

The Examiner.

"THIS IS TRUE LIBERTY, WHEN FREEBORN MEN—HAVING TO ADVISE THE PUBLIC, MAY SPEAK FREE."—EURIPIDES.

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POLITICS AND NEWS.

Fourth English Mail for September.

ENGLAND.

DEATH OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—With feelings of deep regret, and doubtless, also, with no little surprise, the public will learn that the valuable life of one of the most prominent politicians of the present day has been prematurely brought to a close. Yesterday we stated that a messenger had arrived in Nottingham at about half past 9 o'clock that morning, announcing the death of Lord George Bentinck, occasioned, as there was then every reason to believe, by apoplexy. It appears that his Lordship left Welbeck Abbey, the seat of his father, on foot, and unaccompanied, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, intending to proceed a distance of about six miles to Thorsby-park, the residence of Lord Manvers, where he had an engagement to dine. As Lord George had not arrived at the time he was expected inquiries were set on foot, and he was found, at 9 o'clock, on the footpath, quite dead. The deceased, though commonly called Lord George Bentinck, bore nevertheless the baptismal appellations of William George Frederic Cavendish. He was born on the 27th of February, 1802, and was therefore at the period of this most lamentable event in the 47th year of his age.

THE CHARTIST MURDER AT ASHTON.—The parties in custody on suspicion of being the murderers of James Bright, the policeman, on the 14th of August last, were, after several remands, brought up for examination on Monday last, at the Town Hill, Ashton-under-Lyne. It will be remembered that a mob surrounded the poor fellow when on duty, and stabbed at him with their pikes. A poor hatter, named Warren, who was out in the street looking for his children, tried to save the deceased, and received a thrust right through his hand in the attempt, and the ruffians then shot the policeman dead. The evidence was very lengthy, and turned chiefly upon the proof of identity. After a careful consideration of the case, the magistrates decided to commit, as principals in the murder of Bright, Radcliffe, Constantine, Kenworthy, and Walker; Winterbottom as accessory after the fact, Scott accessory before the fact, and Tassaker and Sefton for unlawfully assembling and rioting, and for being drilled. Lee and Edwards were remanded. It was stated that bail would be accepted for Tassaker and Sefton, in two sureties of £50 each, and their own recognizances in 100l.

It is stated on good authority, that Lord Palmerston is at the present moment negotiating another treaty with the Brazilian Government for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. His lordship has proposed that the Brazilian subjects captured in the act of conveying African negroes, for the purposes of slavery, shall be delivered up to the Brazilian authorities, to be tried by their own national tribunals, and punished accordingly, if found guilty.

On Wednesday instructions were received at the naval rendezvous on Tower-hill, and at the different houses for the entry of seamen at the east end of the metropolis, that, no men or lads being required for the Royal navy, all entries were for the present to be suspended.

Prince Metternich, accompanied by the Princess and family, has left the Earl of Denbigh's mansion in Eaton-square, for Brighton, at which watering place the illustrious Prince purposes to reside during the autumn and approaching winter. The youngest son of his Highness is shortly expected to arrive from Germany.

The *Cyclops*, steam-frigate, Captain the hon. G. F. Hastings, put into Plymouth Sound on Monday afternoon, and took in a few supernumeraries, and then sailed for Waterford.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR IRELAND.—The *Cyclops* steam-frigate, six guns, Captain the Hon. George Hastings, left Portsmouth between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday night, with 200 officers and men of the Marine Artillery corps, rocket brigade, field battery, &c., and a cargo of small arms of various descriptions, for the use of the supernumerary constabulary, &c., in Ireland. The *Driver* steamship, Commander Johnston, six guns, which was put in commission suddenly on Saturday, has been fully manned and stored, and embarked on Tuesday 100 marines, who were sent express from London for that purpose, and with whom she sailed the same night for Cork and Waterford. The *Sprightly* steamer, Lieutenant Bernard, R. N., commanding, manned by the crew of the gunnery ship *Excellent*, and

armed with four 24-pounder brass howitzers, also with a store of small arms and ammunition, has sailed for Waterford, together with the *Dwarf*, iron screw-steamer, fitted and stored, and armed with two 12-pounder brass howitzers.

IRELAND.

The accounts from the disturbed districts in the south are various and vague; in some cases announcing certain disaffected localities as tranquil, and in others as presenting a 'menacing aspect.' The only thing that appears certain is, that the peasantry keep clear of the troops, and only show themselves in disorganized crowds to the constabulary.

IRISH CONVICTS.—A number of convicts under sentence of transportation, amounting to nearly 200, conveyed from gaols in different parts of Ireland, were on Monday placed on board a steamer at the convict ship lying in Kingstown harbour. They were escorted in covered cars by a troop of the 7th Hussars; and detachments of the 6th Dragoons and the 17th Lancers, together with a large body of police, were drawn up at the place of embarkation, which was adjoining the lighthouse at the end of the wall. A crowd of persons had collected on the spot. The wretched criminals walked silently and sullenly on board, and in a few minutes the steamer was out of sight on its way to Kingstown.

The mansion which the Duke of Bedford is building at Ardsallagh, about twelve miles from Dublin, and which has been visited by his noble brother, the Premier, will cost upwards of 40,000l. It is understood that his Grace, on the completion of the edifice, will occasionally reside on his Irish property.

The 'Special Commission' for the trial of the Prisoners charged with High Treason, opened on the 21st ult., two days previous to the sailing of the *Cambria*. Chief Justice Blackburne had charged the Grand Jury for Tipperary, of which Lord Lindale was Foreman.

Mr. Kemmis sent up the bill against Mr. Meagher. At ten minutes past five, Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. McManus, and the prisoners O'Donnell, Thine, and Orchard, were placed at the bar. They all appeared in excellent health.

