a substitute, but his second would not allow the exchange, and so the affair ended.—Of the principals in that business one has since jumped over Waterloo-bridge, and the other is a proclaimed rebel, subject to be shot or hung.

"Not long after this Mr. O'Brien fought Mahon's brother and in this, as in the previous instance, the now outlawed chief was destined to be the Conservative champion. The collision arose out of a contested election for Clare in which his brother, Sir Lucius, was one of the candidates. The writer speaks from a distinct recollection of the transaction. Mr. William Mahon was making some charges against "the House of Dromoland" on the hustings, when he was interrupted by O'Brien, who addressed to him the following words, with as much neatness, calmness and courteous bearing as though he were paying him a compliment: "As a member of the house of Dromoland, sir (bowing), I have but one reply to make your aspersions, and that reply, as a gentleman of honour, you will I am sure receive in the spirit in which it is given—'you lie, Sir!' (bowing). Mr. Mahon lifted his hat in acknowledgment, O'Brien and he leaving the Court together without the slightest fuss, each accompanied by a friend, who rather followed instinctively than by invitation, and without the least attempt at interference on the part of the sheriff. In less than an hour from this interchange of civilities they were both standing within twelve paces of each other on the public race course, close to the town of Ennis, while at least a thousand people were present to witness the proceeding. I have heard the unfortunate outlaw called a coward on several occasions within the last few weeks, but I have said upon each, and I now say, that no coward could ever bear himself with the cool, gentlemanly, courteous self possession that he then displayed; he reminded me at the time of what Sheridan says, "your courage should be as keen, yet as polished as your sword." Turning up his right cuff as deliberately as though he were about to wash his hands for dinner, he took the pistol from his second—the two friends retired a couple of paces, the word was given, both weapons were raised, and only one went off; in fact, Smith O'Brien's second had given him the pistol without cocking it, and when the former pulled the trigger, it of course refused to obey his finger. He handed back the still loaded weapon to his friend saying with a smile—"M'Donnell, you only half did your work." Judging from O'Brien's self possession, perhaps it was a fortunate thing for his antagonist, who might however have stopped the bullet without being greatly damaged, as one of his legs was made of cork.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 15, 1848.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The newspapers by the English Mail of 24 September, arrived here yesterday. The steamer *Europa* brought the mail to Halifax, arriving on Tuesday in 9½ days from Liverpool.

The intelligence generally is of a more cheering character: a favourable change had taken place in the weather—grain had receded in price, Ireland is quiet, and the prospects of trade more encouraging.

The Bill for establishing Diplomatic Relations with Rome has passed both Houses of Parliament, and now waits the Royal assent.

THE POTATO CROP.—The failure of the potato crop is not near so extensive as previously reported, and is giving evidence of a more healthy appearance. The European Times says:—There is also another cause of encouragement to the country, namely, that the potato crops are giving evidence of recovery from the blight. Fortunately the blackened stem does not always represent diseased potatoes; and on many leaves the stem is putting forth new leaves, recovering health and gaining strength. We may further observe that the stem is exhibiting the same symptoms that in 1846 accompanied the disease in the potato. Altogether the cause for despondency is not so great as it was a week ago, and that is fully evidenced by the check which has been given to the advance in prices.

THE WEATHER.

We rejoice to state that since our last number a decided and very favourable change has taken place in the weather, which, at this critical moment, is of the most vital importance to all classes. During several days past we have been blest with the most genial sunshine, which we find from all the reports which have reached us appear to have been general throughout England and Ireland. In London and the southern counties the weather during the week has been splendid. On Thursday afternoon a little rain fell, but it was only partial. Upon the whole there is a well grounded hope that the harvest of wheat at least, will prove nearly an average one. Mr. Hudson, the member for Sunderland, an intelligent observing man, reported in the House of Commons on Wednesday, that he had travelled over a great extent of ground in the north within these few days, and gave a very sanguine opinion of a favourable result. Lord John Russel, also, with reference to Ireland, avowed that the Government reports were most contradictory; but, upon the whole, they were more favourable than they were a short time ago. He thought that a very considerable portion of the crop should prove available; but as that expectation might be disappointed, the result would be patiently waited for. Within the last week a far more cheerful feeling has existed; the rise in the Corn market at Mark-lane on Monday is scarcely maintained, and we hope that in our next publication we shall be able to announce a continuance of the present auspicious weather. The lives and worldly happiness of thousands of human beings depend upon the issue.

COMMERCIAL.

Business, which had been languid in an extreme degree for the last few weeks, has manifested an improved feeling since the weather has assumed a fine and settled appearance. Holders of produce begin to act with greater firmness, and home-trade buyers display more alacrity in their purchases, as if anxious to increase their stock, still only a limited business will be done until the fate of the harvest is decided; and should it turn out well, we are in hopes that trade and commerce will immediately assume a much improved aspect. Although the Produce markets have to a certain extent lost the inactivity which has characterised them for advance in prices. Trade in the manufacturing districts is quiet, but manufacturers are rather more busily employed, with the prospect of an increasing demand for their productions. The demand for Money increases; and from present appearances the rate of interest is likely to advance ere long, although there is a great quantity of bullion lying unemployed. The Stock market fluctuates much, without the chief securities undergoing any material decline in prices.

