

## European Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Sep. 4.

**THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN AT LIVERPOOL.**—It gives us the greatest pleasure to state that the splendid Iron Steamer the Great Britain was again got afloat in Dunderm Bay on Saturday last. From the point she was brought to Belfast the following day, and arrived safely in the port of Liverpool on Monday. She is now on the gridiron in Prince's Dock Basin, apparently very little injured by the eleven months' exposure to the winds and storms of the Irish sea.

Great were the rejoicings on welcoming her once more to the Mersey. All the vessels in port hoisted their flags, and the numbers of gaily dressed steamers, as well as large and small craft, which appeared upon the bosom of our noble river, manifested clearly enough that their owners and commanders rejoiced that the noblest of all steamers that ever swept across the great Atlantic was again afloat. The piers were crowded with dense masses of the populace, all anxious to witness her entrance, and to congratulate each other upon the triumph which skill, science, and perseverance had obtained in the person of Mr. Bremner. Cannon, too, resounded from most of the adjacent heights, particularly as the noble vessel passed New Brighton, Eremont, and Seacombe; and many in enthusiastic cheer was given by the persons on shore, as well as by those who neared her in the river steamer.

The principal damage has been evidently sustained by the bumping against the rocks at Dunderm, for notwithstanding all the efforts made to escape her water tight, 156 men had to be constantly employed at the pumps during the passage across from Belfast to keep her clear and as she came up the river large quantities of water were pouring from her scuttles.

The Queen Dowager has taken up her residence at Ryde, Isle of Wight, for a few weeks, whilst the Howe, line of battle ship, is preparing to take her to Madeira, where she intends to pass the winter.

Her Majesty is yet visiting among her loyal subjects of Scotland. Her reception in many parts of that country is highly flattering.

## Death of General Sir George Cockburn.

The death of this distinguished officer and politician took place at his residence, Shaughnessy Castle, near Bray, on Wednesday morning, 18th ult. The General, who had been a long period on the retired list of the army, was well known for his attachment to Colburn, and always advocated the principles of reform. The passing of the Reform Bill he commemorated by a column erected near his residence. This he afterwards swept away, for the Whigs went too slow for him, and he gave up his adhesion to Conservatism and Sir R. Peel. He died at the age of 84. It is rumored that Lord John Russell and the Duke of Devonshire are about to pay a visit immediately to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The *Morning Advertiser* has announced that it has "good grounds for believing that Ministers have abandoned the idea of persevering with the system of State Education which they brought forward last session."

## IRELAND.

The discontinuance of the relief system in Ireland has not yet been attended with any inconvenience. Mr. Twissleton, the Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, has been appointed to the head of the new Irish Board in conjunction with the Secretary of Ireland. The names of some of the defaulters to the poor-rate have been published in a black list, with a view to shame them into a punctual payment. Lord Dillon, the Hon. Gonville French are amongst the defaulters thus gazetted.

The Irish Confederation appears to thrive. Lord Wallscourt and Mr. Chisholm Anstey, the new member for Youghal, having just been enrolled members.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on the 23rd ult., the rent was £51 18s., whilst the amount last Monday increased, it was said, to £100, the sum of £50 having been remitted from Boston, U. S., accompanied by a series of resolutions and a communication from Judge James.

## FRANCE.

On the night of the 18th August, the Duchess of Praslin was cruelly murdered in her own bed room. She was the mother of nine children, and the Duke, her husband, was charged with the awful deed. He was a poor, and belonged to one of the most ancient families, and was a very wealthy man. The Chamber of Peers was convoked on this occasion, but the Duke committed suicide on the 25th, by taking a large dose of arsenic. It has created a very great sensation in the whole country, and has called the whole press in the field of lawful debate.

Italy.—Nothing of a stirring interest has happened in the last fortnight; however, the occupation of Ferrara, in Italy, by the Austrian troops against the Pope, has made some sensation among the politicians.

