you over rock and torrent and pathless wild, where you would hardly dare to follow."

"Agreed, agreed! Where you will lead, I will follow; and we will have boating excursions in the lake, and a pic-nic on the little island, and a ride to yonder ruined abbey.

And thus many pleasant plans were laid; and as Charles parted from his new acquaintance at the cottage, he thought of—no matter what—perhaps of dusty law books."

"Mr Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst park is certainly smitten,' was Clarinda's last thought as she turned away. And, "What fine eyes Mr. Somers has!—What delightful parties we shall have! And he will be such an excellent support for my dear mother!" was Helen's.

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"I'm thinking, neighbour," said Mrs. Jones to her friend, "there are two hearts that have changed owners lately, not very far from our village."

"Ay indeed; d'ye notice them at Church every Sunday; how his eyes are fixed upon Miss Helen instead of the minister? How devoutly he listens to the chant when she is singing?"

"And how well she knows his step when he follows her after service; she never turns her head, but I can see her colour change and her eye grow brighter; it and then the riding and sailing, and walking by moonlight; and I'll tell you neighbour, what my Rober t overheard the other night. He had gone into the wood by the little path Miss Helen loves to walk on, and just as he was going away he heard low voices, and there, sure enough, comes Mr. Charles and our young lady sauntering along; but he must have asked her already to have him for a sweetheart, I reckon, for Bob says her cheeks were very red, and she was pretending to look very hard at a shell; and Mr. Charles said, 'And you will be true to me, sweet Helen, though years should pass before I can claim my bride;' and she makes some answers in a low voice upon which he calls her his angel or cherub, or something profane, but she laughs and says she is a mermaid, and sings something about a knight whom she loved, and he points to a star and says something, Bob couldn't make out what, about a pole, but just then he stumbled over a stone and was afraid he would be heard—so you see how it is.

"What a pity they are both so poor; they'd make such a handsome couple! But they say he has three sisters depending upon him; and that trifle of a legacy that Mrs. Sydney has, is not enough for mother and daughter even."

"I would like it better, were it the young squire himself that the fine London miss is trying so hard to catch. But I fancy she will find herself mistaken! for he only laughs at her, and she doesn't care a straw for him except for the park and the large fortune. How odd that she should be Miss Helen's cousin! But good-bye, neighbour, for I left my child crying in the cradle and I must run home and see if he is quieted."

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"Helen! Helen! have you heard the news" cried Miss Clarinda, bursting into the sitting room; Mr. Lyndhurst is going to give a grand ball; all the lords and ladies for twenty miles round are invited, a splendid band and supper are coming down from London, and I am engaged to dance the first two sets with the young squire; and his married sister with the grand title is comming down to preside, and I shall wear my pink gauze, and my jessamine wreath in my hair, like lady Susan Dalrymple.—And Mr. Somers is going the next day to London to finish his studies. Only think of my leading off the dance before all the grand folks! I rather think they'll begin to suspect something from that" and Clarinda drew herself up with a dignity befitting the future mistress of Lyndhurst park.

Helen started at one part of this announcement. "How strange," she thought, "that Charles should not have mentioned his departure to me!" But the reflections of all were interrupted by a loud rap from the knocker, and the entrance of their only servant with a box from London, directed to Miss Helen Sydney, found to contain an elegant ball-dress, and a delicate billet of scented paper, on which were traced the words, "From a sincere friend," in a small lady-like hand.

Endless were the conjectures occasioned by the well-timed gift; but all equally vain; no clue could be found and nothing remained to be done but patiently to await a solution of the mystery, and sooth the mortification of Clarinda at her cousin's superior dress; indeed that young lady would have been inconsolable but for the thought of her own stylish air and likeness to Lady Susan Dalrymple.

The much expected night at length arrived, as lovely as summer moonlight could make it. The party from the cottage were the first to arrive; Clarinda in the highest spirits, talked and laughed incessantly, but Helen was sunk in a reverie, from which she was roused by a light touch on her arm and the whispered words, "Lovely dreamer come with me, and let your favourite landscape, seen by the silvery moonlight, draw you back to the beautiful earth you have left."

So saying, Charles led her into the old library, and as Helen looked out through her favourite bay window she uttered an exclamation of delight at the beauty of the scene, but a shade of unusual sadness stole over her as she gazed. "The moonlight never seemed so sad to me before, but when shall we see it again together, Charles? Ah! why did you not tell me, that you are so soon going to leave us?"

"Helen! my own own Helen!" he said, gently encircling her with his arms, "I will never leave you! Can you forgive my first and last deception? Can you love Charles Lyndhurst as you have promised to love Charles Somers? It is he, dearest, who, has sought your love; and all your eyes now see—all that wealth can give, and devotion the most heartfelt and unchangeable are yours."