The Grain trade, which we have previously reported as being active, and prices advancing, has not manifested the same buoyancy during the past week.

Holders of American Grain produce have rather lowered their pretensions than otherwise, are willing to accept for American Wheat 8s. to 9s. per 70 lbs., and are satisfied with 33s. to 34s. for the very best Canadian Flour: indeed the latter price was hardly obtained, whilst both Indian Corn and Corn Meal are cheaper, the former not being worth more than 32s. to 34s. per qr., and the latter about 16s. to 17s. per brl American sweet Flour brings 33s. to 34s. per barrel. The Dublin market is firm.

With respect to the probable extent of injury which the Grain crops in this country have sustained, or the probable extent of yield, there are numerous and conflicting rumours afloat. Besides, the reports respecting the extent of the Potato disease are very contradictory. We are now however blessed, during the last few days, with very fine weather, which, if properly taken advantage of, will enable the husbandman to do much in cutting down and securing the Grain crops not yet carried.

The Timber trade has been rather active during the past month. The price of St. John's Lake Timber has been well sustained, but latterly the value of Quebec Woods has receded. There is much more depression of the markets for Spruce Deals than has been experienced for a long time back.

IRELAND.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.—*State of the Country.*—With the exception of the very gratifying announcement that the weather continues fine and dry, and that the agricultural reports from the provinces, are becoming more favourable under the influence of the recent change from incessant rains to a bright sun and a brisk gale, there is no intelligence of the least interest. Irish excitement is invariably followed by a lull, but in the present instance the relapse has been succeeded by a downright lethargy or prostration of the whole system.—The accounts of the harvest prospects in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and the north generally, are highly satisfactory, as shewing a gradual improvement in the appearance of all the crops, and belief gains ground that a large portion of the potatoes will be available for consumption.

SMUGGLING GUNPOWDER FOR THE IRISH REBELS.—The smack Montague, of Port St. Mary, Hugh Cone, master, is detained in the above port, on her way to Dublin, having on board three tons of gunpowder, under suspicious circumstances. The master says it is for the Pigeon-house, and as a signal for boats to come to discharge the powder, he was to hoist a flag on entering Dublin Bay. He is, no doubt, the dupe of some designing rebel.—Government is not very likely to send gunpowder in an unprotected Manx boat. It is understood the cargo was taken on board in Liverpool. This vessel was windbound when the discovery was made.—(Isle of Man Times.)

INFORMERS—THE CLUBS.

How often have we warned out too confiding countrymen against those whose out and out *patriotism* spurned at all who spoke of law and order.—These fellows were amongst the leaders of the Young Ireland party, and are now, it appears, the most prominent informers against their colleagues.—The *Pilot* states that at the dissolution of one of the Dublin Clubs an "officer" recommended that the books should be preserved, and the next morning the person to whom they had been entrusted, reached a certain office in the Lower Castle Yard, for the purpose of depositing them, but therein encountered the "officer" of the Club, who had just informed the proper authority of the name and whereabouts of the present holder of the books! Fame does not say how the two worthies bore the interview—we merely give the rumour as it reached us, and mention it as a caution against the folly of credulous men leaving themselves in the power of designing knaves.

Both the *Morning Chronicle* and *Daily News* state that the secretary of the late Grattan Club, a great and "earnest" spouter, is giving all the information he can to the police authorities. The truth of this allegation no one has a better opportunity of knowing than the Dublin correspondent of the *Chronicle*. The paragraph in our cotemporary is as follows:—

"It is stated that one of the chief witnesses for the crown, at the trials of Smith O'Brien and the other parties implicated in the insurrection and conspiracy, will be Mr. P. J. Barry, who had been secretary to the first Young Ireland Repeal Association, and who remained all along a prominent member of the Confederacy.—(Tip. Free Press.)

AMERICAN SYMPATHISERS.

(From the D. E. Post.)

From various quarters we hear of further arrests of those "transplanted Irishmen," who appear to have been prime agents in the projected Rebellion in Ireland.—There have been arrests in Dundalk, in Armagh, and in other places, and the *Liverpool Journal* states that many more sympathisers are expected by the next vessels from the United States. We must confess we could scarcely have believed that such an insane project had really been deliberately entered upon at the other side of the Atlantic, if the recent Insurrectionary movements in this country had not demonstrated that nothing was too absurd or too wicked for the party engaged in this desperate enterprise. We did imagine that the threats and denunciations of the well known agent and correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, and the other professional spouters in New York, Philadelphia, &c., were merely a part of the game of delusion played off in the old country; but it seems that the agitation has had its dupes and its victims in America as well as at home.

