

paper any attack you may think proper to make upon me; and if you even dress up afresh the falsehoods and insinuations I have already rebutted, I will assist your 'man of straw' in giving these greater publicity, by reprinting them in the *Examiner*.

EDWARD WHELAN.

September 14.

### First English Mail for September.

On Thursday evening the Mail Packet returned from Pictou, bringing the first European September Mail—the Steamship *Europa* having arrived in Halifax on Tuesday last.

There is little news of remarkable interest to be gathered from the papers brought by this Mail. Hopes are entertained of a more abundant Harvest than seemed to be expected when the last Mail left England; and the failure of the potatoe crop, both in England and Ireland, it is said, will not be near so extensive as was at first apprehended. These circumstances have given some encouragement to commercial enterprise, and in the Manufacturing Districts of England a marked improvement is reported to have taken place since the departure of the last Mail.

In British politics there is a decided lull,—with the establishment of apparent tranquility in Ireland—a tranquility which is not the result of a mild and good government, but of a military despotism—Chartist organization in England and Scotland has been for a while set at rest; and with the view of healing some of the sores inflicted by Her Majesty's Government upon Ireland, it was rumoured, that a general amnesty would be declared in favour of all persons charged with having engaged in "treasonable practices." As the people of Ireland do not expect any great boons from the present Ministry, the "smallest favour" will no doubt be "thankfully received."

#### LORD JOHN RUSSELL IN IRELAND.

Lord John Russell is in Ireland. Of his proposed movements, the London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writes:—

'The Premier intends passing some few days with Lord Clarendon, either at Dublin Castle or the Viceregal Lodge, that he then dashes into the heart of the country, with the view of ascertaining from personal observation the state of the harvest, the extent of the potatoe failure, and the condition of the peasantry; and that, having derived such information as he considers necessary towards enabling him to judge of the actual relief that may be required at the hands of the government in the ensuing winter for the sustentation of the Irish people, and the prevention of famine, he will proceed on the 16th or 17th of September to join her Majesty at Balmoral Castle, in Scotland, probably embarking for 'the land o'cakes' at Belfast, or some other northern port. Until Lord John Russell reaches the royal party Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, will remain in attendance on the Queen.

'I have excellent authority for thinking that one of the principal features of this consultation between the Viceroy and the first minister of the crown, will be the expediency of granting an amnesty to all concerned in the recent attempt at rebellion. The Queen has expressed herself in favour of such an extension of the royal prerogative, if her ministers believed that it could be carried out with the certainty of thereby laying a safe foundation for improving the social and political condition of the country. The people of England unequivocally express their conviction that the future security and tranquilization of Ireland would be best provided for by such a master stroke of policy; and the leading members of the government have sufficient wisdom to see, that in a land covered with troops, and held by military occupation only—with the prisons crowded, the peasantry starving, and thousands of unexecuted warrants in the hands of the police for months, the effect of a general pardon for political offences could not prove otherwise than calculated to lessen their difficulties, and certainly a material consideration with the Whigs to prolong their tenure of office.

'At some of the clubs to-day it was stated that Lord Clarendon's active Castle-yard emissaries had discovered within the last twenty-four hours the existence of terrible plot, the principal actors in which were to pounce upon poor little Russell the moment he set foot on Irish soil, and detain him in close custody until the liberation of the self-devoted men who now crowd the Irish prisons and grace the convict hulk of Bermuda.'

Two candidates are mentioned as likely to succeed Smith O'Brien in Limerick county, viz., a Mr. Caleb Power, and Mr. McCarthy, the late member for Cork city.

#### ENGLAND.

The London 'Confederate Clubs' have dissolved. Information, we understand, has been received by

the government, that most of the officers and non-commissioned officers, with a considerable number of the private soldiers, of a disbanded American regiment recently employed in the Mexican war, sailed from a Texan port on the 18th or 19th of last month, to join the Irish insurgents, whom they expected to find in arms on their arrival. Both officers and men are nearly all Irish; they are provided, it is said, with twelve pieces of cannon, and their object was to direct the military organization of the Irish revolutionary army. Arrangements have been made calculated to ensure the capture of this band of pirates, and Sir C. Napier, we believe, has received instructions to deal with them in the most summary manner, should they fall into his hands.—*Dublin Herald*.