"Forgive him, forgive him, sweet Helen!" said a beautiful and stately lady, advancing to the bewildered girl. "Youthful gaiety first encouraged the mistake of your cousin, and a lover's romance continued it; and even I (alpsy graver) years have joined in the innocent deceit. And now let me complete my token of sisterly affection," and she placed a circle of white violets, fashioned from pearl in her hair, "and away to the ball-room! and merry be the dance that welcomes Lyndhurst's fairest bride!"

So vanished Clarinda's ambitious hopes; but she covered her wounded vanity by a violent flirtation with a young officer; and as the real Tracy Somers professed to be deeply mortified at her disdainful treatment, she was easily consoled, and shortly after amused Mr. Llewelyn Hodges and the rest of her London friends with stories of her broken hearted admirer.

Helen's gipsy still continued to occupy her forest home during a part of each year, and a blessing followed the name of Rachel, the earnest fearless friend of sickness and misery. The rest of her time she passed with her own wild tribe, and many an orphan and little outcast she brought to the lady of Lyndhurst, "that they might see," to use her own words, "God's most beautiful child."

A NEW BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

The honorable corporation of Trinity House have recently erected a new beacon on the southern extremity of Goodwin Sands, and its stability is rendered a matter of demonstrative certainty. Our readers may recollect that a few years ago an attempt was made in a most favourable situation upon the sand to erect a landmark and lighthouse, to be called the "Light of all Nations," and the difficulty as well as failure of that undertaking may give some idea of the value of any plan which securely drives a foundation series of solid piles through the shifting sands of any loose shingle. The unsuccessful plan of Mr. Bush was based upon the expectation of allowing "caissons" to descend by their own weight. In this way a depth of 28 feet was reached but they would not descend any further. These for general purposes were intended to be constructed 30 feet in diameter, diminishing one foot in six, and 62 feet high. Now, that such a contrivance will sink a certain depth there can be no doubt; it will descend through the sand and water a certain way by its own gravity. But the failure of this principle depends upon this, that there is a natural limit to the extent of the descending power, the caissons being dependent for descent upon their "own weight" at least such is the conclusion or understanding to which we come after a careful perusal of the not very intelligent development of the plan given in that gentleman's evidence before the parliamentary commission in 1845, on the subject of harbours of refuge. In advance upon the proved inefficient contrivance of caissons so constructed, we have to describe the pneumatic process for sinking piles, patented by Dr. Potts. We cannot adduce a fact which proves the perfect success of the doctor's principle more striking than this—that for the foundation of the new beacon 5 cast iron columns have been made to penetrate the sand to 32 feet, and the centre column is 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and others narrower, and all well secured together by means of wrought iron rods and clips, every square foot of the sand being susceptible of being covered in the same way till nothing is presented but a forest of closely packed, tightly-wedged piles, that may be driven by this process downwards any required depth. Dr. Potts has for many years devoted his mind to this subject, but there are some peculiarities in driving piles of wedges through wet or shifting sand that require or admit a peculiarity of adaptation. If a bar of iron three inches in diameter be driven into the Goodwin Sands 18 feet, as was done by Captain Bullock, it would require 46 blows by a ram of 1 cwt. at 10 feet fall, to drive it only a single inch further. Now, the principle of the doctor is very simple and ingenious. If a hollow cylinder, open at the lower end, be inverted in water over the sand in which it is intended to be sunk, and if attached at the upper surface by a tube connected with an exhausting air pump, it would be found as the cylinder becomes exhausted, it will progressively descend; its lower rim will cut its way through the sand, gravel, or shingle and the space in the tube previously occupied by air, will be filled by the gradual ascent of the displaced materials, and this will go on till the tube has not another cubical inch of air left to be exchanged for sand from below. Obviously as the sand rises in the tube, the tube itself must sink. This is an exposition of the principle. The tubes being driven they are readily emptied of their sand, and may be easily filled with concrete, into which iron rods, or masts may be inserted, or in fact, a series of iron square hollow pillars, with hearts of stone, may be laid accurately in juxtaposition to form a foundation of mingled stone and iron. The advantage of having large masses driven deeply into the sand, or into any loose foundation, is that no transverse screws at the foot of the pile are necessary, as seems to have been deemed so in the construction of several lighthouses of modern dates raised upon piles. The rapidity with which the piles may be sunk is very surprising—more, may be done in an hour by the air pump and hollow tube, whether circular or square, whether of metal or of wood; than can be performed in a week in the most favourable situation by the the old method of driving a heavy wooden shod and pointed pile by means of a monkey or a ram, we believe in some districts the thing is called a "tug" essentially nothing more than a hoisted mass of iron allowed to fall upon the upper end of the pile. Of course this ingenious adaptation of a good natural law is applicable to other instances than driving a foundation into shoals of sand at sea. Foundations for railways and bridges, for large buildings, such as our Custom-house, near the Thames which lately required a new and permanent foundation may be rapidly constructed by this process. The Lords of the Admiralty, the Board of Ordnance, the Trinity Board, and other branches of the government, have verified the truth of this novel principle, and are adopting it upon various parts of the English coast. The Trinity Board directed a pile 2½ feet diameter to be driven on the pneumatic principle, and the state of the weather required it to be done at three intervals. Saturday, July 19, 1845, the pile, in three hours, descended 22 feet; on the following Monday, in one hour it descended 10 feet further; on Saturday, the 26th, in an hour and a half, the application of the air pump caused the tube to descend another 19 inches; thus making an aggregate descent of 53 feet 7 inches, in five hours and a half, not as the result of brute force, which very stubbornly, exerted to the tremendous extent, it could not have accomplished, but as the triumph of ingenuity and science over the untaught exertions of human muscles, the quiet subjection of inert passive matter to the dominion of philosophic mind.—Franklin, harmlessly beguiled the destructive lightning by means of a kite and a string, or an iron wire, ensuring results the most astonishing, by a simplicity of apparatus that gave into his hand power over the elements, was in his day but the exponent of a principle seized by Dr. Potts—an intelligent familiarity with the laws of the material universe, with the principles that govern the displacement of physical masses, and the relations they respectively bear, has enabled him to make the yielding air his servant in driving into earth the heaviest bodies. The adoption of the system must be universal, and though engineers and contractors cannot but be already familiar with the process, there is in the doctor's invention so much of the history of human progress, that we doubt not our notice of it will be acceptable to the general reader.—*Canterbury Journal.*

