reimburse these expenses, where would be the harm of paying this claim, out of the money so expressly granted for the purpose by the Legislature? There could be no harm in that. But he (Mr. N.) differed in some degree from Mr. Justice Bond. There was already an order of Sessions on the books, that Mr. Lawton be paid; therefore he thought that the present Resolution should be in somewhat different terms. He thought that Mr. Lawton ought to have demanded payment of the amount, after it had been ordered by the Sessions that he should be paid. But no demand had been made, until this motion brought forward by Mr. Justice Bond. No matter whether Mr. Lawton might recover the amount of his claim from Mr. Matthew, or from his property; that was not the question. No matter if he had fifty different ways of recovering it; the question was, whether it was right and just that the Sessions should pay this amount, out of the money which they had themselves received from the Legislature, for the express purpose of doing so. Most certainly it was just and right that they should do so. He (Mr. N.) had no doubt that his opinion and vote on this question, on the former discussion, had brought odium upon him in the sentiments of some of his friends and supporters; but he could not help that; he acted entirely on principle in the matter; he was conscientiously persuaded of the justice and honesty of this claim, and he could not do otherwise than support it. As to Mr. Matthew: that was another question. They all knew he was a defaulter, and to a very heavy amount; but he certainly was not a defaulter in that one year to the amount of £2000, or of £6000. He (Mr. N.) believed that no person could show, that for the year 1843, Mr. Matthew was a defaulter in a sum over £600, or thereabouts. He (Mr. N.) had gone thro' all the items and entries for that year, relating to Mr. Matthew's official receipts and expenditures; and looking at all the expenditures and receipts of that year in which he was concerned, he could not be a defaulter for more than £500 or £600; perhaps £650 at the utmost. The only course for the Sessions to pursue, to get hold of Mr. Matthew and to bring him to account was, to proclaim him a public defaulter, an embezzler of public monies; to have him indicted as such by a Grand Jury; and then to apply to the Government of the country where he now lives, to give him up to the authorities of this Province. Get hold of him in this manner, bring him here, and compel him to render his Accounts, and then the truth of the case would be known, and he might be dealt with accordingly. But that had nothing to do with the present question. This was an honest and just claim of Mr. Lawton; he had never received the money for his goods; the City and County of St. John had never been assessed for it; there was no intention on the part of any Member of that Board to assess the people for it; he (Mr. N.) would go against any such assessment; it was a purpose for which they had no right to be assessed. But when he (Mr. N.) considered, that the House of Assembly had granted the money to pay this very amount, and that the Sessions had possessed themselves of that money, and applied it to other purposes, he could not but look on it as an act of dishonesty to withhold it from Mr. Lawton, and to appropriate it to the support of the local Poor, for which they had the ordinary means of obtaining funds, and which had no claim on that Legislative grant. The sooner therefore they did justice, by refunding that money, the better. He (Mr. N.) had tried his best, since the last meeting of the Board, to investigate this matter, and to see if he could conscientiously vote against the claim; he had looked at it, and viewed it in every possible light, he had turned it over and around in every direction, and put it in every shape; he had gone through it, jumped over it, crept under it, and around it in every possible way; and the more he examined and searched into it, the more thoroughly he was convinced that it was a most just and righteous claim, and that he could not conscientiously do otherwise than support it.

Mr. Justice Simonds said, that if this money were paid to Mr. Lawton, the people must be assessed at last; because the money which had been paid over to the Commissioners of the Alms House went to relieve the assessment for the poor; and if that money were taken back again, it must ultimately come to an assessment on the City and County. He thought the Sessions would not make any order to that effect; the money had been paid into the hands of certain parties, for certain purposes, and the Sessions could not now order them to pay it back again.

Mr. Justice Kerr said, there already had been an order made in the matter, and they were now using Mr. Lawton's money.

Mr. Justice Parks handed in an affidavit from Mr. Lawton, made and sworn to at Halifax, on his way to England, (in consequence of what he had heard after he left St. John,) denying that he ever gave any receipt to Mr. Matthew for the amount of his account, as had been incorrectly asserted by others.

Mr. Justice Ansley briefly urged that the Sessions had nothing to do with the matter; the question being wholly between Mr. Lawton and Mr. Matthew.

His Worship the Mayor also briefly suggested a difficulty, as to the want of means to compel the Commissioners of the Alms House to pay the money, if the order were made; and the want of proof that they now had the money in their hands.

His Honor the Recorder said, that the proper way of proceeding would be, for Mr. Lawton to take measures to induce the Board to petition the Legislature, to pass a Law to reimburse this money. It must come to an assessment in the end, in some way or other. As to the Sessions making any order on the Commissioners, that would be only another way of bringing it to an assessment at last. He thought the sooner they put it in that shape the better, and then they would know how they stood. But Mr. Justice Bond had better withdraw this motion now, and come prepared, at the next Sessions, with a petition from Mr. Lawton to the Sessions, to induce them to address the Legislature on the subject.

