

near Wolverton, to come in contact with several coal waggons. The shock was appalling. A coroner's jury has been sitting on the bodies, who have returned a verdict of manslaughter against the man who caused the collision, and who is committed for trial.

Since the publication of the Protocol, entered into by the allied powers of England, France, and Spain, of the 21st of May, which appeared in our last number, important events have succeeded each other in Portugal with accelerated rapidity. On the 22nd of May the British government despatched orders to Sir W. J. Parker, to carry into effect by means of the naval force under his command, the engagements of the Protocol, and accordingly on the 31st an expedition, under the command of count Das Antas, consisting of three steamers, the Mindello, Royal Tar, and Porto, which was about to leave the Douro, was surrounded by a British squadron, commanded by Sir Thomas Maitland, and upon his summons, the vessels of the Junta were compelled to surrender. About two thousand five hundred prisoners were captured, and were immediately transported to St. Julian, where they remain in custody of the English mariners, who have garrisoned that fort. This effectual intervention has at once crushed all the efforts of the Junta, who have most reluctantly, under protest, consented to the terms offered to them, viz., a full and modest amnesty, and the four articles proposed by Colonel Wylde, without any conditions or restrictions whatever. In the meantime a Spanish corps *d'armee* had crossed the frontiers, and reinforced the Portuguese fortress at Valenca. Oporto, therefore, must be compelled to surrender with such overwhelming force brought against that city. The Junta in the south at St. Ubes have also signified their acquiescence to the terms of the allied powers, and in fact for the present, Vinhas and Sade Banbedaria having consented to an armistice, the civil war is virtually at an end. These vigorous measures on the part of Great Britain and her allies have excited warm debates in both houses of Parliament, and in the chamber of deputies of France.

The accounts from Spain state that all attempts recently made to reconcile the differences between the Queen and her husband, have been fruitless. The high price of provisions has led to some disturbances in different parts of the country. The 'prince of Peace,' Don Manuel Godoy, who has been living in France for many years in obscurity, is, by a decree in the Gazette, to have compensation for his losses, which extend as far back, it appears, as 1808.

In France some stir has been caused by a charge of corruption, which the editor of the *Presse*, M. Girard, has brought against the ministry, to the effect that, for newspaper support, a traffic had been established in title, crosses of the Legion of Honour, and peerages. M. Girard, it seems, purchased some time ago the *Epoque*,—a Ministerial Journal, and the papers which fell into his hands established the fact. The subject has excited some attention in France and has a good deal annoyed the Ministry.

London Pictorial Times, June 12.
Mr. Cunard has just visited Southampton, for the purpose of inspecting its capabilities for receiving the line of packets running between Liverpool and America. The examination has been satisfactory, and it is contemplated to remove the American mail packet station from Liverpool to Southampton. Cunard's steamers now run twice a month between Liverpool and Boston, but arrangements are making which will enable them to run weekly, if Southampton should become the packet station, and New York the American port for embarking and landing the mails instead of Boston. Besides, a speedier communication between this country and America, and several thousands sterling a year would be saved in the dock and harbour dues alone, when comparing those of Southampton and Liverpool.

Dublin.—The accounts of the grain and potato crops received in Dublin are, without a single exception, extremely favourable. With respect to the latter, however, little faith should be placed in the speculations as to the success or failure of this very precarious crop. Appearances may be highly promising, and so they were last year up to the beginning of August, when all was lost. As to the alleged symptoms of blight which have already manifested themselves, allowance should be made for the certainty of much of the seed put down this spring being of an inferior, if not posi-

tively bad quality, and, therefore, partial failure was almost inevitable.

The insurance offices will have to pay £47,000, the amount of the policies effected on the life of Mr. O'Connell; but little of this large sum goes to his family, the insurances having been principally effected by third parties.

State of the Country.—There are less alarming accounts in the last provincial papers of the spread of fever; and as the weather has become decidedly cooler, it is to be hoped that the change will have a favourable effect in checking the progress of the malady. The question of postponement or no postponement of the summer assizes is still under consideration, but nothing definitive upon the subject had transpired on Tuesday. It is generally believed that the remonstrances against delay will prevail, and that the judges will open their commissions at the ordinary period.

Piracy on the Irish Coast.—The Wellington, bound for Westport, from America, was plundered of a large quantity of her cargo (Indian corn meal), off the entrance of Black Sod Bay, on the second instant. The Fearless steamer and the Emerald cutter were both under weigh not far from the plundered vessel at the time, but could not distinguish her in consequence of a thick haze which then prevailed, and also from her being close under the highland of Achill Island.

Letters from Rome of the 8th inst., state that the Pope vexed by the opposition his measures of reform encountered from the cardinals, to whose approbation he is obliged to submit all the great measures of government, had determined on forming a council of ministers, to be composed of functionaries who had filled high offices in the different departments of the state. The Secretary of the council would be Monsignor Amici, who enjoys the reputation of a good administrator.