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 26, 1847.

The arrival of the English Mail, (by express on Saturday last,) furnish us with our usual files of papers, from which we learn with no ordinary degree of regret that the Commercial disasters, which we had fondly hoped had reached their terminus, have greatly extended, and we regret to add are still on the increase; and while these disasters are devastating the Parent Isle, and shaking confidence even in the oldest and most respectable commercial establishments, it is not in the nature of things, situated as we are in our commercial relations, that we of this City can hope to escape a fearful participation in passing events. We hope and trust however, that a spirit of forbearance and cool philosophy to meet the emergency, may characterize the conduct of our trading men, and that making a virtue of a necessity, the best and most liberal construction will be put on the defalcations that may occur. There is however one great and lasting privilege, which we of this highly favoured portion of her Majesty's dominions enjoy,—in that we have a country teeming with natural wealth, and rife with available resources, in so eminent a degree that however and how often we may be prostrated by the fluctuations in commercial matters, we must rise superior to external pressure, and eventually become a great and a wealthy people; and however serious may be the losses to which the prevailing panic may subject us, we have only to persevere steadily and hopefully for a short period, to place ourselves in the same proud and prosperous position, in which we were found by the gloom which for a season has darkened the commercial horizon of the Parent Isle.

In further elucidation of the state of affairs at home, we extract the following from the Waterford Mail—

The monetary affairs of the empire are daily receding from bad to worse, and the bitter effects of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Charter Act are becoming more and more wofully apparent. On Saturday, it will be seen, the Royal Bank of Liverpool stopped payment, followed almost immediately by the stoppage of the Royal Banking Company. This is but the beginning of the end. Several defaulters upon Change are mentioned. Mr. Pearse, an agent who had drawn largely upon Barclay and Co., for shipments to India, and also Molyneux and Hulbert, tea brokers, have stopped payment. Altogether, matters present a dismal aspect. The shares of the Bank of Liderpool, as we find by a contemporary, upon which £500 was paid, were selling at £865 at the beginning of the year, being at a premium of £365. The Money Market has, in consequence of the disastrous intelligence from Liverpool, been thrown into a great state of uncertainty and excitement. On Monday a deputation from the Royal Bank waited on the directors of the Bank of England, but they were unable to obtain any accommodation. On the same day a deputation had an interview with ministers, to represent to them the present deplorable state of affairs, but received only an intimation from Lord John Russel that none of the measures yet proposed by the country are adequate to meet the crisis; but whether ministers have or not any plan in contemplation to relieve the disastrous pressure upon the mercantile interests he has not deigned to communicate. Currency, not capital, is the thing needed at the present moment, until the present banking system be either materially altered, or remodelled altogether, such results as those we are witnessing must be expected, rendered still more calamatious by the ruinous system of free trade.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, we regret to say, dreary in the extreme. In Manchester, on Tuesday, not a single sale took place.

The state of Ireland, says the same paper, is fearful in the extreme; outrage, assassination, the array of thousands, in opposition to the authorities, civil and military, appear in fearful proximity, and present a state of society dreadful to contemplate. Measures, prompt as well as energetic, should at once be adopted by the executive; the demons of murder and disorganization, if suffered to run riot much longer, will attain a confidence and strength which will carry all before them. No man's life, however humane and charitable he may be, is worth a pin's purchase when once marked by the fatal finger of Thuggism.