Mr. Justice Needham did not agree with his Honor the Recorder. This money was specifically appropriated by the Assembly to pay this particular debt; and if the Sessions had misappropriated it to the support of the local poor, let them now turn round and repent; let them take it back again and appropriate it where it ought to have been applied at first. There would be no difficulty about compelling payment; there was a way to make the parties pay; a petition to the Governor and Council would soon settle that part of the business.

Mr. Justice Bond presumed there could be no objection to pass an order, to draw this sum of £380, if it still remained in the Commercial Bank, where it was originally placed, and where it could easily be got at. But it had been improperly drawn out of the Bank, and placed in the hands of the Commissioners of the Alms House. This had been done, in order to prevent the Sessions making any order to get it paid over where it was justly due; and this misappropriation of the money was wholly unjustifiable, and was the cause of the whole difficulty. If the money were now in the Bank, where it ought to be, there would be no plea for talking about assessing the people for the amount; because it was Legislative money, granted for the payment of this very debt; and the payment of that debt with that money had nothing whatever to do with assessing the people of Saint John. He (Mr. B.) hoped at all events, that if there could be no other way found to pay Mr. Lawton, the remains of the supplies furnished by him—the shreds and patches still left in the Alms House—might be publicly sold in the Market Square, and that every body might be informed that the proceeds of such sale were to be all that Mr. Lawton would get in payment of his claim.

Mr. Justice Simonds said, that if the statements of the Grand Jury had been known previously, he believed that the order never would have been passed last June. Here they had the unanimous opinion of the Grand Jury on the subject. This claim had created disgust in the minds of the people in general, and they were tired of the subject. Members of the Board of Sessions might feel themselves independent, being appointed by the Crown and not subject to popular election; but it would not do for even them to act in defiance of public opinion, in these days. He (Mr. S.) did not see how that Court of Sessions would venture to pass any order to pay Mr. Lawton's claim, in any way or manner whatever; and he therefore hoped Mr. Justice Peters' amendment would be carried.

Mr. Justice Peters, in reply to Mr. Justice Bond, said that the money in the Commercial Bank was appropriated, because it was money belonging to the Parish. It was money that ought to have been so appropriated as far back as 1843 and 1844. The money was appropriated to the purposes that it was legitimately granted for; viz., to reimburse the Overseers of the Poor of the City and County of St. John for expenditures made by them. There was a change made at that time, in the manner of superintending the Poor; Commissioners were substituted for Overseers, and therefore the money was paid over to the Commissioners. The Sessions were not bound to take any step whatever with regard to Mr. Lawton or his claim. Mr. Lawton swore that he had not been paid by Mr. Matthew; Mr. Matthew swore that he had paid him; there was oath against oath. But Mr. Lawton swore that he never sued Mr. Matthew; but he was sued at Mr. Lawton's suit, as the Sheriff's books shewed; though it was true that Mr. Lawton asserted that it was done by his Attorney without his knowledge. However, this money was legitimately applied by the Sessions to its proper purpose; and they had now nothing more to do with the matter.

The Chairman then put the question on the amendment, which was *negatived*, by 12 to 9, as follows:

Yeas:—The Recorder, *Justices* Simonds, J. Allan, Ansley, Gallagher, Keltie, Peters, T. Allan, Haws.—9.

Nays:—*Justices* Vernon, Kerr, Jordan, Strange, Payne, Henderson, Parks, Bond, Needham, Anderson, Brown, Hawks.—12.

The question was then put on the original Resolution, which was carried in the *affirmative*, on a similar division, by 12 to 9.

Yeas:—*Justices* Anderson, Vernon, Brown, Kerr, Jordan, Payne, Henderson, Strange, Parks, Bond, Hawks, Needham.—12.

Nays:—The Recorder, *Justices* Simonds, Peters, Ansley, J. Allan, T. Allan, Haws, Gallagher, Keltie.—9.

☞ As it has been represented, that Mr. LAWTON had actually commenced a suit at Law against Mr. Matthew, individually, for the recovery of the amount of his claim, while at the same time he had made affidavit that he had not instituted any such suit, we are requested to publish the following affidavits of Messrs. James A. Harding, Allison Lewis, and Thomas W. Daniel, from which it will plainly appear, that such suit was commenced without Mr. Lawton's knowledge or instructions, and that at the time of his making his affidavit on the subject of his claim, he was totally ignorant of any process having been issued against Mr. Matthew in his name or on his account.]