On Saturday last, a Mr. Richard Franks Ryan, an Irishman who had emigrated to America, was arrested in this city, and is now amenable to justice. He had been it appears, one of the prime movers in all the organization which the Hiberno-Americans have got up against British connexion and for promoting the designs of the disaffected in this country.

LIMERICK, Aug. 23.

I have just arrived here from Abbeyfeale, and ascertained the following particulars, at Rathkeale, respecting three men who were shot at Castletown near that place on yesterday morning:—A body of armed insurgents having moved off from the direction of Abbeyfeale, towards Charleville, by the mountains, attacked every house in their way for arms and provisions; they succeeded in some places—not in others; they, however, crossed over towards Rathkeale, and attacked several houses at a village called Castetown, which is not more than three miles from Rathkeale, in which town is stationed a very large force of military and police. Several of the inhabitants went for shelter into a large house, and that is the reason assigned for so determined an attack having been in the first instance made upon it.

The insurgents marched up to the house, and halted; some fired shots to show that their guns were loaded; the inmates barricaded both windows and door as well as they could; the mob very soon succeeded in starting the door; while this was going on outside, the inmates were making up their minds to resist the ruffians to the last, and provided themselves with such weapons as they could find; one had a pitchfork, and another a poker, &c., &c.; they placed themselves at the inside of the door in such a way as to command the entrance; the door was at length burst open, and the first that entered was felled with a blow of a spade by one of the inmates—another was knocked down, and the assailants, seeing that they could not force an entrance, levelled their guns and fired a volley, which killed three men, one of whom is the Poor Law Relieving Officer. Troops and Constabulary were soon on the spot, but the insurgents had disappeared, leaving no track of their destination. The country was scoured without effect; but as it is believed that they formed part of the gang who robbed the coaches, against many of whom informations have been sworn, it is hoped by this means that the murderers of these men will be brought to justice.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY MORNING.

A seizure of 600 barrels of gunpowder on board a vessel which entered Dungarvan on the night of Tuesday last, has been made. The following are the particulars:

DUNGARVAN, Aug. 19.—On the night of the 7th inst., the *Coquette*, Weldon, master, came into the bay of Dungarvan, and was boarded next morning by the chief boatman McGowan, and three of the coast guards. Her nominal cargo they found was flour, which was marked on their clearance or 'transire,' together with sundry other Irish goods.—On examining the latter they found powder, and at once communicated the circumstance to the comptroller, Mr Hearne, who reported it to Mr. Howley, the resident magistrate. The latter gentleman at once gave a requisition to Lord Chewton, who commands a detachment of the 6th Foot stationed here, and proceeded on board with them and a strong police force. On search 600 barrels of gunpowder were discovered—in weight about 30 tons. The master and one of the crew went on shore; no doubt to make arrangements for effecting a landing at a part of the country close to the Tipperary border, but were since apprehended. Each of the crew, who are here in Bridewell gave conflicting accounts of the transaction. The *Coquette* is at present in charge of the *Adeice*, Lieut. Petch, who opportunely came here during the day. It has been a most fortunate circumstance to have made this timely discovery as no one can calculate on the mischief that might have been effected through the agency of these miscreants.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—*Messrs.* Smith O'Brien and Meagher enjoy good health. They are permitted to occupy the same cell in Kilmainham, in consequence of the limited accommodation of the building, in its present crowded state. Mrs. O'Brien provides the meals, and visits her husband daily.

Mr. Whiteside has declined to act for Mr. William Smith O'Brien, and sent back his retainer. Indeed we do not see how the learned gentleman could take a fee in the case after his recent appearance for the crown against Mr. Martin.

At 11 o'clock on Monday morning last, Lord Viscount Hardinge and staff arrived at Clonmel, and having minutely inspected the barracks, and partaken of a *dejeuner et a fourchette* with the officers of the 47th regiment, in which corps his lordship served in this garrison forty five years ago, took his departure for Cahir *en route* to Limerick. We understand that his lordship expressed his regret that he could not remain at Clonmel to see more of his corps, but that he hoped soon to have that pleasure. His lordship expressed his approbation of the appearance and steadiness of the 47th regiment, which happened to be at exercise when his lordship arrived.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

THE GUARD OF THE TRALEE MAIL.—Just as the Tralee mail was about starting on Friday morning, and the guards waiting for the bags at the post office, an order was received by the postmaster, dismissing the guards of the up and down Limerick and Tralee mails, for not having exhibited a more determined resistance on Saturday last to the party that robbed the mails near Abbeyfeale.—*Limerick Reporter.*

DOWNING-STREET, Aug. 11.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Wm. M. Colebrooke, Kt., Companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Islands of Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia, and their dependencies.