A letter from Turin of the 22d, says:—"an

important piece of news has just become current in our city. It is said that King Charles Albert has formally protested against the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians, and that the protest has been sent to all the powers. Besides that, it is said that the King has written to the Pope to place his army and navy at his disposal, in case the independence of the Pontifical States should be attacked by Austria. It is impossible to form an idea of the enthusiasm which this intelligence has created.

INDIA.—A change of rulers had been effected peacefully in the Nepal; that is, as far as the news yet goes, the King, having fled on the occasion of a revolt of his troops, induced by his Prime Minister, who had learnt that his master designed his death.

In Lahore, though tranquility reigned, still Col Lawrence, the British Resident, was not without fears of an outbreak.

PORTUGAL still continued in the same ridiculous position.

CHINA.—The China intelligence, of an unfavorable nature, in a Ceylon paper, is not altogether relied upon, though it certainly bears the semblance of truth. Upon the whole, a contest with the Chinese, with every prospect of success, would be much to be deplored. The tea market has some firmness, the consumption continuing good, although the stock in London this month exceeds by 5,000,000 pounds the quantity held in August, 1846.

We learn from Canton that all trade was at a stand, and it has become more unsafe than ever to quit the factories. The people only increase in fury; they threaten to burn down the factories unless a claim to the ground on the Hunan side is relinquished. A fresh supply of ammunition has been forwarded from Hong Kong in short, our affairs are worse now than ever, and there is every probability that a real and competent expedition, with the admiral at its head, will be the next step resorted to on our part.

A Modern Miracle.—A rope nearly three miles long now lies on the verge of the long-lost of Gateshead, which was the other day a stone in the bowels of the earth! Smelted the stone yielded iron.

The iron was converted into wire. The wire was brought to the wire rope manufactory of R. S. Newall & Co. at the teams near Gateshead, and there twisted into a line of 4,660 yards long! It is, we believe, the stoutest rope of the kind that was ever made. It weighs 20 tons 5 hundred weight, and will cost the purchasers upwards of £1,134. It is intended for the incline on the Edinburgh & Glasgow Railway near the latter city. A rope of hemp, of equal strength would weigh 333 tons and cost about £300 more. It would also entail greater expense while in operation (owing to its greater weight) and would sooner wear out.

EDUCATION OF MECHANICS.—There is a difference between education for mechanics and mechanical education, as the former not only embraces the skill and science of any particular trade, but all that common knowledge of business and the world which qualifies a mechanic to carry on his own business. The importance of this subject will appear, when the fact that a large number of those serving a longer or shorter apprenticeship at most of the trades, complete their time without being informed as to the business connected with a mechanical or manufacturing establishment.

They neither know how to buy stock, or can they make a market for their wares, nor can they fix proper prices for a bill of materials. In fact, by spending their five or seven years, they have only fitted themselves to earn their daily bread under the direction of some calculating business man who never meddled with a mechanical tool in his life. This deficiency of general education may in some measure be the fault of the apprentice, but the contract of few apprentices about our large cities make any provisions for schooling, and none for opportunities to obtain a knowledge of buying and selling, as connected with the business on his own account in many cases fails and finds his skill at length appropriate as an incident in the possessions of the capitalist. Young men without capital, who expect to rough it through the world, should pause before thinking of a trade that in its exercise softens the hard physical habits that fit them for ordinary labor, and diminish their capacity for independent enterprise; unless they determine to use every available opportunity to fit themselves for master mechanics when their apprenticeship shall end. The position of a journeyman will then be honourable, as being a matter of choice and not of necessity. His employer, knowing that he is any time capable of managing for himself, will not turn him away for the purpose of oppressing him in his wages at the risk of creating an establishment in opposition to his own branch of business.

## VILLAGE DRUGS.

One of the Spirit of the Times, is charged with the following:

Doctor! that ere is the name of your friend, said a Yankee to the village apothecary.