JAMES A. HARDING, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick, Attorney at Law, maketh oath and saith, that early in the month of October last past, William G. Lawton, of the City and Province aforesaid, Merchant, called on this deponent with an account he had against the Overseers of the Poor for the City and County of Saint John, and stated that he had applied to the Sessions of the said City and County of Saint John, for payment thereof, and that they had refused to pay him the same; that Mr. George Matthew, principal Overseer of the Poor for the said City and County, had previously given him the said William G. Lawton an order on the Treasurer for the payment of the said account, which order the payment of had been stopped, and that he never had received payment of the said account from any person; that he the said William G. Lawton left the account with the deponent to look after it and see how it stood, and if any thing was necessary to be done in the matter to keep the said account alive, to attend to it; that this deponent called at the Common Clerk's office, in this City, and found a note of the account there; that Thomas Wilder Daniel, of the said City, Merchant, and as agent for Thomas Daniel, formerly of this City, Merchant, left an account with this deponent about the middle of the month of October, which purported to be for goods furnished by said Thomas Daniel to the Overseers of the Poor, by order of George Matthew, then principal, with directions to have the same put in suit. That this deponent did in the said month of October, issue a common summary Process for the said Thomas Daniel, against the said George Matthew, the said principal Overseer of the Poor; that this deponent was proceeding to the said George Matthew's residence, to personally serve the said Process, when he met George Smith, of this City, Clerk, who resided in a part of the house reported and by this deponent at that time supposed to belong to the said George Matthew, and where the deponent at that time believed the said George Matthew to reside, and this deponent asked the said George Smith if Mr. George Matthew was at home, when he the said George Smith answered this deponent as follows:—"Mr. George Matthew left home last Wednesday, as he believed, in the steamer Admiral, for the United States, and did not know when he would return;" that this was about the twenty-first or second of October last past. That this deponent then informed Mr. Thomas W. Daniel aforesaid, and William G. Lawton, that the said George Matthew had left the City, and also told William G. Lawton that his account was nearly outlawed, but that I, this deponent, would keep it alive, and therefore without any further conversation with William G. Lawton, left him; and after searching the Records of Deeds in this City, and finding no property standing in the name of the said George Matthew, prepared a common Process in his name against George Matthew, and lodged the same in the office of the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, for the purpose of keeping the said account alive, and barring if possible the Statute of Limitations being brought against said William G. Lawton, of which fact this deponent did not inform the said William G. Lawton until called upon about eight o'clock on the evening of Wednesday the fourteenth day of June, instant, by the said William G. Lawton, and he asking this deponent concerning this matter, when this deponent stated as is hereinbefore mentioned, at which the said William G. Lawton was greatly surprised, as he had not the slightest idea of the course requisite to be pursued to keep an account from being outlawed.

JAMES A. HARDING.

Sworn at the City of Saint John, the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1848, before me

W. H. NEEDHAM, *J. Peace.*

ALLISON LEWIS, of the City of Saint John, Gentleman, maketh oath and saith, that on Saturday last, Mr. William G. Lawton called at the office of this deponent, and asked him, this deponent, if his the said William G. Lawton's name had been made use of in connection with Mr. Thomas Daniel's suing George Matthew; whereupon this deponent answered No: that his name could not be used with Mr. Daniel's. He the said William G. Lawton then stated that some parties had said that he had sued Mr. Matthew, and could not get his money, which he the said William G. Lawton then stated in the most positive terms he had not done, and although this deponent was aware of a Writ having been issued by Messrs. Harding & Lewis, against Mr. George Matthew, at the suit of William G. Lawton, which was done by James A. Harding, Esquire, the partner of this deponent; he this deponent did not then inform the said William G. Lawton that the said writ had been issued, but waited until Mr. Harding came in, and stated to him what Mr. Lawton had said, when he the said James A. Harding said he would see Mr. Lawton, and this deponent said that he did not communicate what Mr. Lawton had said to him to Mr. Harding until Monday last. And this deponent further states, that when Mr. Lawton called on this deponent, he the said William G. Lawton was under the strongest conviction that no writ had been issued against the said George Matthew, at his suit.

ALLISON LEWIS.

Sworn at the City of Saint John, this seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1848.

G. VANHORNE, *J. Peace.*

St. John, June 15th, 1848.

I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that in October last, a Writ was issued against Mr. George Matthew, late Overseer of the Poor, for goods had from Mr. Thomas Daniel; that the same was done with Mr. Lawton's knowledge; that I never or that, or any other time, ever heard a word about any writ being issued for Mr. Lawton's claim against Mr. Matthew until this morning, when I received the information from Mr. Lawton, he having only the previous evening for the first time been informed by Mr. Harding, that he (Mr. H.) had lodged a writ at the Sheriff's office for the purpose of keeping the account alive, but had neglected to inform Mr. Lawton of the fact.

I have every reason to believe that had Mr. Lawton ordered a writ to be issued he would have communicated the fact to me, as we have always in this business assisted each other.

THOMAS W. DANIEL.

City and County of Saint John,
Sworn before me this seventeenth day of June, 1848.