THE EMIGRANT HIGHLANDERS.—On Wednesday afternoon, the ship Lulan, for North America, left this port, having on board the whole remaining portion of the Highlanders from South Uist. The vessel was cleared out by Lieutenant Forrest, who saw the emigrants safely on board, to the number of nearly 120—men, women, and children.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

The British & North American Mail Company's fine steamer Caledonia, Captain Leith, arrived at the Tail of the Bank on Tuesday morning from Liverpool, in order to get repairs. She proceeded to Greenock, where she will receive boilers; she will then come to Messrs. Steele's dock here for what repairs may be required on her hull.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

Irish Paupers in the Metropolis.—It appears from a return moved for by Lord Dudley Coutts Stewart, M. P., that the total number of Irish paupers who received relief from the poor parishes of London, Westminster, Marylebone, Lambeth, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Finsbury, during the year 1847, amounted to 81,850, and the total cost of such relief to £26,650.

We regret to state that Berlin and Vienna continue to be the scenes of fatal riots and confusion.—On the 21st ult. the people and the burgher guard had a conflict in Berlin, in which 38 constables and many leaders of the mob were wounded; the rioters were at length dispersed at the point of the bayonet. At Vienna a similar outbreak took place, with the like results.

On Monday, there was a short discussion, followed by a division, on the vote of £2685 for the repair and maintenance of Maynooth College, which, however, was carried by a large majority.

On Wednesday Mr. D'Israeli delivered a long speech condemnatory of the Italian policy of Ministers, and the mediation betwixt Austria and Lombardy. Lord Palmerston replied.

The Asiatic cholera is certainly at Berlin. Berlin is now within a days journey of Hamburg. It was from Hamburg Sunderland received the visitation in 1832.

The Irish rebellion is being vigorously suppressed. A great many additional arrests have been made, among which is Meagher of the Sword, who was never going "to allow himself to be taken alive." The Jury have convicted Martin, of the *Felon* newspaper.

Cultivation of Sugars in the British Colonies.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has intimated to the Council of the Society of Arts that he will offer a gold medal, to be given at the next distribution of prizes, "For the best account of any new and improved machinery or processes employed in the cultivation or preparation of sugar in the British Colonies, designed to economise labour and increase production. Attention being especially directed to the more perfect extraction of the juice from the cane, to the simplest and most effective apparatus for boiling and preparing the sugar, also to the comparative qualities of the crushed cane when used as manure or fuel. The effects of railways and other modern improvements, and the comparative expense and efficiency of steam and water power on production and cost must also be investigated, and in each case the special circumstance of each colony or estate must be specified.

Lord Normanby had a conference on Thursday with General Cavaignac, at the hotel in the Rue de Varrennes.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* mentions a report that Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, who arrived in Paris on Tuesday last, is to conduct the negotiations on the part of England, should the mediation of England and France in the affairs of Italy be accepted by Austria.

Mr. J. R. Mills has paid the fine of £600 for refusing to serve as sheriff of London.

A COINCIDENCE.—Since 1780 all the revolutions in France have taken place under Popes of the name of Pius. Lous XVI. was dethroned under Pious VI.; the Directory was overturned under Pious VI.; Napoleon fell under Pious VII.; Charles X. under Pious VIII: and Louis Philippe under Pious IX.—*John Bull.*

It is stated that, in consequence of the recent revolutions on the continent, the great Lichtenstein collection of pictures, which formed one of the principal ornaments of Vienna, and which comprises about 1300 works of the best painters, including more than twenty of Reubens' Masterpieces, will be sent to England for sale.

Gretna-green marriages will be finally invalid from and after the 1st January next.

Seven Orange Lodges have been this last month revived in Dublin.

JENNY LIND.—On Friday evening a very elaborate and massive silver salver was presented to Mdlle. Jenny Lind, by the Committee of the Hospital for Consumption, as an expression of the high sense of gratititude entertained by them for her generosity in giving a concert for the benefit of the institution. The plate bore the following appropriate inscription:—"In the name of the sufferers relieved by her bounty, this humble memorial of one of her noble actions, is presented to Jenny Lind, by the Committee of Management of the hospital for Consumption, at Brompton, London, as a slight token of their esteem and gratitude, and in commemoration of the concert given by her on the 31st day of July, MDCCCXLVIII, on which occasion, through her unrivalled talents, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six pounds were added to the funds of the Charity, and a solid foundation laid for the completion of the fabric—the unfinished condition of which had excited her generous sympathy.

