

substitute, but his second would not allow the exchange, and so the affair ended. Of the principal in that business one has since jumped over Waterloo bridge, and the other was proclaimed rebel, subject to the shot or hang.

Not long after Mr. O'Brien fought Mahon's brother and in this, as in the previous instance, the outlawed chief was destined to be the conqueror. The collision arose out of a contested election for Clon in which his brother, Sir Lucas, was one of the candidates. The writer speaks from a distinct recollection of the transaction. Mr. William Mahon was making some charges against the House of O'Brien on the hustings, when he was interrupted by O'Brien, who addressed to him the following words, with much neatness, calmness and courteous bearing as though he were paying him a compliment: "As a member of the House of O'Brien, you will I am sure receive as a gentleman of honour, your full and true notice in the spirit in which I give you—'you lie, Sir' (saying). Mr. Mahon lifted his hat in acknowledgment, O'Brien and he leaving the hustings without the slightest fuss, each accompanied by a friend, who rather followed instinctively than by invitation, and without the least attempt at interference on the part of the electors. In the presence of the public race course, close to the town of Clon, while at least a thousand people were present to witness the proceeding, I have heard the unfortunate talk out on several occasions. In the evening, within the last few weeks, but I have said upon each, and I now say, that no coward could ever have himself with the cool, gentlemanly, courteous self-possession that they displayed; he reminded me at the time of Sheridan says, 'your courage should be as keen, yet as polished as your sword.' To carry off the right cut so deliberately, as though he took to wash his hands for a dinner, he took the pistol from his second—the two friends, both weapons raised, and only one went off; in fact, Smith O'Brien's second had given him the pistol, and when the latter pulled the trigger, it of course refused to obey his finger. He handed back the loaded weapon to his friend, saying, 'I judge from O'Brien's self-possession, perhaps it was a fortunate thing for his antagonist, who might however have been the better without being so completely mangled, as one of his legs was made of cork.'

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 15, 1848.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The newspapers by the English Mail of 23 September, arrived here yesterday. The steamer Europa brought the mail to Halifax, arriving on Tuesday at 10 o'clock from Liverpool. The intelligence generally of a more cheering character; a favourable change had taken place in the weather—Bill had receded in Ireland, and the prospects of peace were more encouraging. The Bill for establishing Diplomatic Relations with Rome has passed both Houses of Parliament, and now waits the Royal assent.

The Potato Crop.—The failure of the potato crop is not nearly so extensive as previously reported, and a giving evidence of a more healthy appearance. The European Times says: "There is also another cause of great interest in the potato, namely, that the potato crop is giving evidence of recovery from the blight. Fortunately the blighted stem does not live, and the tubers are not affected; and on many leaves the stem is putting forth new leaves, recovering health and gaining vigour. We are glad to hear that the potato is exhibiting the same symptoms that in 1845 occasioned the disease in the potato. Altogether the cause for despondency is greatly mitigated this week ago, and that is fully evinced by the cheer which has been given in the advance in prices."

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timber, together with many other Irish goods.—On examining the letter they found powder, and at once communicated the circumstances to the proprietor, Mr. Hearne, who reported to Mr. Howley, the resident magistrate. The latter gentleman at once gave a requisition to Lord Clonville, and a detachment of the 6th Foot stationed here, succeeded in taking possession of the powder. On search 600 barrels of gunpowder were discovered in weight about 30 tons. The master and one of the crew went on shore; no doubt to make arrangements for effecting a landing at part of the country close to the "Piper's" border, but were since apprehended. The master and one of the crew went on shore; no doubt to make arrangements for effecting a landing at part of the country close to the "Piper's" border, but were since apprehended. The master and one of the crew went on shore; no doubt to make arrangements for effecting a landing at part of the country close to the "Piper's" border, but were since apprehended.

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Sheriff's Government for the Irish Regent.—The Duke of Devonshire, of Port St. Mary, High Commissioner, is detained in the above post, on his way to Dublin, having on board three tons of gunpowder, under suspicious circumstances. The vessel was seized by the Revenue, and a signal for boats to come to discharge the powder, he was to take a flag on entering Dublin Bay. He is no doubt, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Government is very likely to send gunpowder in an unprotected form. It is understood the cargo was taken on board in Liverpool. This vessel was wrecked when the discovery was made.—(John of Man Times.)

INFORMERS—THE CLUBS.
How often have we warned out too confident country gentlemen those whose out and out patriotism springs from a right and noble love of their country. These fellows were amongst the leaders of the Young Ireland party, and are now, it appears, the most prominent informers against the party. The first states that at the dissolution of one of the Dublin Clubs an "officer" recommended that the books should be preserved, and the next morning the person to whom they had been entrusted, reached a certain office in the Lower Castle, and found the "officer" of the Club, who had just informed the proper authority of the names and names of the members of the Club, and the books were not yet returned. The "officer" of the Club, who had just informed the proper authority of the names and names of the members of the Club, and the books were not yet returned. The "officer" of the Club, who had just informed the proper authority of the names and names of the members of the Club, and the books were not yet returned.

