

hands; and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas Islands, or some transatlantic French colony. A decree has been proposed with this object. We have not space to recount many acts of individual heroism. Many soldiers, mere boys, exhibited sublime courage. On the other hand, the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged war almost exceeds belief. They tortured some of their prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages. The women were hired to poison the wine sold to the soldiers, who drank it, reeled, and died. We would gladly turn from the details of the awful deeds which have been perpetrated. It seems to be believed generally, that if the insurgents had succeeded in following up their most admirably concerted plan of operations, and having advanced their line, and possessed themselves of the Hotel de Ville, and followed up their success along the two banks of the river, that the whole city would have been given up to pillage; indeed the words "PILLAGES AND RAPE" are said to have been inscribed on one of their banners. Not less than 30,000 stand of arms have been seized and captured in the faubourg St. Antoine alone.

Our readers will naturally ask where did all these arms come from? who organised this conspiracy? whence did the funds proceed which, it is asserted, were scattered profusely amongst the populace in order to lash their courage up to the highest point of daring. No one believes that the Legitimists furnished the means; Prince Louis Bonaparte has not the requisite command of money; and, indeed, his name was not even whispered throughout the whole of this eventful period. It is not doubted that the means came from persons within the National Assembly. No one dares to name the guilty parties; but they are declared to be the same who got up the affair of the 15th May; and when M. Flocon, in the midst of the fearful struggle on Saturday last, endeavoured to raise a feeling against strangers by his vile insinuations that it was foreign gold which was circulated to overthrow the Republic, he perhaps of all men knew from what quarter it proceeded.

Contrary to the general expectation, the provinces have been generally quiet. The only exceptions have been the Marseillaise; an *emeute* broke out there on the 22nd, barricades were formed, and after a loss of about 50 National Guards, killed by the insurgents, the barricades were successively carried, and the movement put down.

With the exception of a small portion of the Northern Railway, where the rails were taken up, all the postal communications have been maintained.

Our last advices from Paris describe some frightful scenes of large bodies of prisoners being shot in various attempts to escape. The National Assembly seems wound up to a high state of excitement. Upon the debate, if it may be so called, on the decree to transport the five or six thousand prisoners taken, Caussidiere burst into a loud imprecation against their cruelty; and from the tone of the speakers no doubt exists in our minds that the insurgents were supported by the Montagnards of the Assembly. Already several Legions of National Guards have been disarmed by Cavaignac. He has been empowered to form a new Ministry, the list of which will be found in another column. Bastide, it is said, will continue Foreign Ministry; but General Cavaignac will have a heavy task to reduce every thing to order. The Assembly, when he proposed to yield up his authority, was thrown into frightful alarm. No official statement has yet been published of the killed and wounded, indeed every thing seems in disorder. The issue of this awful conflict is in the hands of Providence. At present the population of Paris is employed in tending the wounded and in burying the dead. The troops from the country are returning to their homes; but still Paris is described as one vast camp. When matters shall have subsided—in a few days—it will then be seen what political consequences will flow from all these most terrible events.

#### ORIGIN OF THE INSURRECTION.

Pursuant of their determination to diminish the number of *ouvriers*, the Government directed that a draught of 3000 of them, inhabitants of the provinces, should leave town on the 22nd. They were supplied with money, and orders for board and lodging. They left town, but halted outside the barriers, and there spent a large share of their expenses. About three o'clock a body, amounting to 400, returned, and paid a visit to the Executive Government. M. Marie presented himself to hear their grievances. He was addressed by the chief, but M. Marie refused to hear him, as he had been amongst those who attacked the Assembly on the 15th May, and he could not recognise him; then turning to the others, he said, 'You are not the slaves of this man, you can explain your grievances.' M. Marie entreated them not to be led into rebellion, and assured them that the Government was occupied with the consideration of measures for the improvement of their condition. The delegates withdrew, but did not give an accurate account of their interview. On the contrary, they stated that M. Marie called them slaves. The labourers then commenced shouting 'Down with the Executive Commission!' 'Down with the Assembly!' Some of them attempted to force into the church of St. Sulpice, with the intention of ringing the tocsin, but the gates were closed to prevent them. Thence they proceeded to the quays, singing, 'We will remain we

will remain!' They next proceeded to the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and stationed themselves on the Place de la Bastille, crying 'Vive Napoleon!'

