

European Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.

Public attention is still riveted on Ireland, but all fear of any serious rebellion has long since been allayed by the thinking portion of the people, whilst the events now daily occurring shew to what a miserable condition the leaders of the late movement have, by their own folly, been reduced. Smith O'Brien, the would be King of Munster, is now an inmate of an Irish gaol. He was arrested by a R.M. Guard at the Thurlies Station, on Saturday last. There was no attempt at rescue—no expression of sympathy for his miserable condition, and he was conveyed to Dublin with as little excitement and ceremony as a common pickpocket would be conveyed through the streets of any Irish town to a common bridewell. Since his confinement he has complained bitterly of the treachery of his followers, but expresses a self-satisfaction at having done his part for his country. His wife, and some of his relatives have been allowed interviews with him since his confinement.

The other insurgent ringleaders have sued for mercy. The vigorous measures adopted by the Government, coupled with the loss of their head, teaches them to believe that their game is up. They propose to surrender on condition that their lives shall be spared. It is not at all likely that their proposal will be entertained by the Government. It is expected that in Mr. O'Brien's case, though sentence of death may be passed, the punishment will be transportation.

Our Markets are more or less influenced by the prospects for the result of the harvest (now in pretty general progress) and the Potato crops. There are grounds for some uneasiness as regards both, but nothing of a decided character as yet. The weather has been variable and unsuited, without, however, having seriously damaged the Grain crops, beyond which subsequent fine weather may restore, and now we have been more settled in other parts of the country; and as to the Potatoes, such is the large quantity grown, that unless the decay or rot becomes more extensive and virulent than now appears, the result cannot be very important.

We have had a very languid Cotton Market throughout the week, with a superabundant quantity offering, which has given a decided turn in favor of buyers.

The Markets being glutted with new Potatoes, at low prices, has caused a further decline in Indian Corn, which is selling at 28s. to 31s. and some parcels immediately expected to arrive, of both white and yellow, have been disposed of at 25s. per quarter; Indian Corn Meal at 15s. per bri. Flour, duty paid, in very limited demand, at 20s. to 30s. but Wheat is more firm and rather dearer, American being worth 5s. 6d. per 70lbs.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The recent energetic measures adopted for suppression of outrage, having been successful, commercial confidence is being restored; sales of produce are more readily effected at improved prices. The Timber Market partakes of this favorable change. The extensive arrivals during the last fortnight have met with ready purchasers at full prices, with the exception of Spruce Deals, which have come forward in excess, and are forced on the market at very low rates. Five cargoes of St. John Pine have been sold at the following rates:—one of 183 inches average, at 17½d. per foot; two of 19 inches, at 17½d. to 18s.; and one of 19½ inches at 17½d. per foot with deals at from £6 3s. 9d. to £7 per standard.

The Continental news has an important bearing. In France we have evidence of another strong political convulsion, at no distant period. The Committee of the National Assembly, appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the Paris insurrection of May and June, have made their report, and the document presents an exposure of the most astounding character.

The affairs of Italy are in a most miserable condition. King Charles Albert has sustained a continued series of defeats, and is driven about from post to pillar, without apparently any power to protect himself.

The only new hostile movement that has taken place in reference to the Schleswig Holstein question is the extension of the blockade, notwithstanding which, hopes are entertained that negotiations will be resumed, and

will lead to a permanent settlement of the dispute. From Copenhagen, Hamburg, Berlin, and even from pugnacious Frankfurt, there are evidences of a desire to see a desire to see the quarrel settled without further delay.

IRELAND.

THE REBEL LEADERS.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Dublin on Tuesday, says:—

"A gentleman from the neighbourhood of Golden told me that on Friday night last, Meagher, O'Gorman and Dillon, called at a farmer's house in Clonsilla, imploring food and shelter. They were in a most miserable condition—wet, cold, and starving. The farmer however would not receive them, and reminded them of the cautionary proclamation that was everywhere throughout the country. Dillon said he could hold out no longer, and would give himself up at once if he could rest nowhere. Altogether they were in a wretched plight."

ARREST OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

Mr. O'Brien was arrested under the following circumstances:—On Saturday evening, at about half-past seven o'clock, Mr. O'Brien entered the railway station at Thurlies, and was in the act of purchasing a ticket, it is said, for Limerick, when he was recognized by one of the guards, who, laying his hands on his shoulder, said—"You are Mr. O'Brien; you are the Queen's prisoner." Mr. O'Brien made no reply, and the guard at once sent for the police, thirty seven of whom under Sub-Inspector Bracken, arrived within a few minutes.

The engine which was in readiness to convey the Dublin mail train was instantly put in requisition; two carriages and a van were attached, and Mr. O'Brien was sent express to Dublin, accompanied by Sub-Inspector Bracken, and the above number of police.

Mr. Bergin of New York, and Mr. Barron, editor of the *Drogheda Argus*, have been lodged in Newgate, under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

Twenty-three of the reputed rebels of Ballinagary were brought to Dublin on the 4th of August, and lodged in Kilmainham jail. They are to be sent back to Tipperary, and tried by a special commission for high treason. Some of the prisoners give proof, by their wounds, of having been engaged in the skirmish with the police on Saturday at Slievenamon.

Gilbert White, Francis Haurey, and Jas. E. O'Donohoe, law clerks, and Andrew Jas. Doyle, printer, were arrested in Dublin on Thursday.