A NEW COMET.—On Monday morning a communication arrived from Professor Schumacher, stating that Dr. Peterson discovered a comet in Augriga on the night of August 7. The observed positions are—

	Altona Mean Time.	Right Ascension.	North Declination.
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	° m. s.
Aug. 7,....	14 46 13	6 15 0 3	41 18 46
— 10,.....	13 20 43	6 31 22 3	38 49 0

The comet is small, but bright and easily observed.—*Times.*

EXECUTION—CHELMSFORD, Monday.—This morning Mary May, who was convicted at the last Essex Assizes of the murder of her brother, by poisoning him with arsenic, for the purpose of obtaining the allowance from a burial club at Harwich, in which she had entered his name without his knowledge, was executed in front of the country jail in this town. After her condemnation the miserable woman, who was 38 years of age, formed the design of starving herself to death, and for a time obstinately refused to take any food, but hunger at length subdued her, and since then she had taken her meals regularly, and slept soundly, sullenly denying her guilt, and treating her fate as a matter of indifference. Great exertions were made to save the culprits life, both by her legal defenders and others, but the reply of the Home Secretary, to two memorials presented to him on the subject was, that her crime was so horrible, and her guilt so clear, that he could not recommend an extension of the Royal mercy.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE STEPHENSON.—It is with much concern that we announce the decease of Mr. George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer. He died at his establishment in Derbyshire, on Saturday last, aged 67. Few men have obtained or deserved a higher reputation. He rose from the humblest life from the elasticity of his native talent, overcoming the obstacles of narrow circumstances and even confined education. No one could come in contact with him without being struck by his superiority and originality of mind. In his profession he was as happy and ingenious in his discoveries as generous in imparting the benefit of them to the world. In the history of railroad enterprise and movement the name of George Stephenson will live.

The commissioners for building new churches, in the 28th report, state that 420 churches had been completed, with 464,608 sittings, including 267,764 free seats for the poor.

A reduction of £8,000 is to be made in the wages of the shipwright department at Woolwich this year, and no less than £20,000 in wages, &c, for the factory establishment.

The number of passengers carried on the various railways in Great Britain and Ireland, in the half year ending June 30 1848, was 26 330 432. In the same period 90 persons were killed, and 99 injured by accidents. Of the persons killed, 11 were passengers, 56 servants of companies or contractors, 19 trespassers, and one suicide.

Limerick.—Every emigrant vessel from this port is strictly searched by the Custom-house officers and constabulary for the persons charged with high treason.

The Duke of Cambridge has taken out administration to his late sister, the Princess Sophia, and, after satisfying all demands, his Royal Highness will come in for £5,000 a year in addition by her death.

A CURIOUS ADVANTAGE.—The following advertisement appears in a Dublin paper:—"If Edward Headen, house painter, who is in the habit of travelling to all parts of the country in prosecution of his business, will communicate with his brother, Henry Headen, at 48, Golden lane, Dublin, it will be for his advantage, as his wife is dead.

The *Reforme* states, that the distress amongst the operative classes at Paris is every day becoming more intense. Crowds of famished women, children, and old men, are constantly to be seen waiting at the gate of the Luxembourg for the hour of the soldiers' meal, in expectation of receiving a portion of it. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the approaching winter.

IRISH REAPERS.—The tide of immigration from the Emerald Isle has at length begun to flow in this direction, about 1,000 Irish reapers having arrived at this port up to the end of last week, and at least 2,000 yesterday per the Shamrock and Aurora steamers. The first-named vessel, it is computed, had not much fewer than 1,600 on board.—(Liverpool Paper.)

IMPORTATIONS FROM IRELAND.—One vessel arrived from one of the Irish ports, has brought 66 packages; and another, 20 tons weight of Iron; and a vessel, arrived from Belfast, called the Erin's Queen, has brought 222 packages of spades, being excavatory materials returned from Ireland to this country.—(London Paper.)—Fire arms would not have been returned.

BUNN *v.* JENNY LIND.—This celebrated cause, in which it will be remembered that Mr. Bunn, then lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, recovered a verdict with 2,500*l.* damages against Mdle. Jenny Lind for breach of an engagement, is still in litigation.—The next proceeding will be a writ of error on the part of the defendant which cannot be argued in the Exchequer Chamber before Michaelmas Term in November. Mr. Justice Erle has lately been settling a bill of exception tendered on the trial, and by an order made, the damages, with 1,000*l.* for costs, have been paid into the Court of Queen's Bench. The costs in the cause have been taxed at nearly 700*l.* and the residue of the sum paid into the court is to meet the accruing expenses. The action was commenced in March, 1847, so that in all probability it will be about two years before it will be finally decided.

There is some difficulty in providing assistant surgeons for the navy; an opening now, therefore, presents itself for educated professional young gentlemen to join this branch of our honoured service.—(M. Herald.)

Many clergymen have joined the Orange society in Dublin since the insurrection.