Chief Justice Blackburne addressing them, said—The grand jury have found bills of indictment against you for high treason, and it is my duty to inform you that you are each entitled to a copy of the indictments if you desire to have it.

Mr. McManus—We do my Lord. The Clerk of the Crown then handed the prisoners respectively printed copies of the indictment.

James Whiteside, Q. C., had been assigned to Smith O'Brien, at his own request, to conduct his defence.

A true bill had been found against O'Brien, McManus, and three others of inferior note; the bill contains six counts.

Ireland, generally, is in a state of quiet; but reports of secret and steady preparations for a conflict by the patriot party were rife, and generally credited.

The Marquis of Landsdown, one of the British Ministry, President of the Council, we believe, had arrived in Dublin.

Four more leaders in the late rebellious movements have been proclaimed. The first is William Mitchel, a brother of the convict John Mitchel; the second is Dr. Antisell; the third is Edward Hollywood, silk-weaver, who was one of the deputies to Paris in March last; the fourth is John Kavanagh. It is said that one of the principal actors in the Ballingarry affair has been accepted as a witness for the crown, and that he has furnished a complete narrative of all the proceedings of Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, Leyne, and other chieftains, from the day they left Dublin to the period of their arrest. Since this man's defection, several of the clubbists who had been lying *perdu*s have disappeared. He is believed to be the person who informed the police of the only man who could at present be found to identify Meagher as being engaged in the Ballingarry battle.

An order in council has been passed, directing that six members of the clubs in confinement under the Habeas Corpus Act, should be discharged, on entering into bail before a judge of the land, to bear true allegiance to the Queen and to keep the peace. The privy council was influenced in directing this enlargement by the small extent to which the parties were implicated—being merely members of clubs, and also by the fact that all were young men earning a livelihood, to whom further confinement would be a severe punishment, and who had already enough of correction for the inculcation of prudence and amendment.

FRANCE.

The general aspect of the capital of France has for the last two days and nights presented more alarming appearances than has been observed since the days of June. Secret societies are known to have been organised on a most extensive scale, and to have spread their agents everywhere over the capital. Innumerable groups were seen assembled on Saturday night and yesterday on all the most public thoroughfares and promenades, and were addressed by orators in the most violent harangues. The capital was patrolled by strong parties of horse and foot during the night, and no measure of precaution was neglected for the maintenance of order. It is said that the secret societies have organised plans for another insurrection in certain eventualities. The clubs have recommenced their operations since the electoral proceedings have commenced, and they form the focus of the most incendiary discussions. Cases have occurred in which the exhortations of the leaders are reported to have gone the length of denouncing as objects of assassination some of the most eminent men of the country.

Parisian politics are undergoing once again one of those extraordinary transmutations which alternately bewilder and alarm, but always interest and affect, Europe. General Cavaignac has proved himself by word and deed too obstinate and sincere a Republican to be altogether to the mind of the Orleanists and Legitimists, who form the majority in the National Assembly. The reaction that months ago set in against the Revolution itself, threatened some days ago to overwhelm the man who defended society from the Red Republic; and General Cavaignac stood in a slippery position between three rival parties—the Reaction, the Moderate Republic, and the Mountain. The first-mentioned distrusted him for his republicanism, which is in him a life-long conviction; and the last-mentioned had a feud with him not easily to be pacified, for the successes of June, which seemed in their eyes to have been directed against the Republic itself. His chief if not sole reliance was, therefore, on the moderate Republicans. Aware of this, he seems to have looked for support from the members of the Mountain, and to have planned, after the example of M. Ledru Rollin, a general agitation of the provinces in favour of the Republic, by means of emissaries from the National Assembly. The mere mention of such a project led to a violent scene, and nearly caused the resignation of office by General Cavaignac and the whole of his Ministry. Owing, however, to the prudence and presence of mind of M. Marrast, and to a desire on the part of the majority to avoid a premature quarrel with a man to whom France is so greatly indebted, the matter was hushed up, on the understanding that the project should not be persisted in.

Several elections for Paris and for the departments have since taken place, the results of which are not a little curious and perplexing, but which may probably tend to strengthen General Cavaignac in the Assembly. For Paris, the chief favourite is Prince Louis Napoleon; he has been returned at the head of the poll by a large majority, and has also been returned for five, or, as some accounts say, for even six or seven of the departments. In fact, the elections prove incontestably that the French people are, to a large extent, governed by traditions of the military glories of Napoleon. This is a sad spectacle, and one full of danger for France and Europe. It shows a deplorable absence of that commercial and industrial spirit which can alone, in these times, be of permanent advantage to a great nation. If France could realise the dream of a new Napoleon, she would be an Ishmael in Europe, and the hand of all nations would of necessity be raised against her. Of this, however, there is little fear, as far as the claims of Prince Louis is concerned.

Military, like all other genius, is a personal gift; and the sons of Napoleon's brothers, though to some extent the inheritors of the fame that attaches to the name of Buonaparte, are not necessarily the inheritors of any portion of that transcendent ability and astounding fortune by which the fame was acquired. Nevertheless, the popularity of a Buonaparte in France, simply because he is a Buonaparte, is, to our thinking, of most unhappy augury. Next to Louis Napoleon, the Communists seem to be the especial favourites of the majority. M. Raspail, now in the prison of Vincennes, for participation with Blanqui, Barbes, Albert, and others, in the attempted invasion of the Assembly in May last, has been elected; whilst M. Cabet and M. Thore, also Communists of well-known zeal and devotion, stood high on the Parisian list. M. Raspail has been returned for Lyons. Many of the Buonapartists in Paris supported the Communists, so that the elections show a tendency towards a hybrid Republic—Red in