

News by the last week's English Mail.

IRELAND.

On the 23rd a very large meeting of Mr. O'Brien's constituency took place in Limerick; and resolutions of confidence in, and support of, that gentleman were carried by acclamation. Mr. Pigot, son of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, made the speech of the evening, in which he openly told the people to arm, and be prepared for any emergencies which should arise.

On the same evening the Confederation held a meeting. Considerable anxiety had been manifested to learn the effect the prosecutions would have produced on the leaders of that body. The rooms were crowded almost to suffocation; and the surmise that the steps taken would only add to the warmth of the popular feeling was fully realised. The chairman, M. Barry, said—

I tell Lord Clarendon that, if he is disposed to go to law with this nation, he must prepare a thousand additional jails; for if O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell are to be imprisoned for speaking and writing the truth, we are all prepared, one by one, to repeat what they have already spoken, and a great deal more. Let all who talk of respecting the law go home, for God's sake, and mind their families and business, if they have any, and leave this struggle in our hands, who neither love, nor respect, nor fear the law.

Mr. Duffy, editor of the *Nation*, was no less plain in his observations. He said—

We do not promise to outmanoeuvre them in the Court of Queen's Bench. We cannot undertake to drive a coach and six through their prosecution; but we will drive through it the green banners of a hundred thousand national guards.

Mr. Mitchell, however, out-topped all the speakers—

He urged every man to get arms, and provide ammunition. A rifle could be had for three pounds. Speeches and resolutions would never avail them unless they were all armed and ready to turn out. (Vociferous cheering, and cries of "Pikes, pikes!" Whatever he had written, spoken, or published he would stand by; and he now informed the gentleman who was taking notes for the Government, that it was he who printed and published the seditious libels. He meant to call on them to rise up at an early day, or an early night, and smash through the Castle of Dublin, and tear it down. (Tremendous applause.)

At this meeting several magistrates, professional men, and students of Trinity College, were admitted members, amongst whom were Mr. Maher, deputy-lieutenant for Wexford, who contributed 50*l.* to the defence fund; Mr. Barnewall, J. P., nephew to Lord Trimleston, &c. Mr. Doherty set off next day for Tipperary, to embody the national guard there.

Extensive importations of pikes have taken place from Birmingham, two consignments alone amounting to thirty thousand. These are sold only to persons who can give a certain pass-word. One man, named Coogan, in the county of Meath, has at present a contract to supply ash saplings, eleven feet long, for 100,000 men. One club alone in Dublin possesses 1600 pikes. Some parties have been arrested in Tipperary for manufacturing these weapons. Light brass guns, from seven to fourteen pounders, are said to have arrived in Dublin.

A man named Kirwan, taken up by the repeal special constables in Dublin, for ordering pikes, has turned out to be a Government spy, employed by the commissioner of Police. The discovery has given cause of great dissatisfaction, and the press of all parties loudly reprobate the transaction.

The troops and constabulary also are said to be disaffected. Several soldiers of the 83rd have been sent to head quarters to be tried by court-martial for joining with the people at their bonfires, and the authorities have found it necessary to give a complete "weeding," as it is termed, to the police force, removing from the body every member supposed to be tainted with the popular feeling. The disaffection principally exists in Limerick and Kilkenny. Certainly, as matters now stand, the repealers calculate on the sympathy of both the army and police.

In the meantime, the middle classes, terrified at the approach of disturbances, are withdrawing their deposits from the savings banks, the run on the Limerick and Drogheda banks being unusually large.

Much reliance has been placed by the Government on the exertions of the Roman Catholic priesthood to preserve peace. This prop is being also cut from under their feet; and in some dioceses—Cork for instance—the clergy have unanimously opened a subscription list towards the defence fund. The Limerick clergy have had a meeting on important business with the repeal wardens.

All the movements we have narrated, however, sink into insignificance when compared with one which has taken place amongst the Protestant section of the community, and which, not having arrived at a stage sufficiently matured to be published, is thus glanced at by the correspondent of the *London Times*—

There is just now in course of signature a "declaration" addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, which from the high respectability of the promoters, and the number of influential names already appended to it, must be regarded as a portentous sign of those eventful times. I am not at liberty to mention the gentlemen who have been instrumental in the movement, but it has the sanction of some of the leading men of the learned professions, and that a fellow of Trinity College, a conservative, is one of its warmest supporters.