Robbery of the Limerick and Dublin Mails.—Saturday evening.—The up and down mails between Tralee and Dublin were this morning stopped, by a large well armed body of peasantry, at a short distance outside Athy, on the Kerry-side, (at the time and place where both coaches usually met) and the guards compelled to surrender the mail bags. There was no violence attempted to be offered to the passengers, the subjects of the assault being, as themselves stated, to intercept all communication, and put a stop to proclamations. The party retired up the mountains with the bags. We are therefore without news from Dublin to-day.—*Kerry Examiner*, Aug. 5.

MUTINY OF THE CONVICTS IN CLONMEL JAIL, AND EIGHT OF THEM BAYONETTED BY THE TURNKEYS.—On Wednesday, at nine o'clock, A. M. the convicts now lying in Clonmel jail under sentence of transportation, 56 in number, attempted to overturn the turnkeys, and escape from prison; the facts are as follow:—They were all assembled in the prison yard, to have their breakfasts distributed among them, which being done, the turnkey in charge of the yard, called on them to return to their respective cells, to be locked up, which three of them did; but on calling on the fourth, he refused to go. The turnkey immediately left the yard, and went to acquaint the governor of the fact. The governor desired him to call back some of the other turnkeys, then going home to their breakfasts, and bring them with him to the yard, and force the convicts to return to their cells. Five of them (three having been called back) immediately proceeded there, three of them armed with their guns and bayonets. On entering the yard they were assailed with stones thrown by the convicts; when the turnkeys, seeing them running for more

stones, rushed in on them. A scuffle ensued, the turnkeys were driven into a corner, and an attempt made to disarm them—fearing which, the turnkeys had to use their bayonets, and several of the convicts were wounded, two of them it is feared mortally, and six others so dangerously that they had to be immediately conveyed to hospital. The cause of the mutiny is said to be some alteration lately made in the prison diet. The turnkeys acted with great coolness throughout, and much praise is due to them for not having fired unnecessarily when they had loaded arms in their hands. On seeing their comrades wounded, the rest of the convicts fell down on their knees and begged for mercy; and assistance coming up, they were all leg bolted, and locked up in their several cells."

REPORTED RISING OF THE PEOPLE.—It was reported in Dublin on Monday, that accounts had reached the quarters of the General commanding, that disturbances had broken out in the Limerick direction. The 75th regiment broke up their encampment near Thurlies by a sudden order, and before 8 o'clock on Monday, were marching en route for Limerick.

LORD HARDINGE'S DEPARTURE FROM DUBLIN.—Lord Hardinge left Dublin with his staff on Monday morning for Kilkenny. As lieutenant-general, the noble and gallant viscount takes command of the southern division of Ireland. General Macdonald continues in the command of the movable column. Colonel Clark, late of the Scots Greys, and Colonel Pennefather, have been appointed to the staff in Ireland.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH SYMPATHIZERS.—The government having received information to the effect that large supplies of arms, ammunition, and food, intended for the use of the rebel army in Ireland, had been shipped from America and France, have taken effectual measures to prevent the landing of these mischievous consignments. In addition to the fleet at Cove and the steam frigates, nine sloops of war have received orders to cruise off the Irish coast. It is right to state that the governments of the respective countries from which the supplies are coming, are in no wise connected with the proceeding. These warlike cargoes are the substantial tributes of private sympathy. We learn that the British ambassador has apprised the American government that all persons, whether subjects of the States or otherwise, taken in the attempt to aid the insurgents by such supplies, will be forthwith hanged by the British authorities.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

The second edition of the *European Mail*, contains the following from Ireland:—

The news from Ireland adds nothing of importance to that contained in our first edition. At the Commission Court, Dublin, yesterday, the trial of Mr. O'Dogherty was proceeded with. The evidence was concluded, but the jury had not agreed upon their verdict.

Rumours were current in Dublin that Meagher and Doheny had succeeded in effecting an escape.

Four persons, said to be Americans, have been arrested at Clontarf, and were brought to Dublin on Friday.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge.—We cannot resist, says the *Philadelphia North American*, the inclination to give publicity to the following thrilling adventure, which is extracted from a letter to a friend in this city, from C. Ellet, jr., the bold architect of the Wheeling and Niagara Suspension Bridges, which, for a feat of calm, cool daring, we think it would be difficult to excel:—

"Niagara Falls, July 29.

"This morning I laid the last plank of my foot bridge on the Canada side, and then drove over and back again in a buggy. Five hundred feet of the bridge was without railing on either side. My horse, though spirited, went along quietly, touched up occasionally with my whip; just to show him courage."

"On returning I directed one of the drivers to bring on his team—a two horse closed carriage, weighing altogether over a ton and a half. I took his place on the box and drove over and back. The horses went quietly. The flooring is but eight feet wide, 220 feet high, 76½ feet long, and without railing, over

such a torrent will see any one. PEACHES in paper of 100 ten thousand into Washing market was even at one shilling and other goods Messrs. Stevens year produce.

The Philadelphia abundantly present time, 6 1-4 cents a day carted the half peck. G. in size.

FROM MEXICO. New-Orleans of August 10 still at large, ment, which of his confederates pronounced revolution plan. cenza Miradola is no have been pre million and ad to arrive a ordered forward press the revolution.

THE ST. ANDREW ARRIVAL

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