We a short time since gave our views, in connection with the question of Free Trade, in which we advocated its adoption within the limits of the British Empire, and no further; we also insisted that such an adoption irrespective of foreign nations was calculated not only to secure to her her present pre-eminence among the nations of the earth, but greatly to add to her power and glory, as well as to obtain for the whole of her subjects, in perpetuity, peace, happiness, and good government. In carrying out that idea, we find our opinions fully endorsed by the British press, and that Ministers having become alive to the importance of the question, have set on foot enquiries as to the resources and capabilities of our Indian possessions, for the production of such articles of raw material as are now purchased from foreigners, and mainly paid for with specie. The result of those enquiries are, that our Eastern possessions can with the appliances of Rail Roads for transit and some salutary regulations as to Duties and Customs in the producing country, successfully compete with America, the Brazils, and other Foreign countries. In the growth of Cotton, Sugar, &c. &c., with this solid advantage on the part of England, that her 150 millions of Oriental subjects will be enabled by the increase of trade thus afforded them, to take nearly the whole amount of the value of their productions in the produce of the British Loom.—In elucidation of this position, we may state that a committee of competent persons in India have been appointed to enquire into and Report as to the state of Trade in that portion of the British dominions. The result of which is that although Central India is a country and climate admirably adapted for the growth of Cotton and Sugar, yet the Government tax on land, (equivalent to rent) is so great, and to which, the production of the soil has in many instances, before arriving at a place of shipment, to be brought on the backs of bullocks a distance of from six to twelve hundred miles, and that too, in a country where literally speaking no roads exist, frequently having to cross Rivers, where they are compelled to swim the beasts with the burden on their backs. The tax before noticed—the distance to be travelled—the want of proper roads, (or rather rail roads,) the primitive, tedious and expensive way in which their transit is conducted, all conduce to render their trade unproductive, and as a natural consequence (as seen by the Committees report before alluded to,) the business of the country has been retrograding. The government now, we are pleased to find, appear to see the necessity of taking steps to retrieve the fallen and still sinking state of British commerce, before it is too late. They find the policy of giving facilities for the developement of their own resources, rather than foster the trade of rival nations, who will not reciprocate with them in liberal measures. Hence it is seriously contemplated to bisect our Eastern possessions with Rail Roads, and make such other regulations as will enable India exclusively to supply the British Loom with the raw material. India, then, for Cotton, Sugar, Rice and Coffee; Australia, for Wool; British North America for Timber and Grain; together with the production of the West Indies and other minor possessions, she may say with Tom Campbell

"England a world within herself shall reign,
Saving her floating Tars and Castles on the Main."

We repeat again, and without fear of contradiction, that to remedy the present derangement in England's commercial department, and to fix her upon a basis that the combined world can never overturn, she has only to protect and foster her own possessions, and meet foreign nations on their own terms, and the prophetic words of Campbell will be verified in the fullest and most extended sense.

It would be worse than useless for the advocates of a one sided free trade longer to insist on their blind infatuation;—their darling project has been fairly tested, and a more signal defeat of a preposterous theory, we never recollect to have witnessed. It is a self evident fact, that the British nation with a public debt of £800,000,000, and a people burdened with a tax to meet the interest of that sum, in addition to the other expenses of a government incidental to an old nation holding the position she does, cannot compete with countries where comparatively speaking no taxes exist, and where rates are unknown; a proof of which is to be found in the recent failures in the Parent state, and the deplorable distress now existing in the manufacturing districts. In the County of Lancashire alone we find operatives to the tune of 50,000 who have scarcely ceased to yell for free trade and cheap bread, are, now that the Capitalists have with their aid, carried their point, threatened with a *quietus* from the point of the bayonet. Deluded creatures—little did they calculate that with cheap bread, would come cheap wages, and that their voices were raised only to fill the pockets of their princely masters, at the expense of the Landholders, and the Agricultural operative. The only hope now remaining is that common sense may guide the Councils of the country, and now that the bubble has burst, no time will be lost in returning to the good old theory (the only politic one,) which has raised England to the proud pre-eminence she has for centuries sustained, and that the advocacy of those new fangled and ruinous projects which has brought the nation to the verge of Bankruptcy, will, like a tale that is told, be heard no more.

Victoria House.—This establishment in Prince William street, has recently undergone a thorough alteration and improvement, by which it may now rank with the finest stores in the city. It was re-opened on Tuesday last with a stock of entirely new Goods.—See advertisement in another column.