An extract from the declaration will explain its general character:—

The failure of the Imperial Parliament to provide adequate means for the relief of our poor, and their refusal of inquiry into the defects of the present unjust and partial system of Poor Law taxation, joined to the systematic continuance of a per-

nicious and unconstitutional policy of centralisation, cause us to sympathise in the prevalent feeling, and to participate in the general desire for self-government. Considering that extreme opinions and violent language, however censurable, are but the natural exponents of so great a mass of discontent, we humbly beg to represent to your Excellency our opinion, that it would be expedient to treat the violent demonstrations which have lately taken place, rather as evidences of the prevailing desire for a change of policy, than as individual offences against the law.

It then sums up with a petition for Repeal of the Union. It will be seen that the declarationists do not approve of the steps taken by the law officers of the crown against the state prisoners. What effect this new feature in the movement may have, it is impossible to predicate, but there is no manner of doubt that the Government is at present in a most critical position. Mr. Butt, the eminent lawyer, and the antagonist of Mr. O'Connell in the Dublin Corporation Discussion on Repeal, has, it is said, given in his adhesion to the popular movement, and the gentry of Louth, conservative and radical, are about to join the repeal standard.

THE IRISH LEADERS.—It is a strange fact that the majority of the leaders of the ultra party of Repealers, who are so outrageous in their expressions of enmity against British rule and connexion, are Protestants. Amongst these are Smith O'Brien, John Mitchell, John Martin, John Haughton, John T. Murray, T. Pigot, &c., &c. The Roman Catholics, as a body, keep pretty much aloof from participation in their proceedings, but, nevertheless, a large portion of them individually sympathise with them. The parallel in the present movement and that of 1798, cannot fail to strike any one conversant with the Irish history. The Presbyterian portion of the United Irishmen precipitated the struggle, whilst the Roman Catholic section held back. To the want of co-operation in the time appointed for commencing the movement may be in some measure attributed its complete and signal failure.

IRISH SUPPLIES.—There arrived in London from the ports of Ireland on the 3rd inst. no less than 13 ships laden entirely with grain and provisions of various descriptions, the produce of that country. Their cargoes comprised 10,319 quarters, 2758 barrels, and 278 tons weight of oats; 412 hampers and bales of bacon, 464 boxes and cases of eggs, 1009 casks and packages of butter, 221 cases of paper, 253 barrals of pork, 149 of beer, 60 of malt, several of linens, hams, general provisions, lard, whiskey, and various other articles, and 116 head of horned cattle, the whole of the produce of Ireland. The arrivals of preceding days were by no means of a scanty nature.

FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—The members of the Provisional Government have become ten years older during the month they have been in power. M. Ledru Rollin, who had a head of fine black hair, is become perfectly grey. M. Flocon has been at the point of death. M. Louis Blanc, who had a fresh juvenile countenance, is no more recognisable. M. M. Lamartine and Garnier Pages spit blood. M. Cremieux has lost his voice. M. Marrast seems worn out with fatigue. In fine, there is only M. Arago, who seems formed of Pyrennian granite, who supports the weight of the Provisional Government, the direction of two ministerial offices—the direction of the Academy of Science and the Observatory—he alone has not quitted his post.

WAR BETWEEN SARDINIA AND AUSTRIA.

Reports have prevailed for some days past that the King of Sardinia had declared war against Austria—that he had been crowned at Milan King of Italy, but they were discredited. It appears, however, that he has issued the following proclamation, and that a body of 40,000 Sardinians and Piedmontese had entered the Austrian territory to assist the Milanese and other cities who are in open insurrection against their Austrian masters:—

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

Charles Albert, by the Grace of God King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem. People of Lombardy and Venice!—The destinies of Italy are maturing; a happier fate awaits the intrepid defenders of inculcated rights. From affinity of race, from intelligence of the age, from community of feeling, we, the first, have joined in that unanimous admiration that Italy shews towards you. People of Lombardy and Venice! Our arms, which were already concentrated on your frontier when you anticipated the liberation of glorious Milan, now come to offer you in your further trials that aid which a brother expects from a brother—a friend from a friend. We will second your just desires, confiding in the aid of that God who is visibly with us—of that God who has given to Italy a Pius IX.—of that God, who, by such wonderful impulse, has given to Italy the power of acting alone. And that the sentiment of the Italian union may be further demonstrated, we command that our troops, on entering the territory of Lombardy and Venice, shall bear the escutcheon of Savoy on the tri-coloured flag of Italy.