THOMAS HARDING, *J. Peace.*

RECEIVED

By the ships *Commodore* and *Belmont*:

25 CHAIN CABLES, from ¾ inch to 1¼ inch; 24 ANCHORS, from 2 cwt. to 21 cwt. ALEXANDER YEATS.

Dock-street, July 18.

HIDES.

1000 BUENOS AYRES Dry SALTED HIDES, a very superior article.—For Sale at low rates while landing, at Hammond's Brick Building, 20, Dock-street, by

Sept. 5. H. G. KINNEAR

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 3, 1848.

The English Mail of the 16th September, per steam ship *America*, in 10½ days to Halifax, arrived in this city on Friday morning.

There are accounts of some fresh disturbances having occurred in the South of Ireland, which however are generally thought to be exaggerated.

The prospects of the harvest in England continued favourable; potatoes were expected to be more plenty than for the last two years. The result of the crops in Ireland would not be fully known for some time.

The affairs throughout France, Germany, Italy, &c., continued in a very unsettled state.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attendants, arrived at Aberdeen in the royal yacht on the 7th Sept., in 37 hours from the Nore, being the shortest passage on record. Her Majesty landed on the following morning, amidst the enthusiastic cheers and greetings of the populace, and every demonstration of loyalty and respect, and after receiving deputations and addresses from the City, Universities, &c. the Queen and Royal party departed for Balmoral House, distant about 52 miles, where her Majesty arrived about two o'clock same day. The progress of her Majesty through the valley of Balmoral was accompanied with all the indications of loyal rejoicing. Triumphal arches there were in abundance. At Balmoral itself there is nothing like ostentation. Precautions having been taken to insure the privacy which the Royal party wish to enjoy. Prince Albert went out early on Monday to enjoy the sport of deer-stalking, attended by his yager and one of the suite staying with court. The Prince was early afoot. In the course of his excursion the Prince brought down a fine roe.

Prince Albert visited the great dock at Aberdeen—the largest single dock in the kingdom. He also visited the Marischal College; viewed the pictures in the Hall; and went over the granite polishing works of Messrs. Leslie and Donaldson. —Her Majesty and the Prince had visited several harvest fields near Balmoral, while the harvesters were at labour.

The mammoth steam ship Great Britain was offered at auction at Liverpool on the 12th ult.—For some time no bidder came forward, and the broker put up the lot himself at £20,000, which he had bid in private before the commencement of the sale. After some time, no other bidder appearing, the vessel was bought in by the owners at £45,000. Her original cost was stated to have been £125,000.

The repairs to the machinery of the steamer United States, would detain her nearly a month in England.

No change of prices in the Timber market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.

We are unable to report any improvement in trade since our last publication. Considerable gloom prevails in every department, and a general indisposition to enter into any extensive operations exists. This may be accounted for the by continued unsettled state of political affairs between Denmark and Prussia, and the doubt which still prevails as to the ultimate fate of the potato crop. Money is comparatively easy, and the rate of discount moderate. The Funds have been tolerably steady.

The accounts from Manchester last night report that there is less firmness in the market, and a tendency in prices to recede.

Since this day week there has been a fair enquiry for Cotton from the trade and for export. The demand continues to be freely met by holders, and notwithstanding the large sales, the market is much depressed, with decidedly a downward tendency in prices.

Our Corn Market after having slightly advanced in the early part of the week has again become quiet at the prices current at the date of our last. Sweet Flour, duty paid, is quoted 33s. to 33s. 6d. per barrel; Sour, 29s. to 30s. per barrel; free Wheat, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 9d. per 70lbs. Indian Corn 31s. to 36s. per quarter; Indian Corn Meal 17s. 6d. per barrel. The duty on Wheat is now 5s. per quarter, and on Flour 3s. per barrel.

Board of Trade returns for the month ending 5th August, present no striking feature except that consumption of foreign commodity is kept up in almost all things. Bread stuffs at the same rate as in 1847. Importation of coffee large, but consumption only steady. Deliveries of tea, black, shows an increase. In timber of British possessions a largely increased import. In exports, the decrease in the present monthly returns, compared with that ending August 5, 1847, are £925,204. The entire decrease of exports during 1848 is £4,747,558.

Ireland has again risen to the surface of men's minds, and now occupies a very large proportion of public attention. On Thursday the people of this neighbourhood were frightened from their better judgment by the publication of vague reports in the Dublin papers, of the recommencement of insurrectionary movements in the South, and the loss of life to some of the insurgents. We have transferred these accounts to our columns to-day, but upon examination they will be found so indefinite, and so vaguely written, that we believe no one will for a moment doubt that the circumstances have been greatly exaggerated. Our opinion is, that the whole affair will turn out to have been a mere encounter between a few ruffians and a handful of police. It is said that, on Monday night, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford, at Curraghmore, was attacked, during his absence, and robbed of sundry pieces of artillery,—that, on Tuesday afternoon, the mail was stopped at Granney bridge by 250 men, and that an attempt was afterwards made to blow up the bridge, which failed. The police and military were under arms, expecting an attack at Carrick and Bessborough, and General M'Donald had sent for reinforcements, but no attempt had been made to dislodge the insurgents. The only symptom of any actual collision consists in the report that the bodies of two peasants were seen lying on the ground at Glenbower, supposed to have been killed by the police.

