to the s all kinds of litt patrols are con excess on the watch also or Among the giers, there we in captivity. y the barba readful torm We cannot hope that no power of Fra away the be this expeditu

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77,000; and the amount paid annually to govern- both countries. - Times.

ient for stamps, striking an average from the preint rate of circulation, would be £235,038 16s. 6d. REVOLUTION IN FRANCE ! continued till very late in the night. This is of course exclusive of the sum paid as duty. oon advertisements, which is very considerble. Ined we have known the amount chargeable upon he Times and Herald, for the advertisements of a arrived at N. York on the 2d inst, bringing fellow citizens and brethren. The gendarmerie ay, when a double sheet has been published, to be the highly important News that another RE- soon followed the example. The Royal Guard at pwards of £300. The expenditure, annually, of VOLUTION HAD BROKEN OUT IN FRANCE. length yielded, like the other. It is a singular speche different newspaper establishments, exclusive of eper, stamps, and advertisement duty, may be fairof the King, and joined the People under Gestated at above 14,000. - The annual disburseients of the morning papers cannot fall short of neral LAFATETTE. A battle had been fought 10,000 each, which would make £70,000.-Those with the King's Guard, and between Five and been content with disarming them. the Times and Herald are generally supposed, by Six Hundred Killed. The National Guards ersons who are conversant with such matters to were victorious. ceed, together, £30,000. The expenditure of rst rate evening papers, such as the Globe, and nalists for fifteen years to record political news in, is about £6000 per annum for each, and takof such importance as the present. - Bos. Pat. ig the remaining three at a reduced rate, the a-They bring accounts of a surprisingly sudpount for the six, collectively, would be £30,000. hilst for the whole of the weekly press, and two den, bloody, and complete revolution in France there is therefore no reason to fear a scarcity. ad three day papers, a smaller amount than £40, -of the flight of the King and his ministers 00 cannot be calculated upon.—Some from $\pounds 2000$. £8000 per annum each, and none are for a smalvernment under the Duke of Orleans. The r sum than £1000, exclusive of stamps and paper. late election resulted, as our readers know, in by the proprietors of the London newspapers in- the return of an overwhelming majority of li-

duty on advertisements. The remuneration for and his Ministers, instead of yielding to this made him personally responsible in the name of the he services of the different persons employed on the expression of the popular. will, resolved to assembled deputies of France, for the fatal conseondon papers is on a liberal scale. The editors of brave it, and relying on the army, issued or- quences of so melancholy an event. inst of the respectable papers have from £300 to dinances restricting the liberty of the prass. 900 per annum, whilst as we have already stated disfranchising the great body of the electors, here are some who have even more than £1000. and ordering a new election. These insane he reporters, many of whom are men of the first proceedings roused the indignation of the fugation and abilities, receive, according to their ferent degrees of talent, from £150 to £300 each. French people, and led to the bloody scenes he country after the fatigues of the session, at the