Our accounts from Florence of the 9th inst., mention that the recent measures, promulgated by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, had rendered him extremely popular. All apprehensions of Austrian intervention had vanished, and the Moderate party, now conscious that the Italian cause would be compromised by an alliance with the violent faction, had separated from them and cordially joined the government, now that it had entered upon a course of reforms.

Immense quantities of grain and flour are being imported from Ireland to England! The Liverpool Mail very naturally and properly asks:—Is it not remarkable that so much corn and meal should come from a country said to be devoured by famine, and its people perishing from a pestilence caused by want? Has speculation had nothing to do with this? An exporting country, on a large scale, begging its bread from a neighboring one, is certainly an anomaly. Is it not time that the people of England should look at themselves?

Accounts from the cape of Good Hope state that an experiment made last year at Natal, in growing the cotton plant has been very successful, and that a joint stock company has been formed to perfect and extend the cultivation.

The emigrants to America, who have left this port during the past month, from the 15th of May to the 14th of June amount to about 17,955 adults, exclusive of those people who go out by such light craft as do not come under the provisions of the emigration Act. Of these 17,955, about 5785 only have gone to the colonies of North America; the remaining two thirds, or 11,570 have proceeded to the United States.

Funeral of Dr. Chalmers.—The funeral of this distinguished man took place on Friday week, when his remains were committed to the earth in the Cemetery at Grange, near Edinburg, in the presence of many thousand persons, the funeral procession, consisting of the civic authorities, the gentry, the magistracy, and numbers of ministers, not only of the free church, but of the established Church of Scotland, and various dissenting congregations, who together, with other mourners amounted to nearly 2,000 persons.

The free importation of all sorts of grain into France has been extended to the 31st of January, 1848.

A general meeting of teachers from all parts of Scotland, is to be held at Edinburg on the 19th inst., for the purpose of formally instituting an Educational Association.

The duke of Norfolk has directed that the labourers on his Arundel estate should be paid wages corresponding with the present high price of bread.

It is feared that, owing to the ravages of insects, which are very numerous and

mischievous, the fruit crop, of all kinds, will be much less plentiful this year than was anticipated.

Active preparations are making at Portsmouth, for Sir John Richardson's expedition to the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklyn, and several seamen have already been engaged.

We understand that measures are in progress for the erection of a statue of the late Dr. Chalmers, to be executed by Mr. Steele, from the admirable bust lately sculptured by him, and to be placed within the new college.

We are rejoiced to state that from all quarters of the Island, the reports concerning the harvest are most cheering.—*Dublin Pilot*, June 9.

The Royal Agricultural society of Ireland held a meeting on the 10th instant, and after reading a considerable number of letters, from all parts of Ireland, drew up a report to the effect that there are no grounds for apprehending a recurrence of the potato disease of the previous years.

The government, at the instance of Mr. Sheil, have increased the sum payable to the Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland from £75 to £300 a-year.

Removal of the Great Britain.—Operations are to be immediately commenced preparatory to floating off the Great Britain into deep water. All the stories which have been told of her being buoyed up at high water, must be conceived with a very considerable reservation, as she is quite as far from being afloat as ever she was since the lamentable accident, which fixed her in her present position.

The two steamers from America.—The arrival of the last two steamships from the United States to England was watched with considerable interest. The Britannia left Boston, calling at Halifax, on the first instant, and the Washington, New York for Cowes and Bremen on the same day. On the evening of the 13th, the Britannia arrived at Liverpool, and at noon on the 15th the Washington arrived off Calshot castle, Isle of Wight.

The Duchess of Kent has embarked for the Continent.

Three Chinese pirates have been taken in the Eastern seas, and 86 of the pirates sentenced to death.

IRELAND.

Requisitions are pouring in from the several provinces of Ireland to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, calling upon him to convene a national meeting to take into consideration the most appropriate means by which the memory of O'Connell could be perpetuated in a moment.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Smith O'Brien and Maurice O'Connell, which has been the subject of much conversation. It was rumoured that it was the wish of Mr. O'Connell's family that the Young Irelanders should take no part, as a body, in the public funeral to be accorded their late father. Mr. Smith O'Brien, in order to test the rumour addressed a letter to Mr. John O'Connell, in which he inquires whether it is their wish that those who dissented from the policy adopted by the Repeal Association, should attend the funeral. The duty of replying was devolved upon Mr. Maurice O'Connell, who replied that the arrangements for the funeral having been intrusted to the Glasnevin Cemetery committee and the Rev. Dr. Miley, the family leaves it entirely in their hands. Mr. O'Brien interpreted this into an intimation that "he should not attend the funeral;" and it seems indeed pretty plainly to bear that construction.