In the meantime, preparations are making for the approaching trials, one circumstance connected with which is worthy of mention in this place. The legal advisers of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien have had the impudence to subpœna Lord John Russell to give evidence at his trial.

Lord John Russell left Ireland on Saturday last, to join her Majesty at Balmoral. The object of his visit to Dublin Castle is enveloped in as much mystery as ever, but the Dublin Evening Mail says, "Not being the organ of the Castle, we cannot pretend to have had an ear at the keyhole, while the Viceroy and the Prime Minister were in confabulation together. But should it turn out very shortly that Lord John Russell retires from office, and that Lord Clarendon steps into his place, our readers will call to mind the materials for thinking with which we have now supplied them."

It is said that Sir William Somerville, Bart. Chief Secretary for Ireland, will be actively engaged during the recess in reference to measures for the amelioration of that part of the empire.

The Continental news of the week is of an important character.—Austria has accepted the mediation of France and England, and conferences will be opened by the negotiators, but in doing so she has prescribed her own conditions. She demands that the sovereignty of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces shall be preserved, and peremptorily declines surrendering an inch of her territory to Charles Albert. She consents to certain administrative reforms, and also to grant a liberal constitution to Milan and Venice, under an Austrian viceroy, so that these states shall stand in the same relation to Austria as Hungary, and some of the other provinces of the empire. Such are the conditions of the acceptance of the mediation which have been officially announced by M. Bastide in the National Assembly. It is considered that they will be accepted by the government.

The Schleswig-Holstein affair does no wear so promising an appearance, although there is not sufficient ground for fearing a recommencement of hostilities. The German National Assembly have refused to ratify the armistice agreed upon by Prussia and Denmark, and have decided by a majority that its principal provision shall not be carried into effect. Nothing but an immediate resumption of the war seemed at the beginning of last week likely to satisfy the wounded honour of the German Parliament.

Leghorn, the capital of Tuscany, has been the scene of a successful popular insurrection—the people vanquishing the soldiery, and creating a provisional government.

Events in Hungary favour the Austrians. The Croats and Sclavonians, denied equal right with the Magyars, have united in common defence, and gained a series of victories over the Hungarian army. The attempt to establish Hungary as an independent nation, but on a narrow basis, has, then, failed.

At Vienna, the old policy of Metternich, has shown itself in a war against the liberty of the press; but the juries—more independent than before—refuse to convict. So the pen will in the end be free; and then, we shall hear less of the sword.

A committee of the French National Assembly has decided that in trial by jury the verdict shall be given by majority, and not by unanimity as with us.

THE GERMAN IMBROGLIO.—The present appearance of German politics is perplexing, if not alarming. Two Messrs.—one at Berlin, the other at Frankfort—have received a signal and concurrent defeat. We now have a striking illustration of the working of a two-fold Government. The National Assembly at Frankfort dismisses the Central Executive because it had permitted Prussia to arrange an independent armistice with Denmark. At the very same time the National Assembly at Berlin ejects the Prussian Executive from office for having resisted a motion which interfered with the independence of the officers of the Prussian army. In other words, the democracy of Germany upsets the Central Administration of the whole German nation, because the latter has not controlled the action of one of its subordinate parts; and, at the same time, the democracy of Berlin destroys the Administration of Prussia, because its members would not coerce the opinions of Prussian officers. Thus the central democracy is indignant at a provincial freedom of action; the provincial democracy condemns a sectional freedom of opinion. The tyranny of a majority at Frankfort assumes the tone of nationality to denounce the liberties of provincialism; while at Berlin the same tyranny affects the tone of patriotism to drown the sentiments of an unpopular minority.—*London Times.*

THE OCEAN MONARCH.—The mate of the late ill-fated vessel has published the following:—"Being about to leave Liverpool I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to the inhabitants of Liverpool and its vicinity, also to the captains and officers of several ships in port for their unbounded kindness to me since my escape from the ill-fated ship Ocean Monarch. While on board of the steam-frigate Affonso I received every attention; and on my arrival on shore the hand of friendship was offered from all; not the hand alone, but my friends contributed to my every want, which enables me to leave Liverpool in far more comfortable circumstances than I had hoped: a kindness I can never forget, and for which I shall feel under the greatest of obligations as long as my life is spared. May God bless them, as man never can, be he ever so wealthy and liberal. I would also acknowledge the receipt of a medal from the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, as an expression of their opinion of my conduct during that trying scene, and also to encourage me and others to do what is really our duty, that is, to save life and relieve suffering whenever it is in our power, for which they have my sincere thanks, and may God bless them in their labour of love while on earth they live, (but may a like scene never come before them again), and, when done with time, may they receive their reward in that bright world above where shipwreck and suffering never enter, which is the humble prayer of JOTHAM BRAGDON, late chief mate of the Ocean Monarch. Liverpool, Sept. 10th, 1848."