Know! I know! it said the pleased vendor of drugs—don't let me hear that name doctor's snuff.

And doctor, said the joker coolly, I want to buy another pound of ye.

Another pound!

Yes sir; I got that pound I bought rather day to a peck of mouse, and it made him dread to see me, and I am pretty sure another pound would kill him.

## UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

The uncertainty of the law is capitally illustrated by the Pittsburgh American, in a story which we have not seen beaten for many long days.

It is an unusual thing to see men in this country rise to eminence at the bar, and in the state, by their own unaided energies, and the natural vigour of their minds. Of this kind was Judge S., of Maryland. He had come to the bar late in life, avoiding or overstepping the dull, technical formalities which surround the usual approaches to the practice.

Having reached the profits and advantages of his profession without them, he felt or affected for their indifference or contempt, and the old 'Marinets' of the law were often made to stare at the liberties he would take, with what they deemed indismissible and necessary forms and rules of the practice. To S. the form was nothing so that he could seize the right.

A notorious offender who had long escaped the meshes of the law, by means of flaws and holes in indictments was to be tried before him. Gen. Mason was his standing counsel, and the Queen's fortune, and the ingenuity and tact of his counsel were considered as good as a law proof. Judge S. was well satisfied that the fellow deserved punishment, and was determined he should receive it, in spite of the talents of Mason or any legal difficulty that might interpose.

The prosecution went on, and the counsel made out a very clear case. The offence was proved point blank, and Mason began to think his client rather cornered, when the prosecuting attorney to make assurance doubly sure, called on one more witness, a very respectable man in the country. He confirmed all that had been proved by former witnesses, as to the offence, and with the additional importance that the offence was committed in Pennsylvania and not in Maryland, it being in one of the border counties. Apparently the court paid no attention to this part of the testimony. The criminal's counsel then remarked that he supposed he need call no more witnesses, as the facts so well ascertained, at once put an end to the prosecution.

Not at all—not at all—go on said the court. Your honor will not attempt to try an offence committed in another State?

I tell you I will sir, and show you a good reason for it. The offence has been clearly proved and deserves punishment; we have got him here and can punish him. In Pennsylvania they cannot catch him, and the law is not to be balked by such technicalities. The counsel then remarked, that he could convince the court of its error, if he had time to look up authorities—he had not the books with him, but could procure them in half an hour.

Oh, I will give you as much time as you want, replied the judge. Take half a day if you choose.

So soon as Mason had left the court in search of these unsavoury authorities—the Judge turned and remarked to the jury, that they had heard the testimony and could not doubt make their verdict, and he would take care of Tom Mason. The court sentenced him to receive fifty lashes on the bare back, and ordered the sheriff to execute the sentence forthwith. His counsel returned with the least possible loss of time, and without noticing the absence of his client, commenced quoting his authorities, and urging their form—the court taking notes and listening very attentively all the time. Mason at last, missed his client, and enquired where he was.

Never mind, never mind—go on, Mr. Mason, said the Judge.

But Mason had become alarmed—and refused to go on, until satisfied of the whereabouts of the client.

Well, Mr. Mason, said the judge, if you will step to yonder window, you can see him. Mason proceeded in the direction indicated by the Judge's gesture, and no sooner looked out than he turned to the court, with the exclamation—Why, sir, they are flogging him!

That makes no difference, replied the imperturbable judge—proceed in your argument.

What good will my argument do? the man is already sentenced and punished. I have nothing to gain by convincing the court.

Oh yes, I will grant you, said the Judge—"a new trial."

Female Courage.—A servant girl of Lisle, remarkable for her fearless disposition, laid a wager that she would go into a charnel-house at midnight with a light, and bring from thence a dead man's skull. Accordingly, at the appointed time, she went, but the person with whom she had made the bet had gone before and hid himself in a place.