st of their employers, their salaries being continu- France is one of the most extraordinary events of the 26th of July, the dismissal of the Ministers, of modern times. It is so sudden, brief, and and the convocation of the Chambers on the 3d of I myself long wore. ; and the compositors, who at ordinary work, August." ould scarcely earn £2 per week, get upon news-The Chambers are going to assemble, they will consi- tion was accepted with gratitude. The inhabitants pers £2 3s. 6d. to £2 12s. 9d. and frequently complete, that the details appear almost the The Marshal agreed that, as a citizen, he might der of the means of securing the reign of the laws, and appear to be convinced that the Beys of Oran and work of fiction. It is, however, beyond doubt perhaps not disapprove, may might even participate the maintenance of the rights of the nation. Dre if they perform extra services. The rate at Constantina will speedily follow the example of the hich good literary contributions are paid for by true that Charles X. has ceased to reign, and in the opinions of the Deputies, but that as a sol-The charter will henceforward be a truth. Bey of Titery. me of the newspapers, which combine a large again become a fugitive-nor can his friends dier he had his orders and had only carried them in-LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS. Confidence already begins to return. Many shops rtion of literature with political news and discus- even cherish a hope of another restoration. to execution-that, however he engaged to submit STAFF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD. TRIAL OF are opened. The markets are supplied with provions, is frequently liberal even to extravagance; which has er The Duke of Orleans is called to the head of these proposals to the King in half an hour. [OFFICIAL.] sions. The prices are higher than in ordinary times; Sent to the Municipality of Paris. is yet before id the outlay for news by the Times and Herald But, (said Mr. Marshal) if you wish, Gentlemen, but competition will soon put an end to this momenthe nation by the Revolutionary party, and General Lafayette announces to the Mayors and Memnich are, indeed, the only morning papers which Jury, to who to have a conference on the subject with M. do Potary dearness. I have intrusted the direction of the to a great expense in this way, would surprise the French diadem may ere this rest on his lignae, he is close at hand, and I will go and ask him bets of the different Arrondissements, that he has accepted day last, afte police to M. d'Hubignose, a Frenchman, who has sons who are not fully sensible of the importance brow. Thus has France completed her lesson the Command in Chief of the National Guard, which has if he can receive you. long resided in the East. A commission of which not agree up early communications. Such is the London from English history, and the Stuart and Bour-A quarter of an hour passed ; the Marshal retur- been offered to him by the voice of the public, and which charged by M. Deniee, the Intendent, is President, has been has been unanimously conferred upon him by the Depuwspaper press, to say nothing, for the present, of bon races stand in exact historical resemblance. ned with his countenance much changed, and told rently with t charged to point out the modifications which the The best informed papers in London consider the Deputies that M. de Polignac had declared to ties now assembled at the house of M. Lafayette. He inny other description of periodical.-Intelligence. of their cor late events render necessary in the administration vites the Mayor and Municipal Committees of each Arhim that the conditions proposed rendered any conhave elapsed the affair 25 virtually settled.— \mathcal{N} . Y. Albion. and form of Government. General Tholoze has ---rondissement to send an officer to receive the orders of all of which ference useless. been appointed Commandant of the place. His firm IRELAND. the General at the Town Hall, to which he is now proeither in Cor We have then civil war, said M. Lafitte. PARIS, July 26.-The King with a boldness and and honourable character, renders him peculiarly ceeding, and to wait for him there. By order of General two officers, The Marshal bowed and the Deputies retired. TAXATION IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND .- We have insanity unparalleled in the annals of the world, is-LAFAYETTE, Member of the Constitutional Municipal proper for his important post. A manifesto was issued, July 27, purporting to speak to the rused a statement of certain facts and modes of sued three ordinances, which appeared in the Moni-The line of communication beginning at Sidihave been adopted by a numerous assembly, and Committee of the City of Paris. oecasionally tion, exhibited by the gentry of Ireland, which apteur of this date. By the first ordinance, which Ferruch will soon be useless, and henceforward the LAFITTE. LOBAN. ODIER, ars to deserve consideration. It is true, undoubt- bears, as usual the royal signature, and is counter- signed with the initials of gentlemen of the first res-The couns. supplies of the army will be sent to the port of Al-CASSIMER. PERRIER, pectability in Paris. The following are extracts GERARD. for the imm y, that the population of Ireland, taken man for signed by all his ministers, the liberty of the press giers. This will produce a great saving in the car-PROCLAMATION. with the tria an with that of England, cannot afford the same is suspended, whilst the suspension is marked by unfrom this document : Fellow Citizens !-- You have by unanimous acclama- riage. In a few days the redoubts which had been "The Chief of the Government has placed himjected, and r accustomed rigour. By the second ordinance, which ton elected me your General. I shall prove myself wor- erected between Sidi Ferruch' and the Camp of the oportion of taxes. If, therefore, it were to become self above the law---he has then outlawed himself. stated term uestion whether a poll-tax should be imposed on is only countersigned by Count Peyronnet, as Mithy of the Parisian National Guard. We fight for our besieging army, will be dismantled. Lastly, the "Consequently, Charles Phillippe Capet, hereto- laws and our liberties." vember. T th islands, and to what extent, most reasonable nister of the Interior, the Chamber of Deputies is depot itself will be abandoned immediately after the rsons would allow that the pressure ought to be dissolved. By a third ordinance, to which, in like fore called Count d' Artrois, has ceased to be legally absence of S. Fellow Citizens-Our triumph is certain. I beseech hospitals have been transfeired to another place, and lighter across the Channel than with us. Nor manner, the counter signature of all the ministers is King of France. The French are released from all you to obey the orders of the Chiefs that will be given to the provisions there either consumed or embarked.

and retaken. At last it remained in the hands of the Constitutional party .- The fire of the musketry

After the first combat the troops of the line, who hehaved with the most laudable moderation, laid

The Hibernia from Liverpool, August 1st, down their arms, and held out their hands to their tacle to see the soldiers disarmed, mingled with the The National Guards have deserted the cause

It has not fallen to the lot of public jour- where prevails. Paris have measures to organize regal resistance. there is in Paris flour for six weeks consumption ;---

Yesterday several Deputies, viz : Messrs. Gen. from Paris-and the formation of a new go- Gerrard, Count de Lobeau, Lafitte, Casimir, Perketry, to the Marshal Duke of Rugusa. M. Lafitte

spoke and represented to the Marshal the deplorable state of the capital, blood flowing in all directions, ependant of the enormous sum paid to government berals to the Chamber of Deputies. The King the musketry firing as in a town taken by storm ; he

> The Marshal replied, "The honour of a soldier is obedience." "And civil honor," replied M. Lafitte, " is not to massacre the citizens." Then the Mar- function of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. shal said, "But, gentlemen ; what are the conditions you propose?" "Without judging too highly of our influence, we think that we can be answerable that every thing will return to order on the following The Revolution which has taken place in conditions : the revocation of the illegal ordinances

Algerine terri to the rest of unpeopled fer filled by Fren blishes a pov in richness ar pire in India. undue source it would be therefore, to much more a the rest of] French gove reflection on treme suppos fear that the enable them rope, or mate mercial relat which would provement o under the gu trading cities tical states. culty in findi Some perma trust, be att country to d finding a mir barians, or i world should more than of (From the J