CAPTAIN MATHEWS.—Died on Friday, aged 21 years and 4 months, Mr. George B. Mathews, second officer of the ship Catherine, of this port, and son of B. R. Mathews, Esq., late commander of the steam-ship Great Western. Deceased served with his father on board the Great Western, and had just returned from a voyage to India with him.

Trade.—The monthly accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, up to the 5th August, still show a very considerable decline in our exports, especially of cotton goods and yarn. For the last month, compared with the corresponding period of 1847, the decline in the export of cotton manufactures has been £1,361,310 against £1,625,117 last year; and in yarn; £551,-664 against £663,332 the proceeding year. The falling off during the first seven months is no less than £4,747,588 on the total value of all exports, whilst on cotton manufactures alone it is £1,488,-817, and on yarn £522,853.

The Manufacturing Districts.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts, which have come to hand during the past week, state that at Manchester there is much firmness on the part of the manufacturers, and that for the transactions effected full prices have been paid. The reports from the woollen districts of Yorkshire inform us that business is rather brisker, and that there is the prospect of full employment for some time to come. With respect to the state of employment in the city of Manchester, it appears that of 208 mills, foundries, &c., within the borough of Manchester, 140 were working full time with full hands, 45 full time with short hands, 14 short time, and 9 stopped. Of 41,164 hands, 38,556, were working full time, 2606 short time.

M'Naughton, charged with being engaged in the forgery on the Manchester Branch Bank of England, and who was lately arrested at St. John's, N. F., has arrived at Gosport from that place, in H. M. Steamer Vesuvius, and has been sent to Manchester. Brady, an accomplice, made his escape from gaol at St. John's.

The post-office authorities are busily engaged, throughout the different Post-offices, in looking after letters arriving from the United States, supposed to contain remittances or bills of exchange in aid of the Irish rebellion.

Departure of Russian and German Ships from Hull.—The news respecting the ratification of the Danish and German armistice was the signal for great activity on board the various ships in Hull docks. About thirty vessels, having all the appearance of being laid up for the winter, were liberated, to the great satisfaction of the owners, who, in many cases, have had the crews to keep idle for some months. Upward of twenty other vessels prepared to follow them as quickly as their cargoes can be got on board.

The Band and 100 men of the 93d Sutherland Highlanders are ordered to Balmoral, as a guard of honor to Her Majesty.

The Society of Friends in England, Ireland and America, contributed, from the end of November, 1846, to the 1st of May, 1848, no less a sum than £193 882 4s. 10d. for the relief of distress in Ireland.

Mr. Bailey, poulterer, of London, states that one London salesman sells annually £100,000 worth of poultry, that he himself paid £81 000 last year for poultry, and that 15,000 are paid yearly at Aylesbury for young ducklings.

There are at this moment 700 houses and shops untenanted in the parish of St. Mary's, Nottingham.

The inhabitants of Glasgow are to be assessed in the sum of £8,155 to liquidate the claims made for property destroyed in the late disgraceful riots.

The warlike state of the continent has raised the price of saipetre in the English market.

The Moray Firth is now swarming with French and Dutch vessels, attracted thither to the herring fishing.

Not a single death has occurred in the parish of Eaton Hastings, Berkshire, during a period of more than four years.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD IN LONDON.—The bakers at the west end of the metropolis have made a reduction in the price of their bread, from a half-penny to a penny in the four-pound loaf. The full-priced bakers are now selling the best wheaten bread at 8½d, and household at 7½d per 4lb loaf.

The amount of relief distributed in Ireland by the British Relief Association during the last ten months, was £253,000, and, thanks to the energy of Count Stizelecki, the manager, the expense of distribution was only £50 9s. 8d.

After a long pending investigation, James Gordon, Esq., of Coatbridge, Glasgow, has made good his claim as heir at law to the late Viscount Kenmure, at whose death the title was supposed to be extinct.

The Prussian Tom Thumb was interred at Oldham last week, in the presence of thousands of spectators. He was sixty-five years of age, and when laid in the coffin measured exactly three feet in length.

THE CHOLERA.—From the 3rd to 4th September, 39 new cases of cholera occurred at Berlin, and from the 4th to the 5th there were 64; from the 5th to the 6th, 44. The cholera has also broken out at Spandau.

The Cholera has appeared in Poland. In one small town alone, 400 persons had died of it.

FRANCE.—The National Assembly have resolved still to maintain the state of seige in which Paris has for a considerable time been. Another batch of 500 insurgents have been despatched from Havre, pursuant to their sentence of transportation.