Church Society.—At a meeting of the Local Committee for St. John, of the Diocesan Church Society, held on Wednesday evening last, at the Episcopal Sunday School Room, the Rev. the Rector in the chair, Sub-Committees were appointed to collect Subscriptions and Donations in aid of the Society, for the present year; and it was Resolved, that the Collections and Subscription Lists be handed in by the various Collectors to the Secretary of the Local Committee, by Saturday, the 18th of December next; and that the Annual Meeting of the Local Committee, comprising all the Subscribers to the Society's Funds, resident within this Parish, be held at the Episcopal Sunday School Room, in the rear of Trinity Church, on Wednesday evening, 22d December next, at half-past 6 P. M.

News by the Mail.

It is stated that on the opening of Parliament a bill will be introduced for the new modelling of the national force, and that instead of Militia as formerly organised, an Army of Reserve will be constituted, and officered in a large proportion from officers of the regular army who are now on half pay, but otherwise qualified for commands in the new force. In the conviction that measures are now preparing to place England in a state of defence, the Militia officers should be on the look out, and by union secure themselves from being overlooked in the organization of an Army of Reserve.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of October, 1847, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day orderd, by her Majesty in Council, that the Right Honorable the Lord High Chancellor of that part of the United Kindom called Great Britain do issue Writs for the further proroguing the Parliament from Thursday the 11th day of November next, to Thursday the 18th day of November next.

The Captains' good service pension of £150 per annum, which reverted to the Admiralty on the promotion of Captain Pasco to the rank of Rear Admiral, has been conferred by Lord Auckland on Captain Edward Boxer, C.B. (1822), harbour master and agent for transports at Quebec.

The interesting ceremony of the christening of the noble infant, lately born at the Castle of Kilkenny, took place at St. John's Church yesterday, the Rev. Luke Fowler officiating. The Sponsors were, Henry, Marquis of Anglesey, Thomas Fortescue, Esq., and Lady Harriet Paget. The names bestowed at the baptismal font upon the youthful scion of the House of Ormonde were—James Hubert Henry Thomas. A select company of friends were in the evening entertained at dinner at the castle of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, and also in celebration of the auspicious event of the day, as well as of the anniversary of the birth of the young Earl of Ossory, a Harvest Home was given at Dunmore, where the labourers upon the estate were entertained with a substantial dinner, and furnished with the means of passing a pleasant night in the enjoyment of "the merrie dance."—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Lord Enniskillen sent 700 families off his estate in Fermanagh this year to Canada, without any cost to the emigrants.

A juror having refused to be sworn at an inquest in Tullamore last week, the coroner swore informations of the fact of his contumacy and disrespect of the law, and the crown has ordered informations to be returned at the next quarter session, where the offender will be tried for misdemeanour.

The accounts from the Highlands regarding the potato crop continue to be of such a character as to set at rest all fears as to a potato failure justifying a renewal of the demoralising "relief system."

There is a great crop of potatoes in Tipperary.

Pius IX. is the first Pope who allowed an Israelite to attend to his religious rites within the walls of Rome.

Three firms failed for £500,000 in Glasgow last week. M'Knight and Co. for near £200,000.

The marriage of the Hon. Capt. C. Elliot, son of the Earl of Minto, and Miss Antrobus, daughter of Sir Edmond Antrobus, Bart., will be solemnized next month.

It is a fact, and a most alarming one, that the Cholera is advancing rapidly towards this part of Europe. It is now committing ravages in Poland.

By an act of Parliament, which came into force on the 26th August 1846 (9th and 10th Victoria, chap. 63), provision was made for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents. The act is entitled "An act for compensating the families of persons killed by accidents." It is provided that an action may be maintained against any person causing death through neglect, &c., notwithstanding the death of the person injured. An action so brought is to be for the benefit of certain relations, and in the name of the executor or administrator.

Lieutenant Cozen, late of the 60th Rifles, son of Captain Cozen, paymaster of ditto in India, who was superseded for being absent without leave when the Regiment embarked, is now a private in the 67th, and refuses to be promoted.

The Dowager Countess of Waldegrave, daughter of Braham, the celebrated vocalist, was married last week to Mr. Harcourt, M.P. for Oxford, son of the Archbishop of York, and who is in his 63d year. His last wife, the sister of the Earl Lucan, died in 1838. This is the third venture of the brave widow, having three husbands in Mr. Waldegrave, the Earl Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt.

The late fatal accident on the Manchester and Leeds railway will cost the company not less than £10,000, as they cannot offer Mr. Weston's family less than £5,000, considering the lucrative situation he held.

The sum of 1,665 dollars has been received from Shanghai, China, in aid of the funds for the relief of the destitute in Ireland and Scotland.

There is no doubt of the loss of the India Company's was steamer Cleopatra, between Bombay and Singapore, in a hurricane.

The merchants of Canton presented Captain Graves, 18th, with a gold snuff box, value fifty guineas, for his attention and kindness in affording instruction to the Associated Volunteers of Canton.