#### PARLIAMENTARY.

##### POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN REFERENCE TO IRELAND.

In the course of debate in the British House of Commons, on the state of Ireland, Earl Fitzwilliam said:

"He wished the people of England to understand that which they now do not seem to understand—namely, that the general distress in Ireland was increasing, and not diminishing, and that consequently they would find, when the pressure on the poor-rate became too great—they would, as the year advanced, find renewed applications for assistance made to them from that country. A poor law was not in his opinion, applicable to a country like Ireland, in which destitution was the rule, and competence was the exception. It could never be made to work well in a country so circumstanced." The noble earl concluded by moving resolutions, and an address to Her Majesty thereupon.

Of the resolutions, the first of the series was as follows:

"That it is incumbent upon this house to express the approbation with which it has viewed the wisdom, energy, and prudence, with which the executive government of Ireland has been conducted during the recent period of difficulty."

The dose, however, was rather strong, and the House did not signify its assent. Indeed both sides received the matter with sufficient coolness and apathy.

One successor to John Mitchell's *United Irishman* has already appeared under the title of the *Irish Tribune*. It is embellished with a tolerably faithful likeness of the departed convict. Among the contributors to the light literature is Mr. W. Carlton, the novelist. The principles upon which it is to be conducted are embodied in thirty-eight 'articles of faith,' of which the subjoined are the more prominent:—

'After the will of God the will of a people is almighty.

'The right of the people to reconstruct its suppressed nationality cannot be limited by time.

'Death is to be preferred to submission to foreign rule.

'The majority of a nation is a nation

'A nation cannot commit treason.

'He who speaks the sentiments of the nation cannot commit treason.

'To oppose by force the expressed will of the nation is treason.

'To act against the national independence of the nation is treason.

'The majesty of the monarch is but the representative of the majesty of the nation—is in fact, but the substitute—the shadow of the reality.

'The monarch or a person filling the office of royalty, is but the first of the paid servants of the state.

'The divine right of kings is twaddle.

'Should the monarch neglect or surpass his duties, or act contrary to the interest or expressed will of the state, he ceases to exist, and the sovereign power returns into the hands of the people.

'The better armed the people are, and the more skilled in military exercises, the stronger must be a constitutional government.

'For a constitutional government to attempt to disarm the people is to proclaim that it no longer possesses the confidence of the nation—is, in fact, to declare its own extinction.

'A government which demands powers for the better securing of itself cannot possess the confidence of the people, cannot, therefore, be a constitutional government.

'The armed force of a state belongs to the state, and cannot be used against the state.

'Every citizen has the right to possess arms, learn the use of them, and form a part of the armed force of the state.'

THE NEW PREMIER.—It is stated in private letters from London that Lord Stanley will be the new Premier, and that although Sir Robert Peel will not take office, he has promised his support generally to Lord Stanley's cabinet.—*Sun.*

THE MAIL from Pictou this morning brought no intelligence.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. Donald McDonald, Mr. Farquhar M' Rae, to Miss Isabella MacMillan, both of the New Glasgow Road.

#### PASSENGERS.

To Pictou, Saturday 8th inst., Messrs. J. F. Clark, Roddick; Rev. Pius M'Phee, Dr. Womersley, J. Stickney, Mrs. Dempsey, Miss Kirvan. 6 in the steerage. From Pictou, Monday 11th inst., Messrs. H. Swabey, A. Davidson and Son, J. Duster, O. H. May. 1 in the steerage.

#### LAUNCHED.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., from the Vernon River Shipyard, a very fine Brig, called the *Roscoe*, of 200 tons register, built for Mr. Charles Welsh.