Latest advices from Paris are not very satisfactory. The Socialists were mustering their strength, having been very much dissatisfied with a speech made by M. Thiers. Government, it was supposed, would close the club.

The Marquis of Normanby gave a grand diplomatic dinner at Paris on Saturday evening to General Cavaignac, which was attended by the whole of the French Ministers, and by the principal members of the *corps diplomatique* resident in Paris.

It is thought the red Republicans will carry the Paris elections.

The escutcheon on the cap of the French soldiers now bears a cock with his foot on a globe.

PRUSSIA.—*Defeat and resignation of the Cabinet.*—The King of Prussia is involved in fresh troubles in his own dominions. Between the Assembly and the army there is a strong feeling of dislike. The majority of the Assembly, on the 9th ultimo, resolved upon requiring "the War Minister to issue orders to the army, commanding officers not only to avoid conflicts with civilians, but, by approachment and union with their fellow citizens, to show that they honestly and cordially participate in the working out of a constitutional national condition; and that those officers whose political convictions do not accord with the above, shall, as a point of honour, be made to retire from the army." This resolution has been the subject of much angry discussion in and out of Parliament. At length, Mr. Stein moved in the Assembly that the Ministers be required to carry out the decree. Mr. Auerswald risked the existence of his Cabinet upon the issue; and, a majority of 67 having declared in favour of the motion, he proceeded to the palace, and placed his resignation and that of his colleagues in the King's hands. The King accepted their resignation.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—On Thursday the summonses were served on the grand jurors of the South Riding of Tipperary, ordering their attendance in Clonmel on the 21st inst., under a penalty of £100 each in the event of failure.

The High Sheriff of the county of Dublin, and the Board of Superintendence, visited Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher yesterday, in Kilmainham gaol. For the first time since their imprisonment, leave, I understand, has been given to both gentlemen to have free access to newspapers, and whatever books they may choose to call for, pending their transmission to the south to take their trials. Notwithstanding all the "authorized" reports to the contrary, Mr. Meagher has not, up to this day, had any consultation either with counsel or agent, nor has he made the slightest preparation for the conduct of his defence.

It is understood that Mr. Gavan Duffy will be put upon his trial on a charge of high treason before a special jury of the county of Dublin, at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which stands adjourned to Saturday, the 21st of October.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—The presiding judges are to be the Chief-Justice Blackburne, the Chief-Justice Doherty, and Judge Moore. The grand panel of both ridings is to be summoned.—It is stated that the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, D. L., has been requested by the High-Sheriff to preside as foreman of the Grand Jury. Each of the state prisoners, on trial for high treason, is entitled to thirty peremptory challenges, and as many others as "good and sufficient cause" can be shewn for. The state prisoners are to be removed in the earlier part of next week, from the prisons in which they are confined, by railway, to Dundrum terminus, and they are to be escorted thence to the gaol, at Clonmel.

Mr. J. McAlpin, the late secretary of the Irish Confederation, has turned Queen's evidence against his brother insurgents. The Crown could not have obtained a more important witness, or one more likely to convict his brother rebels.

THE APPROACHING STATE TRIALS.—*Lord John Russell's Second Visit to Ireland.*—The Prime Minister will have occasion to pay a second visit to this country; a polite invitation for that purpose was conveyed to him in the afternoon of Saturday last, bearing the signature of Messrs. Pedder and Carmichael, clerks of the Crown for the county of Tipperary—or, to express ourselves with less ambiguity, we may simply state that Lord John Russell, almost the moment previous to his departure from our shores, was handed a Crown summons, requiring him to attend and give evidence at the ensuing special commission in Clonmel, on the part of Mr. W. S. O'Brien. Applications were made in the course of Saturday for an interview with Mr. R. W. Grey, the Premier's Secretary, with a view of making his Lordship acquainted with the object of Mr. O'Brien's solicitor (Mr. Potter), but in vain; and it was only after the carriage was packed, and the noble Lord's family awaiting him to step into it, that he could spare a moment for an interview with Mr. Potter. It took place in the drawing-room of the Viceregal Lodge, and after a brief introduction Lord John was handed the legal document in due form, which he read over carefully.—Mr. Potter then observed that in order to comply with the requisite formalities of law, it was his duty to tender to his Lordship a viaticum, accompanying the summons which required his attendance, at the same time handing him ten sovereigns. Lord John Russell declined to receive the money; observing, that though such might be the form of law, Mr. Potter might consider the service of the summons complete, without his acceptance of the viaticum. His Lordship then remarked that he was going to Scotland, by a special order, to wait upon her Majesty, and that he did not know for what purpose his attendance could be required at the trial. Mr. Potter stated that the legal advisers of Mr. Smith O'Brien considered his Lordship's attendance and evidence absolutely requisite. The Premier then requested that if it should still be deemed necessary to examine him as a witness, he would receive intimation to that effect as early as possible, in order to enable him to make arrangements for attending the trial at Clonmel. Mr. Potter repeated that he had reason to believe his Lordship's evidence would be indispensible on the trial, and then withdrew, after which Lord John Russell stepped into his carriage and drove off to Kingstown.—*Freeman's Journal.*