When he heard her descend and take up the skull, he called out in a hollow dismal voice, "Leave me my head!" The girl instead of displaying symptoms of horror or fright, very coolly laid it down and said, "Well there it is then," and took up another upon which the voice repeated "Leave me my head!" But the heroic girl, observing it was the same voice that had called before, answered in her own country dialect, "Nae, nae, friend, ye canna ha' two heads!"

Lord John Russell in the House of Commons.—He rises, says something to the Speaker, and sits down again; and now you hear the sonorous voice from the chair, "that the order for the day be now read." Whereupon Lord John Russell rises once more, stretches out his arm, steps up to the table, then back again, as if he had not quite made up his mind to begin; then turns round and looks at the Speaker, then turns round the other way and looks at the house, and at last comes out with a "Sar! hevin—ar—given notice—ar—that I should take this opportunity—ar—and so on.—Well! is that what they call oratory in the House of Commons? Why, we can show you a better specimen at our borough meetings.

Softly, good stranger, wait a little. No doubt the manner is affected; no doubt there is too much of that semi-aristocratic drawl; no doubt the style is slovenly; the language rather common place at present; no doubt the voice seems strangely strained to talk like a big one. But listen again. You will find something better soon. Do you hear that sentiment? "Did you ever hear political wisdom for the people put before in much fewer words, or more portable by the meanest understanding? Perhaps you do not well understand the subject he has risen to speak upon." No. Well, I'll engage that by the time you have heard the whole of his speech, you will not only thoroughly know all the facts and figures that need be known, but that you shall also get an insight into all the moral and political considerations that bear on it—in fact, that you shall know as much about it as the greatest statesman in the country. How exquisitely clear is the whole discourse! From the first small beginning down to the broad grand peroration, where he sums up all, how it bears the subject on its bosom, how it fertilizes the minds of the audience. Like some river stream, clear and pellucid at its source, that winds its devious course through various tracks, now pausing on its pebbly bed now shooting arrow-like along, now widening and swelling into deep lake like pools, now bearing down all obstacles, till at last it pours its full volume at its outlet. If some sentences are labored and involved, how terse and epigrammatic are others. Mark the simplicity of the diction: the powerful Saxon word! How happy the illustrations, never strained or sought after, yet always ready at the opportune moment. He no longer hems! and has! He is on the full tide of his philosophic spirit. How finely he inculcates his noble maxims of public conduct; how naturally and unaffectedly he draws the mind to contemplate the right and the just, not despising even the expedient! Observe how animated and interested the house have become. He holds them all in a chain, to which he adds new links at each new argument, each new development of his well-regulated and statesmanlike mind. Review all he has been saying, and you will confess how he had impressed you with his self possession, his coolness, his generalship, his extensive information, his insight, his wonderful faculty of making the philosophy of politics easy to the meanest understandings.—[People's Journal.

## TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

For the last week quite an excitement has been produced here on this important subject, Mr. Lewis F. Payson, a young man engaged by the young men's Temperance Society of St. John N. B., having been lecturing with much effect and success.—On Thursday and Friday last he lectured in Mr. McKinlay's Church to respectable audiences, and on Tuesday last in St. Andrew's Church, on which occasion the building was crowded. Mr. Payson has a fine voice, great fluency of language, and an easy delivery; and though not displaying so much of the argumentative in his addresses, as Mr. Kellogg who lately visited us, his style of speaking has proved itself more effective than that of the latter, in enlisting the feelings and sympathies of his hearers in the noble cause which he advocates. During his stay 135 names added to the Total Abstinence ranks, 86 of whom signed the pledge at his last lecture, a great many young men being among the number. The addition of these is all that is wanted to give Temperance such a standing in this community, as to force it upon the attention of those calling themselves the respectable portion of society, who obstinately close their eyes and ears to the real state and effect of the drinking usages of the day. We hope that the time is not far off, when the open opponents as well as those who exert a silent influence, will find themselves in a very small minority in the society of Piccadilly. Mr. Payson lectured on Monday night at New

Glasgow, and last night at River John. This evening he will lecture at Durham Village, West River, and to-morrow evening at Truro.