From the Shipyard of Messrs Pickering, New London Ponds, on the 29th ult., a Brigantine of 110 tons, called the *Mary*. She was launched at low water, and the next morning, to the surprise of all who had seen her, she was afloat, and shortly after walked out into six fathoms of water. She is *clipper* built, and for strength and workmanship, will vie with any on P. E. Island,—the greater part of her is Juniper.—*Com.*

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

##### ENTERED.

July 6th.—Schr. Mary Jane, Miramichi; Shingles, Clifford, O'Bryan, Pictou; 630 bbls. meal. Elizabeth, Landris, Pictou; 315 do. Peri, Davies, Pictou; 40 bbls. meal. 8th—Thetis, Purdie, Tatamagouche; boards. Armada, M'Quarrie, Miramichi; salt.

##### CLEARED.

July 5th.—Schr. Mayflower, Brundage, Pictou; ballast. Margaret, M'Donald, Pictou; do. 6th Brig Conquest, Michael, Bideford, timber, by W. Heard. 7th, Schr. Elizabeth, Landris, Arichat; ballast. 8th—Thetis, Purdie, Tatamagouche; 1 bbl. meal flour. 11th Brig Zuleike, Murchison, Swansea; timber, by Henry Hazard.

Arrived on Monday, the Surveying Vessel *Gulnare*, from the North side of Cape Breton.

#### Notice to the Tenants on Lots 34, 51, & 59.

THE SUBSCRIBER having by Power of Attorney bearing date the 14th day of June, 1848, been duly empowered by Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, Bart., Robert Montgomery and James Montgomery, Esquires., to take the management of their property in this Island, hereby notifies the Tenants and others on the above Townships indebted to these Gentlemen, to make immediate payment to him, who is alone authorized to receive and give discharges for the same.

STEPHEN RICE.

N. B.—Office at the House of Mr. Charles Drew, North Corner of Queen's Square. Upton, 15th July, 1848. (All the papers)

#### Contracts for the Windows for the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

TENDERS will be received until Monday next the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Parochial House, for finishing the WINDOWS and DOORS for the Church. In order to accommodate a great number of workmen, the Committee will receive tenders for a small number, say one or more.

On application to Mr. Lowe at the Church, parties may be informed what part of the work is to be done (All the papers once.) July 17.

#### NOTICE.

WHEREAS by Deed of assignment duly executed by John F. Clark, late of Charlottetown, Merchant, bearing date the Sixth day of July instant, all and singular the outstanding debts and sums of money whatsoever due and owing to the Said John F. Clark, in this Island were, in consideration of a large sum of money due by him to me duly assigned, transferred, and made over to me—all persons indebted to the said John F. Clark are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount of their several debts to me—no other person having power or authority to receive the same. Dated at Darnley, Prince Edward Island, this 15th day of July, 1848.

WILLIAM E. CLARK.

Gaz.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Island, and to be absent for some time, informs those persons to whom he may owe small sums in Charlottetown, that his Attorney will arrange them, so soon as he is paid some debts placed in his hands to collect.

P. G. CLARK.

July 17th, 1848. (2w. A.)

#### Building Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale three BUILDING LOTS, situate in Georgetown.—two of these Lots front on the Main Street, 30 feet, and 55 feet to the rear; the other fronts on the Common, immediately adjoining, 32 feet, and runs back 60 feet. This property is too well known to require further description. Also—An Eight Acre LOT on the reserved Land in the neighbourhood, and within ten minutes' walk of the Town. This Lot is all cleared, and in a good state of cultivation.

If the above Property is not disposed of before the 19th of July next, it will then on that day be put up at Public Auction. Georgetown, May 6.—p. WILLIAM RYAN.

#### SALADIN.

THIS entire thorough bred Horse, now 6 years old, will stand for the season, commencing on the 21st April, at Spring Park Stables, on Fridays, Saturdays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week, and at the Stables, Upton, near Poplar Island Bridge, on Mondays and Thursdays. TERMS—Cash, £1 15s each mare; and good notes of hand, payable in October, £2. Good accommodation, at moderate charges, may be had for mares at Upton, the residence of the owner.

STEPHEN RICE.

Upton, 27th March, 1848. (All the papers)