AMERICAN SYMPATHISERS.
(From the D. F. Post.)
From various quarters we hear of further arrests of those "unfortunate Irishmen," who appear to be not nearly so numerous as previously reported, and a giving evidence of a more healthy appearance. The European Times says: "There is also another cause of great interest in the potato, namely, that the potato crop is giving evidence of recovery from the blight. Fortunately the blighted stem does not live, and the tubers are not affected; and on many leaves the stem is putting forth new leaves, recovering health and gaining vigour. We are glad to hear that the potato is exhibiting the same symptoms that in 1845 occasioned the disease in the potato. Altogether the cause for despondency is greatly mitigated this week ago, and that is fully evinced by the cheer which has been given in the advance in prices."

THE WEATHER.
We rejoice to state that since our last number a degree of favourable change has taken place in the weather, which, at this critical moment, is of the most vital importance to all classes. During several days past we have been visited by a general sunshine, which we find from all the reports which have reached us appear to have been general throughout England, and in the north and the southern counties the weather during the week has been splendid. On Thursday afternoon a rain fell, but it was only partial. Upon the whole, there is a well-founded hope that the next week at least will prove nearly an average one. Mr. Hudson, the member for Sunderland, has just returned from the north, and has reported a great extent of ground in the north which is a favourable result. Lord John Russell, also with reference to Ireland, advised the Government to announce a continuance of the present agricultural policy, but as that expectation has not been pointed, the result would be patiently waited for. Within the last week a few cheerful feelings have been manifested in the Corn market at Liverpool on Monday is scarcely mentioned, and we hope that in our next publication we shall be able to announce a continuance of the present agricultural weather. The lives and worldly happiness of thousands of human beings depend upon the issue.

COMMERCIAL.
Business, which had been languid in an extreme degree for the last few weeks, has manifested an improved feeling since the weather has assumed its settled appearance. Holders of produce begin to act with greater firmness, and commodities are daily more plentiful. It is generally expected, if a further increase in the stock, which is a limited business will be done until the face of the harvest is decided, and should it turn out well, we are in hopes that trade and commerce will immediately assume a more improved aspect. Although the Produce markets have to a certain extent lost the activity which has characterized them for some time past, there is a prospect of an increasing demand for their productions. The demand for Money increases; and from present appearances the rate of interest is likely to advance ere long, although there is a great quantity of bullion lying unemployed. The Stock market fluctuates much, without the chief securities undergoing any material decline in price.

The Grain trade, which we have previously reported as being active, and prices advancing, has not manifested the same buoyancy during the past week. Holders of American Grain produce have rather lowered their pretensions than otherwise, and are willing to accept of American Wheat 8s. to 9s. per 70 lbs. and are satisfied with 33s. to 34s. for the very best Canadian Flour; indeed the latter price was hardly obtained, whilst both Indian Corn and Corn Meal are cheaper, the former not being worth more than 20s. to 21s. per bush, and the latter about 16s. to 17s. per bush. American sweet Flour brings 33s. to 34s. per barrel. The Dublin market is firm.

With respect to the probable extent of injury which the Grain crops in this country have sustained, or the probable extent of loss, there are numerous and conflicting rumours afloat. Besides the reports respecting the extent of the Potato disease are very contradictory. We are now however enabled, during the last few days, with very few exceptions, which if properly taken advantage of, will enable the husbandman to do much in cutting down and securing the Grain crops not yet cut down. The Timber trade has been rather active during the past month. The price of St. John's Life Timber has been well sustained, but lately the value of Quebec Woods has receded. There is much more depression of the markets for Spruce

The living of such parts of the two tunnels, as are required to be lined with brick work, and the closing of the bottom of the shaft, by strong arches over the tunnel. The stone masonry of the culverts, waste water bridge over Charles river, the road bridge in Needham, and the gate house and pipe chamber, are also completed, with the exception of the building over the gate chamber of the lake and some other very small portions of work. The bank-filling along nearly the whole of the line is finished. The laying of the iron pipes across the Charles river valley and bridge is rapidly advancing, and will soon be completed; the pipe chambers at each extremity, for securing the connection of the pipes with the brick aqueduct, being already erected.