A young lad named Quigley, received a bullet in his leg last week, while witnessing the firing practice of the 2d regiment in the review field. The regiment were firing blank cartridge at the time, so that the ball must have been fired with the intention of injuring some individual. Quigley is in the military infirmary, where he will remain till the ball is extracted.—*Athlone Independent.*

A correspondent of the *Augsburgh Gazette* writes from Berlin, Sept. 27th, that Sir R. Inglis, who staid there a few days, flatly contradicted the report of the approaching marriage of the Duke of Wellington with Miss Burdett Coutts. The whole rumour, said he, originated in a mere joke. Miss Burdett having called upon the Duke, with a large sum of money for the erection of churches in the Colonies, he Duke praised her generous liberality, adding, playfully, "You deserve to be made a Duchess;" to which the Marquis of Douro, who was present, remarked, "You see Miss Burdett, my father makes you an offer."

Several carriages manufactured in New York, have recently been imported into England for sale, and from their particular lightness of build and unique construction, have been eagerly purchased.

At the meeting of the Limerick Corporation, on Friday, a motion for the reduction of the Mayor's Salarary from £500 to £300 was carried by a majority of 3. It is in contemplation to reduce the salary of the Lord Mayor of Dublin from £2,000 to £1,000 a year. In Cork the salary of the mayor formerly £1,200 is now but £800 a year.

Important Discovery of a New Coal Field.—The Towns of Parkgate and Neston, in Cheshire, were the scenes of considerable rejoicing, in consequence of the complete success which has attended the trials made to prove the field of coal on the Cheshire side of the Dee, on the property of E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, M. P. An extensive field of coal, of most excellent quality, and which, no doubt, is a continuation of the Flint and Bagilt coal fields has been proved. Should this be the case, Birkenhead will be enabled to derive from this newly discovered field the extensive supplies of coal required for the use of that rising port, and for exportation on far easier terms than from any other quarter.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

The arrivals from British America during the month have been large, say 81 vessels, 50,045 tons, against 59 vessels, 23,484 tons, in same month last year, so that now the aggregate tonnage of the year is about equal to that of last to the same period. There is every reason, however, to expect that from this forward the import here, as compared with last year, will fall off; freights ruled so high throughout the season, and the prospects of this market were so unpromising, that very many refrained from making their usual engagements for importing here; while, on the contrary, the London market, until lately, presented so much inducement that most of the vessels that could be secured are going there, 47s 6d, and even as high as 50s per load having been paid for that market, and yet higher rates for Hull. It is certainly greatly to be desired that the remainder of the import should be limited, because the demand, usually so good at this time of the year, is now merely nominal, the entire sales from the quay during the month, consisting of a couple of cargoes of square Timber, and three or four cargoes of Deals. The import of Pine Timber, as compared with previous years, is so far very moderate; the average of the foregoing five years (rejecting 1842) being about 52,000 loads from Quebec and 40,000 loads of St. John and other parts, while this year there appears to be only about 37,000 loads of Quebec, and 23,000 loads from St. John, &c., imported to this date. The import of Oak, Elm, and Spruce Deals is in excess of all previous years. Most other articles are moderate and below an average. If importers offer their cargoes, prices of every article must give away. The country generally, and especially the manufacturing districts have been undergoing an ordeal severe beyond precedent; and as animation for building and full prices for timber are incompatible with a high rate of interest for money, it would be unreasonable to expect that prices should be maintained contrary to all former experience. It must, however, be borne in mind that the old stocks of all kinds of Wood Goods are very moderate. The annexed list of prices is a repitition of those of the past month, because of the few sales which have been made in the present month; and any alteration is judged to be premature until tested by actual sales of cargoes from the quay. The imports to date, compared with last year are as follows:—

From 1st February to 31st October, 1847.			
Quebec,	75	vessels,	55,777 tons.
St. John, &c.	163	"	72,752 "
Baltic	77	"	23,669 "
From 1st February to 31st October, 1846.			
Quebec	68	vessels,	43,519 tons.
St. John, &c.	180	"	84,470 "
Baltic,	128	"	31,038 "