FRANCE.—The French government is active in its exertions to render its army numerous and effective. Every day considerable additions are made to it. The whole of the conscription of 1847, amounting to 80,000 men, has been called out and marched to the corps with which it is to be incorporated. Of these 80,000 it must be observed that 2302 only are for the naval service. Besides these, the government of the republic has, since the month of February, called into active service 20,150 men of the class of 1842, 35,950 of the class of 1843, 15,250 men of the class of 1844, 8000 men of the class of 1845, and 20,000 of the class of 1846, making 99,360 men. The effective force of the army was fixed previous to the revolution at 342,767 men, but it has been increased within the last three months by 179,360 men, and, consequently, at this moment it amounts to 522,127 men.

The minister of war is said to be actively engaged in preparing barracks for the troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Paris. All the Palaces of Meudon, St. Cloud, Versailles, St. German, and Paris are to be prepared for their reception.—The Palaces of the Tuileries and Luxembourg are to be occupied by troops.

FRANCE AND FOREIGN POWERS.—General Cavaignac, and M. Bastide, the Minister for foreign affairs, presented themselves on Friday to the committee on foreign affairs. They were first requested to explain the object of the mediation of France and England between Austria and King Charles Albert. General Cavaignac replied that it was necessary for the interest of France and Italy, that this negociation should remain secret.—He consequently refused to enter into any other explanation on that subject. He was then asked whether the mediation was in conformity with the wishes already expressed by the National Assembly, in favour of the emancipation of Italy. To which he replied that the will of the Assembly would ever be the rule of his conduct; but he repeated his resolution not to give any other answer, adding that the committee might be assured that he would ever act for the interest of France and for her honor and dignity. He was, in conclusion, asked whether, in case the mediation should produce no result, he proposed to declare war? General Cavaignac replied that he firmly expected to be able to maintain peace in concert with Great Britain, and that he would not declare war except at the last extremity. This declaration elicted the approbation of the committee.

The new Ferry steamer *Transit*, built for the ferry at Indian Town, has been completed in her hull and machinery; the latter being built by Mr. John Smith, at his Foundry, Courtney Bay. Her trial was very satisfactory, and she is now running to Hampton. Her services are much required at the ferry for which she was intended, as it often occurs, that in spring tides, carriages and horses cannot be landed from the harbour steamers. There is little doubt but the enterprize will eventually pay well, if the boat is kept regularly to her work.

MURDER.—On Sunday last a murder was committed in Portland, by one Wm. Andrews, a laborer, on the person of his wife. A quarrel had occurred between them, when Andrews struck her a blow from the effects of which she died.—A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, on Monday, Thomas Nisbet, Esq., was re-elected President, and Alexander Robertson, Esq., re-appointed secretary.

A splendid new ship called the *Anna* was launched from the ship yard of Mr. John McDonald, Courtney Bay, on Wednesday last. She is owned by William Howard, Esq., is copper fastened, and said in every respect to be a superior vessel.

ACCIDENT.—The mail coach from Windsor to Halifax, shortly after leaving the latter place, broke down on Friday last, by which accident the Hon. Alexander Keith, of Halifax, had a leg broken.—He was immediately carried back to Windsor for medical assistance.

Judge Hill senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Courts of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax on the 8th instant, aged 61 years.

A Bazaar for the benefit of the Woodstock Mechanics' Institute, was held at that place on the 31st ult. and 1st inst, the proceeds of which amounted to the handsome sum of £105. There was a Ball on the evening of the second day. The bazaar and ball were both held in the building now in course of erection for the institution.

A soldier belonging to the First Royal Regiment had his hand dreadfully shattered this morning, by the bursting of a Fowling piece, while in the act of firing at a flock of pigeons.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

Six Heifers and a Bull of the Ayrshire breed arrived here last week in the brig *Magog*. They are intended for Mr. Jardine's farm, Oak Park, near Fredericton.

STEAM PACKET.—Another screw steamer on the model of the *Osprey*, (the arrival of which we noticed a few weeks since,) has arrived at Halifax; intended for one of the packets between that port and Bermuda:—she is called the *Falcon*, and like her sister ship, is said to be a very beautiful specimen of naval architecture.

The transport ship *Java*, 30 days from Gibraltar, with the 97th regiment on board, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last. The 23d regt. are to go home in the Java.

SUDDEN DEATH.—J. K. Evans, a well known merchant of Philadelphia, while entering his name at the City Hotel, in New York, on Wednesday evening, fell dead. His death was caused by apoplexy.

FATAL RENCOUNTRE.—The National Intelligencer reports that a rencontre had taken place between Hon. Alex. H. Stephens and Judge Keene, at Atlanta, Ga. The latter stabbed the former five times with a dirk, two of which stabs were considered mortal. The cause was an attempt on the part of Stephens to slap Keene in the face.

