

The Special Commission is appointed for the 21st instant at Clonmel and it is generally believed that some of the inferior instruments in the late insurrection will be first put upon their trial, and if it be found that the juries evince the slightest hesitation to perform their duties Government have resolved not to place them any longer in such a position of danger, but will defer the trial of the principal leaders until after the meeting of Parliament, however this may be, we are sure that any persistence in agitation by certain enthusiastic sympathisers in the United States, for objects wholly unattainable, will tend to increase ten fold the danger of their imprisoned friends on this side and as sincere well-wishers to the cause of Irish freedom, we earnestly point out to the leaders of that wild movement, that any rash step taken will be likely to recoil with fearful vengeance upon the heads of those who are already overwhelmed by the strong arm of the law which they have outraged.

By our latest information we learn that Lord John Russell would quit Dublin this day, and would proceed direct to Scotland. The fleet under Sir Charles Napier has returned to Cork. The weather was rather unsettled. All kinds of political agitation appears to have subsided.

Our Continental news is altogether of an equivocal character, and no certain conclusions can be drawn respecting the future destiny of Europe. The text of the armistice between Prussia and Denmark has been published. It consists of twelve articles by which the status ante quo is guardedly provided for on both sides, in the event of a final rupture. Each party retires his forces with the exception of 2000 men on either side, placed to guard the hospitals. All the captured vessels are to be restored, and the forced requisitions made on the inhabitants of the Duchies to be indemnified. A Provisional Government is to be established in the two Duchies chosen by both powers—the members of the previous Provisional Government being excluded. The two contracting parties are to solicit the guarantee of Great Britain for the exact execution of the armistice, which will last for seven months. There are some additional articles stipulating for the immediate cessation of the blockade and hostilities, together with regulations on both sides for carrying on the Government in the Duchies without prejudice to the presumed rights of either parties, and to the advantage of the people of the Duchies. The eventual success of the negotiations will depend very materially upon the events now occurring in the south of Europe, in which Germany is so much interested. The Central Parliament in Frankfurt continues its sittings, but little or no progress has been made towards the accomplishment of the great object of German hopes. Everything continues to be in an anomalous position. As far as we can learn the Cabinet and the people appear to be dissatisfied with the terms of the armistice, which was to be expected; but as full powers had been conferred upon Prussia to conclude the arrangement, probably this dissatisfaction will not go beyond some verbal remonstrance. Matters, however, must materially change before a definitive treaty can be agreed upon to the satisfaction of all parties. The Central Government has opened formal relations with the United States of America.

At Berlin the Constituent Assembly voted, on the 20th ult. the imposition of two shillings per cent additional on raw beet-root sugar. The Suppression of Open-air Meetings Bill has not yet passed but is expected to be carried.

At Vienna everything appears to be still in a melancholy state; the Communist party still continuing to disturb society with their idle theories. One very favorable feature presents itself, namely, the re-union of the Hungarian with the Vienna Ministry. If this be confirmed, of which there is but little doubt, the Hungarian and Croatian war will at once be terminated, and the Government will be strong enough to maintain order at Vienna. This event will of course, strengthen the position of the Austrian Government in the negotiations now going forward with regard to Italy.

Russia.—A report is prevalent that Schamal had quite retrieved his late losses, and has dreadfully cut up the Russians in several engagements. The losses of the Russians are said to be immense.

Hungary.—The Croatian insurgents are obtaining advantages over the Hungarians, and the affairs of the latter at Pesh and on the scene of war, were in a sad state. Treason, anarchy, and cowardice seem to be the order of the day among the Hungarian troops.

Italy.—Letters from Ravenna report some horrible cases of assassination. The Canon Vignarra, of Ravenna, was murdered a few days ago, and the lives of other ecclesiastics are menaced. Rome too, was in much ferment.

Turkey.—A letter received from Constantinople states, that another destructive fire had broken out in that city on the 17th ult. The writer thus describes it:—“We have suffered another dreadful fire, which has destroyed the entire quarter of buildings on the Marina, from bridge to bridge. That quarter contained a magazine of oil, wood, tallow, wax, tobacco, fruit, and other valuable articles, and about one thousand houses, in value altogether about £800,000. This loss, coming so closely upon the heels of the late conflagration, has been an awful one to the poor and industrious classes living and working on the Marina.” The cholera continues with the same intensity; thirty to a hundred cases per diem are acknowledged by the authorities.

The continued state of siege in Paris controls the angry passions which the revolution has evoked, and General Cavaignac, by his republican firmness, and the presence of an immense military force, has given a breathing time to his country. The National Assembly is now beginning to occupy itself with the constitution, but has come to the resolution that it will prolong its sittings until after the organic laws shall be passed. It is not expected that the constitution can be agreed to until the second week in October, inasmuch as there are no fewer than twenty two amendments to be proposed on the original scheme, so that the chamber cannot get through the fundamental laws before the end of the next month. The election for the future President, and a general election throughout France, will probably revive all the latent feelings now pent up.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday contain but little fresh intelligence. Great activity prevails in the war department, and considerable reinforcements are being despatched towards the Alps, together with ammunition of war. General Cavaignac will urge upon the Assembly the expediency of expediting the election for the Presidency. An amendment on the preamble of the constitution, principally of a verbal character, had been rejected by a majority of four hundred and ninety one to two hundred and twenty five. Lamartine spoke vehemently against Socialist principles, which he declared would be the sterilisation of the land. But want of labour, the inability to provide for a large family, illness, or any other ‘justified cause,’ entitled the proletarians to be relieved by the Republic in the divine principle of Fraternity; this is what he thought was the ‘right of labor.’ The debate on the constitution, as far as it has proceeded, has not been marked by any novelty worth recording.