## A TELL-TALE GHOST.

About five weeks since, a family residing at the West end, were very much annoyed by strange and disagreeable noises, which occurred occasionally at different hours of the night, but especially at the solemn hour of midnight. For a time those noises consisted only of shrieks, mournful groans, whistlings, hissings, &c., but soon they were augmented by the chairs, tables, tin kitchens, cradles, clothes-horses, and other indispensable articles of household furniture, all joining in executing some of the most popular dances of the day with great energy, but each with the utmost independence with regard to the movements of its neighbor.

Such strange proceedings of course convinced the family that there was something awful at the bottom of the affair, and prepared them for what was to follow. One night, in the midst of their liveliest operations, the animated furniture all at once stopped; a vapor like sulphuric light filled the room, and through a crack in the floor rose the ghastly form of a young girl in a winding sheet. The lady of the house was the only one to whom this strange sight was visible, and she, after the first shock was over, mustered up courage enough to address the mysterious visitor, when to her horror she was informed that the room in which this took place had been the scene of a most diabolical murder, by which a fond and doting father and an affectionate daughter, were consigned to an antiently grave.

At this point the lady was so much affected that she fainted, and the apparition disappeared. The ensuing night, however, the ghost re-appeared, and imparted the petrifying intelligence that two chests of money were buried, one in the front and the other in the back cellar. Full directions were given as to the method by which to secure the treasure, but the family in their eagerness disregarded some of them, and consequently one of the chests rammed in a crowd of blue fire, and mystery. By exercising caution, and following the ghostly directions of their informant, the other has been prevented from leaving its place, and is still in the cellar; unless it has been dug up since this was written.

For several past weeks the family had been digging in the cellar, and they have turned up the earth to the depth of several feet, but as yet without getting hold of the chest, although their faith in its existence remains unchanged. Last week some watchmen observing a light through the chinks of the cellar window, listened, and were very soon impressed with the conviction that there was stolen property secreted there. A message was sent to Metcal's office, and a formidable posse entered the place, but after searching, were satisfied that nothing of the sort was in that place.

Our readers may be satisfied that the above is strictly true, if the word of the principal actor—or actress—is to be taken, and as to the searching in the cellar, we can speak from personal knowledge.—[Boston Chronicle.

THE LATE MR. SHERIDAN.—As Mr. Sheridan was coming up to town in one of the public coaches, for the purpose of canvassing at Westminster at the time when Paull was his opponent, he found himself in company with two Westminster electors. In the course of conversation, one of them asked the other to whom he meant to give his vote. When his friend replied "to Paull, certainly; for though I think him but a shabby sort of fellow, I would vote for any one rather than that rascal Sheridan?" "Do you know Sheridan?" asked the stranger. "Not I sir," answered the gentleman, "nor should I wish to know him." The conversation dropped here; but when the party alighted to breakfast, Sheridan called aside the other gentleman, and said—"Pray who is that very agreeable friend of yours? He is one of the pleasantest fellows I ever met with, and I should like to know his name. His name is Mr. T.— he is an eminent lawyer, and he resides in Lincoln's inn-fields. Breakfast over, the party resumed their seats in the coach, soon after which Sheridan turned the discussion to the law. It is, said he, a fine profession. I am sorry, however, to say that one of the greatest rasals of lawyers ever heard of is one T.— who lives in Lincoln's inn-fields. I am Mr. T.— said the gentleman. And I am Mr. Sheridan, was the reply. The jest was instantly perceived, they shook hands, and instead of voting against the factious orator, the lawyer exerted himself warmly in promoting his election.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—The St. Louis Post says:—"Let every Son of Temperance feel that he is pledged for life to a great moral work, and that in his individual bosom is lodged the power, the energy, and the hope of the entire cause. Such is the fact, and such should be the sentiment of every true Son of Temperance."