CHARLES ALBERT.

As this is the first instance of the interference of a foreign power to assist in the revolutionary movement of a neighbouring country, the step has excited very great interest both in England and the continent.

In departing, or despatching his army, his Majesty is said to have announced his intention frankly to the diplomatic body, observing that he had no alternative be-

tween being set aside by a republic at Turin, or marching to assume the iron crown at Milan. The representatives of the three great powers (that were) took their departure from Turin immediately.

The army, commanded by King Charles Albert, had commenced its march, and was to have entered Pavia at noon on the 29th. By a decree, dated Alessandria 28th, his Majesty had appointed Prince Eugene of Savoy Carignan Lieutenant-General of the kingdom during his absence. Before his departure, Charles Albert received a sword, presented to him by the Pope, bearing the following inscription:—"To the magnanimous King Charles Albert, the sword which will make Italy free.—Pius IX."

Leasehold Farm and Stock for sale.

THE Subscriber desires to dispose of the undementioned Property, by public Auction, on the Premises, at Morell, on the Fourth day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, viz.:—Fifty Acres of LAND, on the west side of Morrell, fronting the main road, about 10 acres of which are under cultivation and in a good condition—6 acres are ready to prepare for the plough, and the remaining part is covered with excellent hardwood and rails. This property is under lease, 38 years of which are unexpired.

To be sold at the same time, 1 Mare, 8 years old—a Bridle and Saddle—a new sett of Harness—1 pair of Cart wheels, newly mounted—2 Cows—3 Sheep—a good wood Sled—a few bushels of Wheat and Oats, and several articles of Household Furniture.

RICHARD COADY.

Morrell, April 24.

To be sold at Auction,

ON the Premises, at Morrell, on the 4th of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon—The Leasehold Interest of Fifty-One Acres of LAND, 41 acres of which are in good cultivation, and the remainder can be easily made ready for the plough.

4 Head of Horned Cattle,
1 Horse,—a few Sheep,
Plough, Harrows, and Cart,
Fly and Fly Wheels,
And sundry articles of Household Furniture.

JAMES MULLOWNEY.

Morrell, April 24.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified to pay their respective accounts on or before the first day of July next. If not settled then, payment will be enforced.

April 24.

J. D. P. COLES.

The Old Establishment Revived. GUN AND LOCK-SMITH BUSINESS.

TOOLE & TAYLOR beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island in general, that they are carrying on the above business in all its Branches, at the Old Establishment, next door to Mr. John Jury's, Sen. Kent Street, where work can be done on the most moderate terms and at the shortest notice.

Bell Hanging neatly done—Brands neatly cut, and Trusses for Rupture made on an approved principle. Guns altered in first rate style.

December 11, 1847.

6m.

A CARD.

AS the Subscriber has decided upon remaining in the Island he will resume his practice in the various departments of his profession; and will again appear as Counsel in the Courts of Law and Equity.

CHARLES YOUNG.

Terrace, Charlottetown, Aug. 7.

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, *l.* 15s each mare; and good notes of hand, payable in October. *l.* 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.)

The Young Islander.

THIS handsome entire Horse, 4 years old—

Got by McGee's black Horse ISLANDER, out of Mr. Grubb's thorough bred Mare,—will keep Charlottetown Market every Saturday, and will stand at Mrs. Grubb's Farm the remainder of the week, during the Season. He is of full bone and remarkably fine action. Terms *l.* 1. each Mare—(not including Groom's fees,) payable in November next.

JOHN THORN.

Charlottetown, 17th April, 1848.

ALLIANCE**Life and Fire Insurance Company,**

LONDON.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING

POLICIES continue to be issued and renewed at my Office.—Attendance daily.

The Company do not take Assurances on Buildings or their Contents, in which CAMPHIN is used.

GEORGE BIRNIE.

Agent for P. E. Island

Charlottetown, Nov. 13th. 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Office Containing the Standard Weights and Measures, is kept in Great George Street, at the Store of John F. Clark & Co.

P. G. CLARK,

Assayer of Weights and Measures.

February 26th