The Repeal Association have not given up the usual weekly meetings. On the 7th a number of Members met in Conciliation Hall. Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M. P., eldest son of Mr. O'Connell, deceased, and Mr. John O'Connell, was present. Several addresses from several corporations, and other public bodies were read, proclaiming adhesion to the political conduct and teachings of the late Mr. O'Connell, and promising that they would confide in Mr. John O'Connell, as the exponent of that conduct and policy. Mr. J. O'Connell stated that he would not presume to accept of any leadership, but that, with the advantage of his brother's counsel and experience, he would endeavour to walk in the paths of his father. It would seem, therefore, that the two brothers will, for the present at least, assume to guide the movement of the Repealers. The funds of the Association have been placed in the guardianship of trustees, that of Aldermen M'Loughlan and Keshan. The rent acknowledged was nearly £50.

The state of the country is not improved. Crime and outrage still stalk throughout the unhappy land. A Limerick Chronicle of a late date has the following:—'A most daring attack was made last evening upon Ballycunneen house, the residence of Peter O'Halloran Esq., in the neighbourhood of Clonmony, when by the extraordinary bravery and determination of one young gentleman, 11 armed ruffians were repelled, and one at least of the gang must be desperately wounded. About 9 o'clock Mr. O'Halloran was sitting at the window, in company with Mr. Jeremiah Canny, when they heard a crash at the kitchen door down stairs, which was burst

open by six fellows, who rushed into the servants room, and, being disappointed at not finding the gun, they ran out immediately. At the same moment, others of the party went round to the front, and one ruffian walked deliberately up to the window, and fired at the two gentlemen. A ball grazed Mr. Canny's cheek, and the powder scorched his face, and from the same discharge three bullets perforated the opposite wall. Mr. Canny seized a gun (the only one in the house,) and fired both barrels at the fellow outside, no doubt with effect, as this morning blood was traced from the spot in great profusion for a long distance. He immediately reloaded and dashed out among the fellows, who dispersed at the moment, and he pursued three of them until they turned round and fired two shots at him; he returned the fire with one barrel, when one of the three staggered; but the other detonating cap fell off. They then ran away and the police went immediately in pursuit.'

It would seem as if frauds on the relief funds were being perpetrated. A circular has been issued from the relief office to the several inspecting officers, which indicates the existence of shameful frauds. The Relief commissioners state that various abuses exist, 'some involving a most unjustifiable expenditure of the relief funds, amounting to fraud,' and others 'to an abstraction of the food provided for the resources of families that are entirely destitute.' The inspectors are recommended to endeavour to fix the culpability on individuals, that they may be punished or exposed, to prevent an opinion gaining ground that such practices acquire an impunity from being common in the country.

The prospects of the crop are in general of a gratifying character. The rumour of the re-appearance of the last year's disease in the potatoes appears to have incited a general examination of the crop, and the result is such as to inspire a confident hope that the produce will be far and every way greater than was at any time this year anticipated, while in no single instance were true symptoms of the disease discovered. Occasionally blighted plants are found, but the most healthy fields of potatoes have always exhibited such cases of failure. On the whole, the farmers are in the best possible spirits at the prospects of the coming harvest.

Books and Hats.

For sale by the Subscriber,

Sears' History of the Bible.
do Pictorial Illustrations do.,
do Bible Biography.
do Guide to Knowledge.
do Wonders of the World.
do Sunday Book.
do Pictorial Library.
do History American Revolution.
do History of Great Britain & Ireland.
do Information for the People.

Also—an assortment of Hats:—Black and low crown Hats, Silk and Beaver do.

JOHN RUE.

Chatham, July 5th, 1847.

Clock and Watch Making.

The subscriber begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Northumberland that he has commenced business at Mr. Wyse's Hotel, Douglstown, where he will attend to repairing Clocks, Watches, &c.

Gold Rings, Pins, Brooches, &c., neatly repaired, and immediately expected, a large variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., of all descriptions, which will be sold at low prices.

Persons having work to be done at their residences in the above line, will be attended to on the shortest intimation.

O. A. SHARP.

Douglstown, 29th June, 1847.

WOOL, WOOL.

The subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has the set of

Carding Machinery

already advertised, in full operation in Nelson near the Grist Mill of John Leslie, Esq., and has employed a man of long experience to conduct the business for the season. He now hopes, by assiduity, care and attention, to secure a share of public patronage.

Wool, well picked and oiled, and left at the machine, will be carded for four pence per pound; if otherwise, an extra charge of one penny per pound will be made for oiling.

Wool left in Chatham, with Messrs Johnson & Mackie; Mr. W. Park, Douglstown; Mr. John Dixon, Moorfield Ferry, and Mr. Sargeant, Newcastle, will be taken and returned once a week free of expense.

WM. WILSON.

Nelson, 22nd June, 1847.

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the Estate of DAVID GREW, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from this date, at the office of GEORGE KERR, one of the Executors; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Kerr.

WILLIAM MACFARLANE, } Executors.
GEORGE KERR, }
Chatham, 29th June, 1847.