From a parliamentary paper it appears that, during the year ending the 25th March, 1847, there were relieved in England, 1,721,350; in Ireland, 333,019; and in Scotland, 146,370 paupers, including casual poor. The cost of maintenance is thus estimated—England, £3 1s. 6d. per head; Ireland, £1 14s. 1d. per head; and Scotland, £2 19s. 3d.

#### THE ITALIAN WAR OF LIBERTY.

The Correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writing from the Head Quarters of the Piedmontese armies, under date August 22nd says:

'This is truly a trying moment; but resolute men should never be cast down, even whilst a glimmer of hope yet remains. For months back we have heard little else but recriminations against the Sovereign Pontiff on the score of his refusal to declare an offensive war. Here, then, the opportunity is come. The mystery is solved. A defensive war has been proved.—Pius IX. from the beginning has been prepared to sanction resistance to the invader. The duty of every honest citizen is to defend his country and cry to arms.'

Letters from Rome state that the capital was tranquil, notwithstanding the endeavour making by the revolutionists to alarm the people and excite them to revolt. On the 13th two battalions of the Civic Guard, who volunteered to march to the assistance of their brethren of Bologna, repaired to the square of the Quirinal to receive the Pope's benediction. Pius IX. addressed them from his balcony, but his emotion was such that his words could not be heard.—When he bestowed on them his benediction, however, he distinctly said, 'Peace be with you;' to which the militia and people responded 'Courage, holy Father!' The Pope having been attacked, now openly spoke of war; but his only reliance was in French intervention, which he earnestly demanded of M. Bois le Comte during the two days that envoy remained at Rome.

The armed intervention of France in the affairs of Italy is all but realized.

Advices from Berlin to the 25th Aug., state the fighting was going on at Charlotteburgh, where the authorities and troops of the line were attempting to disperse the democratic clubs assembled there.

#### ITALY AND IRELAND.

##### (A Suggestive Parallel.)

The last *Edinburgh Review* contains an excellent article upon the revolt of Lombardy, and fully justifies the Italians in their war of independence. Even as a matter of hypothesis, without direct proofs of tyranny, it affirms that 'four or five millions of dissatisfied people are very likely to be correct in their appreciation of a government which they have detested for years; for where there is dissatisfaction Burke's rule is good—to presume in favour of the people against the government.' But the proofs were not wanting in Italy. Amongst many grievances named in their published manifesto, occur the following:—'It (the Government) forced on us shoals of foreigners, avowed functionaries, and secret spies, eating our bread, administering our affairs and judging our rights.

'It spread around us *ensnaring nets of military and judicial regulations*, in which there was nothing true and solemn except the prison and the pillory, the executioner and the gallows. It forbade the development of our commerce and industry, to favour the speculations of Viennese oligarchs.

'It persecuted and entrapped our most distinguished men, and raised to honor slavish underlings.

'It systematised the sale of conscience, and organized an army of spies.

'It encouraged secret informations, and made suspicion the rule of its proceedings.

'It gave the police full power over liberty, life, and property, and threw the patriot into the same prison with the forger and the assassin.'

And the *Edinburgh* thus comments on this list of wrongs:—'A nation which can prefer such a bill of indictment against a government has surely abundant reason to get rid of it; and there can be no doubt but that the millions of inhabitants who bear witness to the truth of these charges, and are putting everything in peril in support of them, are worthy of belief.'

'It is, indeed the fashion with some people to say that Lombardy was well governed by Austria; but what would those persons say to being governed in the same way by the brutal force of foreign military despotism.'

However, the Emperor heard the grievances of the Italians with much the same sympathy as Queen Vic-

toria those of Ireland. He writes to Clarendon (Radetsky we mean):—'I perceive that there is in my Lombard Venetian kingdom a faction inclined to upset the political state of the country. I have done all that was necessary for the happiness and satisfaction of my Italian province. I am not inclined to do more; I rely on the known bravery and fidelity of my army.' Go from Osborne House to Dublin Castle. But the *Edinburgh* remarks—'This was in so many words approving what had happened, threatening worse for the future, and taking away all hope. It is not wise to push a nation to extremities.'