A DUEL.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that a duel took place on Saturday last at Old Point, between Lieuts. Leigh and Carr. Both were wounded, the former in the hip, and the latter in the side. The Beacon says that, though both wounds are severe, they are not thought to be dangerous. Lieut Leigh is a son of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq. of this city, and Lieut Carr (if he be the person we apprehend) is the son of Col. Samuel Carr, for many years Senator from the Albermarle districts.—*Richmond Whig.*

That there are some sensible men among the Irish in New York is proved by the following extract from an article in the *Commercial Advertiser*. The writer says, that he is the son of an United Irishman who fought in Emmet's Rebellion, and has a horrible hatred of England, nevertheless he talks good sound sense:—

But of all the patent absurdities—to call it by no worse name—that which has been going on for some time back in this goodly city, with respect to this Irish movement, is the most absurd. First, as to the *Tribune* letter. Let us examine but one of its facts. The six thousand British troops placed *hors de combat* in an engagement with a mongrel corps of pikemen, &c., without artillery, cavalry, or scientific staff officers!! Admit the truth of it; and let us see what was the amount and was the composition of the army said to have been defeated. Allowing the extraordinary proportion of one third of the entire force placed *hors de combat*, the original army must have been near upon twenty thousand strong; now, under the most unfavourable circumstances of ground, there could not have been less than four field batteries, of six guns each, with this force, and, at the least, two thousand horse. Can any sane man, who knows anything of British troops, believe for one moment that their is any Irish force on foot capable of coping for five minutes with such a body, under the able officers now in the English army? For it is well known to those who have taken the pains to inform themselves, that the British army was never better officered than it has been for some time back since the last war in Europe.

But let us leave the *Tribune* and its patent humbug, and touch upon a hallucination of the masses, which must be handled with more respect, for, although a hallucination, it springs from a noble feeling. Sympathy for Ireland is a truly American sentiment. Heaven forbid that our arms should ever be withdrawn from their outstretched position to welcome the oppressed son of Erin to our shores; to make him happy and contented when he comes here; to implore the interposition of Providence in favour of this down-trodden land; from sending abundant means of relief to the famishing masses he has left behind him; and from shaming his oppressors into doing right by lawful means, through the expression of sound public opinion.—All these are in this case the rightful, heaven-sanctioned functions of an American citizen, whether native or adopted. But where, if Religion has any authority, as Christians we must stop; if the laws, to whose enactment we have given assent, have any force, beyond this we may not go as American citizens. But what, it may be asked, is the amount of relief, or of pecuniary sympathy, which they who disregard these authorities are willing to offer? We are told, and not a little boasting, that, at *all* the late monster meetings, seven thousand dollars, all told, were collected. Well, had it been 70,000, or 700,000, aye or *seven millions*, of what avail would it have been? They who talk of seven thousand dollars as something, in aiding a people in a war struggle against the most powerful nation on the earth, are they gibing the poor Irish with a sorry jest? Will these talkers tell us how much it costs to equip a battery of six pounders; aye or to procure even a six pound shot? It is provoking beyond measure to hear such stuff—to know that this money has been mostly filched from the pockets of the generous, hard-fisted but miliarly-ignorant workmen, by the humbug fustian of wanton political adventurers.

MONTREAL, August 31.—Not the least painful emotion caused by public events within the last few months, is the lamentable proof afforded by them, that the sentiment of gratitude is extinguished, if it ever existed, in the Irish heart. The London *Weekly Dispatch* exclaims—"Look at Ireland! rescued from famine by our charity, answering our kind offices with the peasant's pike and the assassin's rifle!" In Canada we behold the same peop'e received as fellow-subjects, enjoying every public right in common with the elder settlers—we see them clothed when naked, attended upon in our hospitals when sick, carried by Government, free of expense, from Grosse Isle to the Far West, and furnished with money and food,—and yet we hear of little else than meetings of Irishmen throughout America, where nought is heard but ruffian language against the benificent country which has embarrassed itself (to say the least of it) to relieve their destitution; which has, at an increditable cost itself, saved hundreds of thousands of them from death by famine. The world's ingratitude can show nothing comparable to the conduct of the Irish. The dog that bites the hand that feeds it is their model. Here, in Montreal, within the last few weeks, the most incendiary language has been heard publicly; and the frequent suggestion has been to devote to fire the abodes, and to death the citizens, who have received them so kindly.—*Courier.*

There are horses in Arabia of whom written genealogies have been kept for more than 2000 years.

Persons apparently killed by lightning have been restored by promptly immersing them in cold water, or by dashing water upon the body.

Wash your teeth at night, of course. Why sleep with minute particles in your mouth, affecting your teeth, your breath, and your health? Wash also after every meal, when convenient.

It is a curious fact the most carnivorous quadrupeds are more averse to devouring women than men. The bears of Kamschatka follow the women while gathering wild flowers, into the woods, and though most rapacious animals, seldom do more harm than robbing them of their fruit.