American Pine Timber: Of St. John no sales have taken place this month, the anxiety about money matters being so absorbing as to cause buyers to hold back altogether—all arrivals are consequently being yarded. Of Quebec, early in the month, one cargo was sold at 15d, and about 10 M. feet of Miramichi at 14½d per foot.—Red Pine was sold, with cargo, at 21d per foot; most of the late arrivals have brought considerable quantities in each cargo.—Quebec Oak has been largely imported this year, the quantity so far reaching about 320,000 feet, while an average of five years only shows 214,000 feet; it has, however, had a much wider field for consumption in the requirements of the various railways, a demand which an easier state of money will again set in motion, although perhaps, not on as extensive a scale as lately. The only sale with cargo this month, was at 2s 3d per foot. By auction some Halifax Oak Planks were sold at 13d to 13d per foot of inch.—Quebec Elm is so far, also, in excess of most previous years, the import being about 130,000 feet against 110,000 feet, which is the average of five years, excluding 1842. Until lately it has experienced a good demand from both railways and shipping; the last sale with cargo was at 18d per foot.—Quebec Ash was sold with cargo 14d per foot.—Birch: There are no sales with cargo, to report; by auction two small parcels were sold, one at 19½d, and the other not fresh, at 14½ to 15d per foot; the import so far is scarcely more than one half that of last year.—Masts and Spars: There are no sales to report, and the stock is low.—Quebec Deals, with cargo, have been sold at £8 10s; the import has been moderate, and of good quality. Yellow Pine are not to be had.—New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards: The import of Spruce Planks have been very large, say about 17,000,000 feet of 2-inch against 15,300,000 in the same period last year, and 10,500,000 the average of five years; the consequence has been a depression in price unexampled; a fair parcel of St. John having been lately sold at 2d per foot of 2-inches. Early in the month a cargo was sold at £9 2s 6d per standard for Deals, and £10 per standard for Boards; and by auction a cargo of Halifax Spruce at 2d 1-16th per foot, and Miramichi at 2¼d to 2½d. In like manner one superior cargo of Yellow Pine Deals from New Carlisle, was sold at 2¾d to 3d, and another at 2d 15-16ths to 3d 1-16th, and Spruce 2¾ per foot of 2-inches.—Staves: Quebec Standard have been forced off at £35 to £40 per standard; W. O. Puncheon at £8 8s to £11 10s, according to quality; and United States at £10 10s to £13 per M., and poor quality barrel at £2 10s to £3 per M., and some good quality at £6 per M. The import of all kinds has latterly been falling off.—Lathwood: Quebec has been sold with cargo, at 50s; inferior lower port, by auction, at 45s to 50s per fathom.—Slekpers: Several cargoes have arrived, but as yet no sales have been reported.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St Petersburgh of the 18th ult., state that previous to his departure for Moscow, the Emperor had decreed a levy of seven men per every 1,000 inhabitants in the northern government of the empire, which would produce about 80,000 recruits. It was reported in St. Petersburgh that the cholera had appeared there, and it was for that reason the court had removed to Moscow. The *Journal des Debats*, however, quotes a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 18th mentioning that the epidemic had not yet extended beyond Charkow, that it was much less fatal than formerly, and that the mortality was scarcely 1 out of every 20 cases.

CONFLAGRATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE—SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

Constantinople, Sept 24.

Yesterday, the 24th September, at half-past three in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out at Pera, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Galata Serail. The wind, which was high at the time, increased to a hurricane, and in a few minutes the fire had extended itself over a considerable portion of Pera. At five o'clock it had gained the houses near the new British Palace on the one side, and Batuk Bazar on the other, a distance of 50 houses in a straight line. At six, the alarm was given that the fire had broken out in the very common of Pera, in the direction of the small burying ground, a considerable distance from the original seat of the conflagration itself. Fortunately for us the wind turned to the east, and the fire was thrown towards an open space in the Picolo Campo. At half-past six it was announced that another fire had broken out in a Turkish quarter at Orta Kuey, and thus the surplus of the spectators, firemen, and water carriers were attracted towards that direction. At half-past ten the fire was entirely mastered on all sides, having consumed upwards of 250 large houses, inhabited by the *elite* of our Perote families. Sixteen of these were large stone mansions, which had consequently become the depot of furniture and goods. The British chapel, and several outhouses appertaining to the new palace were consumed. In all, it is calculated the loss of property must exceed a million sterling. Several persons perished on the occasion, among other, it is said, a young Englishman, who had remained in a house with the hope of saving some important papers belonging to a person who was himself absent in the country. It is likewise said that three villains, who were caught by Fesli Ahmet Pacha profiting by the misfortune to rob the unfortunate sufferers whose houses were taking fire, were by his orders thrown into the fire and burnt.—*Correspondent of the M. Herald.*

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid are of the 22d ultimo. It was reported that General Serrano would arrive there in the evening, and leave on the following day for France. The *Esto* announces that M. Mirall, the singer of the Circus, whose arrest we already noticed, had been sent to Valencia under the escort of two Civic Guards. The journals were still occupied with the conversion of the arrears due the Queen into Three per Cent. Stock. The *Heraldo* states that the disclosure of that fact had awakened the attention of the Government, and that an inquiry to strive at the truth had been instituted by order of General Narvaez. The *Espanol* contains the following letter of the Intendant of the Royal household on that subject:—

"Although I consider nobody but her Majesty has a right to bring me to account for the administration of the property of the Royal patrimony, I can assure you that only 50,000,000 of Three per Cent. Stock have entered the coffers of the Royal household; and that the Government still owes the remainder; and that those 50,000,000 are now lying untouched in the said coffers.

