

their appearance, and the whole dispersed. Seventeen of them were, however, captured, and were sent to prison.

These mad attempts, after the lenity displayed by Government to all parties concerned in the late outbreak, only furnish fresh weapons to the enemies of rational liberty in Ireland. They are greatly to be deplored. The precautions of the Government have only been redoubled, and the state prisoners being transferred to Dublin, for the purpose of appearing upon the writ of error, will remove one of the great motives for disturbances in the south. This movement at Clonmel has not prevented the Government from discharging on bail numerous other prisoners in Dublin and in the provinces, a plain proof that the rash proceedings of a few reckless men about Cahir and Clonmel do not occasion any serious misgivings in the minds of the Executive authorities of any further breach of public tranquility.

The legal proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case "in error" of John Martin, are being proceeded with *de die in diem*; the prisoner is lingering in confinement whilst his more fortunate colleague, J. F. Lalor, of Irish Felon notoriety, has been released on bail, the alarming state of his health having induced the authorities to extend their indulgence to him together with numerous prisoners who have been discharged. As heretofore, we have numerous reports about the ultimate fate of the appeal of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his fellow convicts; amongst others that the Attorney General of England has expressed an opinion that his trial and conviction were perfectly good and valid, and that there is no foundation for the appeal in error.

Our latest news from Ireland only furnishes long columns of dreary arguments upon the dry questions of law conjured up by the counsel in the case of John Martin, which seems interminable. The cases of Mr. O'Brien and his fellow-convicts will next occupy the court.

A contradiction has been put forth, on authority, denying that Mr. O'Brien employed his leisure in framing articles of impeachment against the Whig Ministers. These and many other idle reports have no foundation. It seems, however, that the vacancy in Limerick is being actively canvassed for, and some of Mr. O'Brien's friends will probably come forward to succeed him in Parliament.

The condition of the country in many localities seems to be fearfully distressing; and men even of rank and title are said to be subsisting on 'yellow meal' and the garbage of their garden.

A Baronet in the west of Ireland, who had an income of £2000 a year, has been so reduced as to accept the miserable office of collector of poor rates! and, in some places, the county cess has not been collected, because literally no money was to be had. Certainly a great social change is now going on throughout the country. It is some mitigation to find that the potato disease has disappeared, and the deficiency seems to be by no means so large as was at first apprehended.

Mr. R. J. Barry, one of the Confederates, charged with having been in correspondence with the Government, acting in the capacity of spy, has sailed for America. We doubt not he will meet with a warm reception on this side the Atlantic.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.—Mr. Richard O'Gorman, and Mr. John O'Donnell, were for one entire week on board a merchant vessel in the Lower Shannon, with the Queen's Steamer, the Bloodhound, alongside, the officers of which dined on board the merchantman, with the Captain, not suspecting from the invitation that the strangers could be on board, and that the officers then really were within a few feet of the very gentlemen whose escape they were especially commissioned by all means to prevent. This is a fact. The vessel brought breadstuffs to this port from the Mediterranean, and returned in ballast. The fugitives were landed at Algiers, and proceeded thence to Paris, where they now are.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

The library of the Repeal Association, at the Corn Exchange, was set up for sale on the 15th to the highest bidder. The books disposed of produced rather high prices. The day's sale amounted to £130.

The *Limerick Chronicle* mentions, on the authority of "the friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien," that no matter how the writ of error may be decided, he will not continue a member of the Legislature, "being determined, if exempt from penal restriction, never again to appear in public life." It would appear, from an address to the electors of the county of Limerick, from Mr. Samuel Dickson, that there are already four candidates in the field, in the expectation of a vacancy in its representation.

The emigration from Waterford, Cork and Limerick proceeds with vigour. In the metropolis the desire to try their fortunes in the New World has very generally seized on our small trading class, and they have a sort of organisation for the establishment in America of a colony derived from home. A number of Dublin shopkeepers, alarmed by the prospect of the times and the little hope of improvement which presents itself, have agreed to emigrate in a body. They have purchased a small territory in the district of Wisconsin, and thither they purpose to proceed, and found, perhaps, a city. Each will leave home with a sum of £2000 at least, either in cash or merchandise, and with such funds at their disposal they persuade themselves, and no doubt truly, that with energy and industry they must succeed.