INTREPIDITY OF A LADY.—A remarkable instance of intrepidity and coolness was exhibited at the Blue Lick Springs a few days ago, by Miss L., a belle of Bourbon County in this State. Miss L. and Mr. P., a gentleman from the South, on their return from an excursion on horseback, were riding down the hill about a quarter of mile from the hotel at full speed, the lady being a little ahead. At a sudden turn of the road, the gentleman's saddle turned, and he fell from his horse, but his foot remained in the surrup, and the horse, although his pace was somewhat slackened, kept on his way, dragging the fallen man on the ground. The young lady, reined in her own horse by a sudden effort, leaped from him while he was still in rapid motion, ran back, seized the other horse by the bridle, and relieved her gallant from his perilous situation. This feat was witnessed by hundreds at the Springs, who could find no words strong enough to express their admiration of the daring courage of the beautiful young heroine. [Louisville Jour.

☞ If ignorance could accomplish "relief for the oppressed Irish" they would certainly have it from the "friends of Ireland" in New York, as would appear by the following communication from the New York *Tribune*. The fellow being so particular in giving his address, we strongly suspect intends, if possible, to make a job out of the *more favoured* Irishmen in New York. He writes like an ass, and his own ignorance will prevent his getting a client:

For the Tribune.

TO THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

The cause of Ireland has not been crushed by the "*mighty resources of the British.*" The cause of Ireland has been crushed from the want of union and will in the Catholic Clergy to say to their people "*Go and combat in the holy cause of your country's freedom, and if you fall in the conflict your reward is Glory and Heaven.*" Let this be said in good faith to the Catholics throughout the 32 counties of Ireland and the British power would not stand before them, under a leader of superior talents, even with hay forks in their hands for six months. But until this power is exerted by the Catholic Clergy, no matter what leaders may start in the cause of Irish freedom, their cause is hopeless, and they as well as Emmet and O'Brien will be sacrificed for want of the *promised* aid. Get what money you can in aid of the holy cause, but unless you get along with it the all-potent aid of the Catholic Clergy of Ireland, your money will be thrown away. As this is my honest conviction, I hope no person will take offence, as the slightest is not intended.

JAMES ARLINGTON BENNET,
Attorney and Counsellor of the State and United States Courts, 79, Nassau street.

THE BOSTON WATER WORKS.—The whole of the brick masonry of the Aqueduct, from Cochituate to the Reservoir in Brookline, a distance of 15¾ miles is completed, with the exception of the closing of two or three openings, which are kept open for special purposes, and an unfinished portion of from one to three hundred feet in length, at the deep cut near the lake, the completion of which has been retarded by a difficult ledge of very hard rock. On this ledge as many men as could work advantageously, have been constantly employed, day and night, for several months past, and it is now on the point of being finished. No water has been introduced into the aqueduct from the lake, as was mentioned, by error, in some of the papers, two or three weeks ago, the finished portion of the aqueduct being yet entirely separated by the unexcavated ledge here referred to. The aqueduct on this side of the ledge was filled to the depth of a foot or two, with water derived from springs, and a small boat was introduced into it on the 19th of August, the second anniversary of the commencement of the work. The president and two of the assistant engineers on that day passed through the aqueduct to Charles River, a distance of four or five miles.

In the brick masonry thus finished, is included the lining of such parts of the two to[illegible] quire to be lined with brick work, an[illegible] of the bottoms of the shafts, by strong[illegible] the tunnels. The stone masonry of [illegible] waste weirs, the bridge over Charles ri[illegible] bridge in Needham, and the gate hou[illegible] chambers, are also completed, with th[illegible] of the building over the gate chamber[illegible] and some other very small portions of [illegible] bank-filling along nearly the whole of [illegible] finished. The laying of the iron pipes [illegible] Charles river valley and bridge, is rapi[illegible] ing, and will soon be completed; the pi[illegible] at each extremity, for securing the c[illegible] the pipes with the brick aqueduct, be[illegible] erected.

The bank wall of the Brookline reser[illegible] nearly finished, and the entire reservoir i[illegible] rapidly to completion. It will be ready [illegible] ing the water of Cochituate lake this au[illegible] brick conduit, for conducting the wate[illegible] aqueduct to the pipe chambers, indep[illegible] the reservoir, is already finished. The [illegible] of 30 and 36 inches diameter for con[illegible] water from the Brookline reservoir to t[illegible] ting pipes in the city, and to the two cit[illegible] is fully laid across the railroad bridge [illegible] street, and thence to the reservoir a dista[illegible] miles, with the exception of a short s[illegible] Roxbury line, a space of a few feet [illegible] house, and a short portion of one of the [illegible] the crossing of the Boston and Providen[illegible] The difficulties of the deep rock cutti[illegible] Roxbury road, and in the old turnpike [illegible] line, which occasioned the necessary ob[illegible] these roads for a considerable length of [illegible] been entirely overcome. The roads [illegible] city will therefore be no longer obstructe[illegible] The laying of the pipes in the city [illegible] measure completed, with the exception [illegible] service pipes, for the introduction of the [illegible] the premises of individuals. This bra[illegible] work is going on rapidly in the hands o