The tank wall of the Reservoir is very nearly finished, and the entire reservoir is advancing rapidly to completion. It will be ready for receiving the water of Cochituate lake this autumn. The brick conduit, for conveying the water from the Reservoir to the pipe chamber, independently of the Reservoir, is already finished. The iron main of 30 and 36 inch diameter for conveying the water from the Brookline reservoir to the distributing pipes in the city, and to the two city reservoirs, is fully laid across the railroad bridge in Tremont street, and thence to the Reservoir a distance of six miles, with the exception of a short space at the Roxbury line, a space of a few feet at the gate house, and a short portion of one of the pipes at the crossing of the Boston and Providence railroad. The difficulties of the deep creek cuttings in the Roxbury road, and in the old cuttings in Brookline, which occasioned the necessary obstructions of these roads for a considerable length of time, have been entirely overcome. The roads out of this city will therefore be no longer obstructed.

The laying of the pipes in the city is a great measure completed, with the exception of the small service pipes for the introduction of the water into the premises of individuals. This branch of the work is going on rapidly in the hands of a number of parties of workmen, to the great disturbance of the streets, and frequent obstruction of the gasing in the streets. With the present rate of progress, under the force now employed, the work will be completed in a short time. Pipes laid are now laid for distribution to the houses, except in cases in which the owners or occupants request that iron pipes be used, and in such cases the iron pipes of some other material than lead within their premises.

Work is far from entering the water across the Charles to South Boston are far advanced, and are nearly completed. Preparations are making for the opening of the Fing Point Ferry, in the Commonwealth, which will be brought into operation by the time the water is introduced.

We understand that it is the intention of the City Government to commemorate the introduction of the water by a public celebration. This celebration will probably place the latter part of the work at an end.

Wasting Effects of Yank in Water-Making.—We quote the following paragraph from the Economist newspaper:—It is a positive fact, that throughout Great Britain and Ireland, a quantity of water sufficient to supply the wants of the population is every day destroyed, dissipated, and lost utterly to human use. This is the inevitable result of a wrong system of water supply. A portion of the water, which is pumped up to the tanks, is lost by leakage, and a portion is lost by evaporation, and a portion is lost by the waste of the water in the pipes.

Dr. King's Universal Family Pills.—The most safe, efficient, and economical remedy for diseases of the human constitution, that has ever been discovered. These Pills are composed of entirely natural ingredients, and are perfectly safe, and are warranted not to contain one particle of Mercury or any mineral substance.

Wild Cherry.—The Balm of Wild Cherry, which has been discovered, is a most valuable remedy for all diseases of the human constitution, that are attended with inflammation, and is perfectly safe, and is warranted not to contain one particle of Mercury or any mineral substance.

Obstructions of the Liver, Bilious Complaints, Dr. Halsey's Golden Syrup Pills are known to be the most excellent remedy in the world to bring the liver to the performance of its proper functions, and to cleanse the stomach, and to remove all obstructions from the bowels, and to restore the system to its natural state.

Dr. W. P. Evans's Pain Killer.—No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adapted to the removal of all kinds of pain, as Dr. W. P. Evans's Pain Killer. It is a most valuable remedy for all kinds of pain, and is perfectly safe, and is warranted not to contain one particle of Mercury or any mineral substance.

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On Thursday, the Rev. John Sutcliffe, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Richard Harrison, to Mary Agnes, fourth daughter of Mr. John Richey, (and niece of Dr. Richey, Toronto) all of this City.

On the 8th inst, to Miss Matilda Johnston, both of this City.

On Sunday morning, in the German Street Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John Ring of Chipman, Queen's County, to Miss Elizabeth R. Richey, daughter of the late Mr. Douglas Mitchell, of this City.

At Liverpool, (England) August 23rd, at Saint John's Church, by the Rev. D. B. Stewart, the Rev. Thomas Jackson Crawford, D. D., one of the Ministers of Saint Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, to Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Rankin, Esq., Merchant, of Liverpool.

On Tuesday 29th inst, after a short illness, of consumption, Eliza, wife of Mr. Samuel Gannon, aged 25 years.

On Sunday, 28th inst, in the 52d year of her age, Elizabeth Hume, wife of Charles Hume, and daughter of the late Henry Longridge, of Leicestershire, Cornwall, England.

On Monday evening, Arthur P. Taylor, second son of Mr. Cyprian L. Goodard, aged one year and six months.

On Wednesday, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with brave resignation to the day, in an incurable case of a glorious immortality, Mary Ann, widow of the late George Smith, in the 72d year of her age. Funeral on Sunday at half past 4 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Yesterday morning, Thomas, fourth son of Mr. William McClellan, in the 15th year of his age. At Beech Hill, Lower Hampton, on the 6th inst. Married daughter of Mr. Abel Douglas, aged four years.

At St. George, after a long illness, on the 27th of Mr. Benjamin Milken, aged 45 years.

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