After noticing the efforts made to calumniate the patriots by the Government—even so far as hiring L.L. D.'s at so much a line to write infamous falsehoods concerning them in some Milan *Evening Post*—the *Edinburgh* shews Englishmen how successfully an insulting police may be made to co-operate with a brutal soldiery to produce a revolution, in order that, as the Viceroy hoped, 'a good number of the Milanese might be slaughtered;' and thus continues:—'At the point to which things had now advanced, the only remaining question was one of expediency and time—that of right was settled. It was the right of the Lombards to free themselves from a Government which not only was not the protector of the people under its sway, but was their greatest enemy. It was their duty not to attempt it rashly—to bide their time, and wait till events afforded them a reasonable prospect of success.'

The downfall of monarchy in France was their opportunity. Up rose the barricades in fair Milan, and from behind them 600 men—only 600—defied the whole military force of the city. Five days they warred; but in five days they conquered; and the Austrian armies were chased from Milan, never again to enter it. On this the *Edinburgh* remarks:—'A grand beginning for Italy!—an achievement of which she may be well proud!—the expulsion, by the unarmed and peaceful citizens of a comparatively small town, of about 16,000 troops, well armed, well disciplined, and well appointed with everything requisite for war.'

Again: 'It was not surely from want of precautions that Metternich and Sedlenytski were obliged to fly from the capital of the country, where they had governed without control for so many years. They had never modified, or held out the slightest hope that they would ever modify their system under any circumstances. We see the consequence, and trust that governments to the end of time may profit by the example. The weight of public indignation descended on that system, and it was annihilated without a struggle.' It would be well if Austrian England, Metternich Russell, and Radetsky Clarendon, would think upon these things.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.—It professes too much; it pretends to too much; it meddles too much. It presents the only collection of men who pretend to the gift of omniscience. The Colonial department outbid M. Philippe and all the modern conjurers. It knows everything and about everybody in every degree of latitude. It convicts, judges, examines, and displaces any colonial officer, from a chief justice to a tide-waiter in any colony, from Newfoundland to New Zealand, on the suggestions of an intuitive and insolent sagacity. Had it a thousand arms or a million eyes, it could not be more quick-sighted to detect, and more handy at meddling than it is now. The pity is that with all its far-sightedness and all its meddling it never satisfies those for whom it acts. Officials and colonists are alike aggrieved and insulted by the perpetual irritation of irresponsible interference. It is a mockery to talk, as Mr Hawes talked, of Parliamentary responsibility. There are not two dozen members of Parliament who know anything about the colonies, and not one dozen who would care to moot their grievances in Parliament. So far the responsibility of the Colonial Office is a delusion and a fraud. But its oppressiveness is an unfortunate reality. For this there appear only two remedies. The one is to multiply enormously the hands of the office. The other is—what Sir W. Molesworth suggested, and Mr. Hawes, in the name of the Government, assented to—responsible self government by the colonies.—*London Times*.

#### UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23rd.—There is a great excitement here to-day. Two Germans are on trial for an outrage committed on a girl four years of age. They were committed to gaol for a further hearing. A mob attacked the gaol, and the officers fired from the windows, killing three and wounding several. The mob had not dispersed at nine p. m. They may succeed in getting the prisoners. If they do, they will undoubtedly kill them.

LATER!—The excitement continues. The jail wall has been demolished, and the military called out. Of the mob 4 were killed and 3 wounded. The criminals are returned Volunteers.

About \$10,000 have been subscribed in New York city towards the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Albany.

In Mexico the revolution has been fully put down; the Indians were disarmed, and the American volunteers gone into camp.

The ship *Serampore*, cleared at Boston on Tuesday last, for the Sandwich Islands, with a cargo of Yankee notions, valued at nearly \$90,000. Her manifest at the Custom House is nearly two yards long.