FOREIGN.

There is little hope of peace in unhappy France. The National Assembly has passed a decree reviving the Professorship of Political Economy, suppressed by the Provisional Government.

On the Sunday on which the Constitution was proclaimed, there was a heavy fall of snow, which kept the people from assembling, and prevented, in all probability, a tumult.

The French funds are depressed. The contest for the Presidency of the Republic of France begins now to assume a serious aspect; and parties are ranging themselves under the banners of the two chief candidates, Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon, calculating upon future probabilities, rather than being attached to either by the ties of regard or by a concordance of political sentiments. We are daily confirmed in the opinion already expressed, that the struggle will be confined to the above two aspirants for supreme power. The Red Republicans still, however, keep the field, and the divisions between the supporters of Ledru-Rollin and Raspail scarcely leave them a chance.

It is the general belief that the struggle for the Presidency will end in a stout fight, Cavaignac keeps an eye to the muskets, which will virtually decide the future, and he has permitted many of the national guards, in the worst quarters of Paris, who were disarmed in June, again to arm themselves.

The daily reports all concur, that the elevation of young Napoleon is inevitable. In the event of his election, it is said there will be a combination of Cavaignac, Ledru-Rollin, Marrast, with Barbes, Raspail, Causidiere, Pierre Leroux, and Cabet, in order to overthrow the Bonaparte.

The events which have occurred in Central Europe are interesting.

The insurrection in Vienna has been entirely suppressed, and the Imperial authority re-established.—Order has been restored. Blum and several others of the Chiefs of the Insurgents, have expiated their offence on the scaffold. A state of siege is still maintained.

The Emperor, however, in his proclamations, renews his pledge to grant a Constitutional Government to all his subjects. Prince Windischgratz has detached an immense force from Vienna towards Hungary! Pesth is probably invested before this, and fire and sword will be carried throughout the whole of the Austrian dominions until the counter revolution is complete.

Since the 22nd October 100,000 have left Vienna.—The number killed during the siege is now said to amount to 6000, by far the greatest loss being on the side of the Imperialists. The population arrested with arms in their hands are to be enrolled in regiments.—They are at present confined in the arsenal and strictly guarded.

In Berlin there is a great excitement. The next news will in all probability be of a fierce struggle in the streets of that city between the Imperial troops and the people. On the 12th ult. the city was declared to be in a state of seige. The churches were closed and no gatherings permitted in the streets. The King by proclamation dissolved the Burgher guard. The guard refused to give up their arms.

The streets on the 12th were crowded with people, and foreigners arriving from all quarters eager to take part in the approaching fray. We have a report that Breslau is in full insurrection, and that Count Brandenburg's chateau has been burnt down; but these and like rumours require confirmation. However, the die is cast. Either the King of Prussia or the Berlin mob must prevail. There is no middle course.

The news from the Danish Duchies is still of a most warlike character, and the Danes insist upon the dissolution of the newly installed conjoint Government in Schleswig Holstein. The English charge d'affaires is said to have declared that matters were now precisely *in statu quo ante bellum*.

The Queen's troops in Spain seem to have gained a battle in Aragon and dispersed the insurgents. Seven republicans were executed on the 5th inst at Huesca.—A body of the insurgents has got back to France by Urdax.

From Italy we have very little news of interest. The idle threats of Charles Albert of renewing the war have all subsided; and the Austrians having maintained their position in Lombardy whilst their own capital was in danger, they will now doubtless remain unmolested.

PRUSSIA.

Most exciting and alarming occurrences have taken place at Berlin. English papers furnish the whole particulars, of which we are only enabled to supply an abstract.

The following accounts for the rise of existing disturbances:—

Up to the moment that the National Assembly adjourned, on the afternoon of the 8th instant, the formation of a cabinet was apparently undecided, and expectations were entertained that Count Brandenburg would either be compelled to renounce the task of the composition of a ministry, or that he would endeavour to strengthen himself by selecting supporters from among the members of the Chamber. The King, however, it appears, adhered to his resolution of excluding members of the Chamber from the administration, and Count Brandenburg consented to brave the storm.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Tuesday the 21st ult., at the Five Houses, on the body of Laurence Butler, aged 17, who, the previous day, was drowned in Dingwell's mill-pond, having fallen from a raft while employed in floating logs to the mill. Verdict, drowned accidentally. On returning the verdict, the foreman remarked, that similar accidents were not unfrequent; and that, as usually practised, the mode of floating logs along mill-ponds was a dangerous one, especially to the inexperienced. He further observed, that he and the jury were of opinion that if the owners and occupiers of such places were to have always in use a small flat or raft, it would, in a great measure, obviate the risk of accident, as well as facilitate the work at the mill.