"Jose De La Pena Y Aguayo."

SWITZERLAND.

One of the Paris journals affirms that a collective note has been remitted to the Vorort by the representatives of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, disapproving of the decrees of the Diet, and that a separate note in the same effect has been sent from M. Guizot. It is added, that these Ministers have orders to leave Switzerland when hostilities commence. This has already been stated as likely to take place.

The Diet has ordered 60,000 men to be instantly put on war footing, to consist of five divisions and ten brigades.

The following is the report of the result of the affair of the British Minister, according to the same authority:—

M. Peel vainly waited during the evening of the 21st for the reparation which he had demanded.—On the 22d, M. Funck waited on him in plain clothes to offer reparation. But as he only presented himself in the name and as the representative of the canton of Berne, Mr Peel refused to receive him in that quality. He afterwards told him personally that he could not accept the excuses which he expected unless they were made by the President or the Vice-President of the Vorort, or at least by two of its members. A little while after, a letter of apology was remitted to him in the name of the Vorort; but Mr. Peel declared that it was not sufficient, though he kept it. At length M. Funck, Vice President of the Vorort, presented himself in official costume, and was admitted to Mr. Peel, followed by his huissier. Mr. Peel received him in uniform having the secretary of the legation by his side. M. Funck told him that he deplored the accident of which he had to complain, and that he begged of him to accept the excuses of the Vorort.

A correspondent of *La Presse*, writing from Berne on the 23rd ult., says that the main route of the Simplon has been seized in the Valais, on the ground that it belonged to a Vaudois company.

A letter from Berne, of the 25th ultimo, mentions that the Diet held another secret meeting on that day. A despatch from the Government of St. Gall was communicated to the assembly, announcing that the revolt had been suppressed in that canton, but that the Governments of Zurich, Argau, and Thurgau, had, nevertheless, thought proper to call out the entire of their first contingents. Colonel Dufour, the commander-in-chief of the Federal army, took the oath in presence of the Diet, by which it was decided that orders should be forwarded that night for the levy of 50,000 men. The Diet was informed on that day that Switzerland would be surrounced by a military cordon on the side of Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and France. The Grand Duke of Baden had refused to participate in the blockade, saying he felt no apprehensions from Switzerland. The deputy of Lucerne having asked if the levy of 50,000 men was a commencement of execution of the coercive measures, the President replied that the Diet would give its attention later to that object. M. Amrhyn, the federal chancellor, had resigned that office. As a native of Lucerne, he could not, he said, sign acts directing hostile measures against his own canton.

It was reported at Berne that an expedition would be immediately sent against Friburg. The prisoners recently escaped from that canton were urging the federal directory to adopt such a course. It was believed that as the canton of Friburg was naturally open, the federal troops might obtain an easy victory, which would tend to raise their courage, of wich they have much need. The correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, however, is of a contrary opinion. He says that Friburg is well fortified, its troops are the choicest of the confederation, and are animated with the best spirit. The Radicals, consequently in place of achieving a victory, might meet with a serious check. The last accounts received at Berne from St. Gall announced that the Roman Catholics of that canton had revolted against the Government.

(*From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.*)

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The transactions in Grain have not, since our last number, been marked by such extreme fluctuations as previously. In Liverpool the Corn market of the 22nd ult. for the better qualities of Wheat and Flour was steady whilst the inferior description slightly receded from our last quotations. In the early part of the week ending the 30th ult. the markets generally were lower, but on Friday last prices exhibited a decided movement upwards: an advance of 1s. to 2s. was established, in Liverpool Flour advanced to 29s. per barrel, and the deliveries continued upon an extensive scale. Holders of Wheat throughout the country not seeming disposed to bring their stocks to market,—The above advance was fully maintained at the market in Mark-lane on the 1st inst.—Foreign Wheat was held for the same advance, but sales were not so readily effected; but Indian corn was 1s. higher. The arrivals of Flour in London were chiefly Canadian, which rules from 24s. to 27s. per barrel. In Liverpool the demand for Flour continues active, and the deliveries exhibit no diminution. Yesterday, States and Canadian Flour met a good inquiry: 29s. 6d. and even 30s. per barrel were paid for fine quality but the latter rate was only obtained in a few instances for choice descriptions.

From the usual monthly report of the timber trade, inserted in another column, it will be perceived that large arrivals from British America have recently taken place. The transactions of the month now closed have been limited, but this was to be expected, seeing the great difficulty there was to obtain money. Prices, on the whole, have been pretty steady, but until discounts are more easily obtained, there cannot for the present be any extensive building operations carried on, and the consumption of timber will, therefore, be more limited than it otherwise would was trade in a healthy and active state.

The interval since our last publication has been pregnant with the most remarkable commercial events. The circumstances we now detail, which led to the intervention of Government, its transitory effect, and the re-