It is said among persons likely to be engaged in the approaching trials, that the object in view in summoning Lord John Russell as a witness, is to examine him as to his own proceedings upon the occasion of the Reform Bill; and letters from His Lordship, counselling a march of the Birmingham Political Union upon London at that period, are reported to be in existence, and producible. What effect such a course might have upon the jury, it is not easy to say; but, if permitted by the Judges, this resuscitation of the past can hardly fail to be very disagreeable to the Prime Minister.

DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—On Friday a deputation of noblemen and gentlemen connected with Galway waited on Lord John Russell, by appointment, at the Viceregal lodge, to represent to his Lordship the miserable condition of the people of that county, the destitution which the loss of the potatoe crop will necessarily entail—to urge upon the First Minister of the Crown the necessity of extending government aid by loans for the construction of public works of a reproducing nature; and they especially pointed out the advantage of a railway to Galway, as calculated to promote not only local employment, but the advantage of the empire, more especially if a packet station should be fixed at Galway, for which the deputation contended it was better adapted than any port on the west or south-west coast of Ireland.

ADDRESS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—A deputation consisting of the Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Westmeath, Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Erne, Dean of St. Patrick's, Hon. Cavendish Butler, Sir Philip Crampton, and A. E. Gayer, Esq., waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant., at the Viceregal lodge on Tuesday, for the purpose of presenting an address against the Repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, signed by 80,000 persons.

Capture of Martin Dundon.—On last Wednesday evening, constable John Hogan, of the Kilmore station, County of Clare, with a few of his men, and some of the Sallybank sub-constables under his command, succeeded in arresting Martin Dundon, after a very hard chase. Dundon had baffled the most skilful exertions of the police, in the district of Killaloe and Broadford, for more than eleven months.

O'Gorman has at length escaped in a vessel out of reach of the Government cruizers. His destination is not stated.

The Dowager Lady O'Brien and Mrs. Smith O'Brien have taken lodgings, to be present at the approaching trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien; they are expected in a few days. It is said that a gentleman of rank in this neighborhood offered them accommodations during their stay. Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., M.P. will also be there.

More than 200 young women, chiefly orphans, have been selected in the Irish workhouses, and have been embarked as emigrants on board a vessel which is about to sail for South Australia.

Mr. T. Quin, head victualler of the county Mayo, has obtained the army contract for the ensuing year, for the supply of beef for Ireland, at 3 1-2d. per lb.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday night contains the names of not less than 121 insolvents, of whom 56 are farmers.

The Army.—A general order has been just issued for the formation of a sixth military district in Ireland, comprising Kilkenny, Waterford, and Clonmel, and their several vicinities, under the command of Major-General M'Donald, whose head-quarters have been fixed at Kilkenny.

From the Liverpool Journal, Sept. 16.

We received, late last evening the following from the office of the Electric Telegraph Company. Our readers must judge for themselves as to giving full credit to the statement. The Dublin papers of yesterday morning *via* Holyhead in the usual way reached us yesterday evening, and they distinctly stated that the trains arriving at four o'clock yesterday morning, in Dublin, from the south, had no confirmation of the alarming rumours of Thursday. We suppose that the Electric Telegraph Company have obtained their information by an arrival at Bristol. The correspondence subjoined is, we presume, from late editions of yesterday's Dublin papers. *Clonmel, September 14.*

A real rebellion has broken out at last. The rebels are posted in almost inaccessible positions on Newton and Kilmacthomas hills. Doheny commands in the county of Waterford.

The out-offices of a Protestant clergyman were burnt down last night, and a farmer shot for refusing to give up arms.

The 3d, Buffs, came into Clonmel to-day, and had twenty-eight of their men handcuffed for having shouted for repeal.

The insurgent camp is now seven miles from Clonmel, and I am informed that they roast the bullocks and sheep on iron gates. They are pressing every one to join them.

The Troops yesterday only captured nine scouts. Last night there was a general rising of the peasantry, within about six miles of Carrick. Many had guns.

At six o'clock a large body marched to attack the police station at Glenbower, about eight miles from Clonmel. The police were preparing to take refuge in Carrick, when the rebels fired on them. The police returned the fire, and the fight lasted a quarter of an hour. The result was that a number of the insurgents were killed, and only three of the police wounded. The rebels fled, and the dead bodies were left behind.

The police have fled from all the outer stations, and to-night, it is feared, will reveal some awful scenes.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—Information has just been received here that vast crowds of the peasantry are thronging to the r