THREE CHILDREN BURN'T TO DEATH.—On Friday the 1st inst. a dwelling House, on the Farm of Patrick Ready, at Fermoy, near Malpeque, was consumed by Fire, and sad to relate, three of his children were burned to death. The most melancholy part of the accident is, that the father, who it appears is a very cruel man, had driven his wife and eldest child out of the House that morning to assist him in stumping land about half a mile distant, and had locked the three unfortunate children in, the youngest of which was but a month old, and had taken the key with him in his pocket.

MARRIED.

At Georgetown, on the 16th ult. by William Mackay, Esq., J. P. Mr. Charles Keith, of Lot 59, to Margaret Stewart, daughter of Mr. Duncan Stewart, Lot 52.

PASSENGERS.

In the *Rob Roy*, from Pictou, on Wednesday night last—Messrs. W. R. Watson and A. Mitchell.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

DEC. 1.—Schr. Ann, M'Donald, Pictou; apples and cider. Economy, Webster, Boston; goods. Brig. Sarah, Chisholm, Halifax; do. 2—Schr. Mary Ann, Campbell, Pictou; coal. Seaflower, Brodie, Guysborough; fish. 4—Velocity, Anderson, Boston; goods. 5—Guano, Grant, Shemogue; boards. Joseph, Nickerson, Miramichi; do. 7th—Lewis, Westaway, Halifax; goods. Mary, Fougere, Pictou; coals.

CLEARED.

DEC. 2.—Schr. Mayflower, O'Brien, Pictou; ballast. Caledonia, Sprigg, Bay Verte; do. 4—Sally, Cameron, Halifax; produce. 5—Curlew, Eisan, Pictou; ballast. Brig Sarah, Chisholm, Pictou; produce. 7th—Fairy Queen, Grisiod, Yarmouth; do. Mary, Fougere, Pictou; do.

MEMORANDA.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Bristol, Nov. 10—Jane. Plymouth, 12—Utility.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—The schooner *Welcome Return*, Captain Hewitt, of and from P. E. Island for Boston, went ashore at Monument Point, Plymouth, on last Monday evening at six o'clock, and immediately went to pieces. The crew were all saved. A woman, who was on board with six children, succeeded in reaching the shore with her infant in her arms, while the other five were lost. Their bodies were recovered and placed in the town hall, presenting five as beautiful faces as were ever seen in one family.

AN UNFEELING ACT.—We hear it stated that the loss of life by the British schooner *Welcome Return*, before reported ashore on Monument Point, was attended by some circumstances which, if the statements be relied upon, reflect with much severity upon the crew and male passengers. As we understand the facts, the crew and passengers consisted of eleven men, and one woman and six children—the wife and children of one of the passengers. When the vessel struck, the men succeeded in getting ashore, and sought shelter in a neighbouring house—leaving the woman and her children on board the schooner!

A gentleman, who was passing by the place some time after, was attracted to the wreck by a low moaning sound. By means of a spar, he succeeded in getting on board, and found the woman with one child bound to her breast, to keep it from perishing, and the other five dead! With much difficulty she was got ashore, and taken to the same house where the crew and passengers—among them her husband—were enjoying a comfortable shelter. If the above statement be true, and we hear it from good authority, we envy not that father his reflections as he follows to the tomb the remains of his five children, who might perhaps have been rescued, had he, to whom above all others they looked for succor, assisted them in their extremity. The male passengers and crew of this vessel deserve the severest reprobation for thus leaving these unfortunate and helpless individuals to perish, and the indignation and scorn of an outraged public will be their fitting reward.—*Boston Journal*.

NOTICE.—All accounts due the Subscriber over six months will be sued for, if not settled before the first of January, 1849. Oats and Flour taken at cash price

DONALD McISAAC.

December 4.

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