The Paris Funds closed on Thursday, the three per cents, at 44, the five per cents at 70½.

The continuance of the fine weather which prevailed during the greater part of last week, and the temporary settlement of the dispute between Germany and Denmark has had a very favourable effect upon trade in general since the sailing of the Europa. The produce markets continue to be very liberally supplied, and as merchants are desirous of realising, prices have given way particularly in tea and coffee. Cotton is very steady, and a fair amount of business is going forward, but prices cannot be said to be any higher. There is much less buoyancy in the grain trade and prices have receded considerably below those current on the 2nd instant. There is an improved feeling manifested in the trade for British manufactured iron, and prices are a point higher than last week. The reports received from the manufacturing districts are more encouraging.

The money markets continues easy, and business to a fair extent has been going forward in the Consol market. There have been slight fluctuations in prices as will be observed by our daily reports appended below.

POSTSCRIPT.—Our advices from Paris, dated Thursday evening, give us the highly important intelligence that Austria has accepted the mediation of France and England for the settlement and pacification of Northern Italy. The head of the executive has received official notice of this in a letter from M. Emanuel Arago, the French Minister at Berlin.

The French Government has received two telegraphic despatches from Marseilles, announcing that the Sublime Porte has acknowledged the French Republic and that its Minister-Plenipotentiary delivered his letters of credence to the Sultan at an audience granted him on the 26th ult.

We have just received positive intelligence of the landing of 4000 French troops at Venice, this news may be relied on—Daily News 4th edition.

The accounts from Italy and Rome declare the whole country to be in a most disturbed and excited state; at Genoa, Leghorn, and Rome, tumults had occurred which were with difficulty suppressed.

The Saint John Courier after copying our remarks respecting the crops here, adds:

We would be glad were we able to make a similar announcement with regard to the Potato crop in this district of the Province, but the fact is the very reverse. The ravages of the disease are very general, and the prospect of the poorer settlers, who depend mostly upon this crop for food for their families, is very discouraging.

The Eastern Chronicle reports the arrival of the bark Lulen at the Quarantine at Pictou from Glasgow with passengers. Three deaths from Small Pox occurred on the passage, and one since her arrival. 15 cases are reported.

Ladies' Bible Society.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Miramichi Ladies Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held in St John's Church, Chatham, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. C. THOMSON, Secretary. Miramichi, September 19, 1848.

Celebrated throughout the Globe!

Holloway's Ointment.

CURE OF FISTULOUS SORES AND PLEURISY. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Calvert Chemist, Stokesley, dated September 3d, 1847.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—Mr. Thomson, National Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars of his son, who had been bad for three years and one half, and has received the greatest benefit by the use of your Pills and Ointment. He is of a scrofulous constitution; pleurisy had left a large collection of matter in the chest, this eventually formed a passage through the walls of the chest, and ended in three fistulous sores which discharged large quantities of pus, when he was induced to try your Pills and Ointment, at this date he was apparently in a dying condition; the stomach rejected every thing it took. Your Pills and Ointment had the effect of completely curing both the cough and stomach affections, his strength and flesh are also restored, his appetite keen, and digestion good. There is every prospect that a little future continuance of your medicines will finish the cure.

(Signed) ROBERT CALVERT.

The Mysulite Newspaper, published, at Meerut, has, on the 15th October 1847, copied an article from the 'Benares Recorder,' of which the following, is an Extract:—

The Prince of Maharajah Biesonath Singh, who was temporarily residing at Chittercote, was suddenly taken ill with Spasmodic Colic, and during his illness His Holiness often asked for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as he had heard much of their virtues, but none could be obtained in the neighbourhood, and Professor Holloway, no doubt, unfortunately loses a certificate which would have graced and dignified his list of cures.

The native Princesses are now using Holloway's Pills and Ointment in preference to every other medicine, they being so wonderfully efficacious in the cure of diseases in India.

Cure of a bad Leg of thirty years standing. June 7th, 1847.

I George Bourne, Etcher of Stockton-upon-Tees, do hereby certify, that my wife had a bad leg for thirty years by the bursting of a vein, her sufferings were intense, she had been under the care of most of the eminent men in the neighbourhood, but to no purpose, and was afterwards perfectly cured in eight weeks by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

(Signed) GEORGE BOURNE.

Cure of Ulcers where there existed Diseased Bone

Extract of a Letter from Mr. James Wetmore, Hampton, N. B., dated February 10th, 1847.

To Messrs. PETERS & TILLEY. Gentlemen—I feel it is but due to Professor Holloway to inform you, as his Agents for this Province, of a remarkable cure performed upon my Son. He had been afflicted with Ulcers upon his limbs and body for more than three years, from which small pieces of bone had been removed. I tried several medical men in N. John, but all to no purpose. I was then induced to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which made a complete cure, several months have elapsed but there is not the slightest appearance of the cure not being the most complete.

(Signed) JAMES WETMORE.

CURE OF THE PILES.

Extract of a Letter from Joseph Medcalf, Dated, Beverly, June 17, 1848.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir—For some years I had laboured dreadfully with bleeding Piles, by divine blessing, together with the use of your Pills and Ointment, I have been perfectly cured, and never was there a greater sufferer with Piles than myself.

(Signed) JOSEPH MEDCALF.

THE TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN IN THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.

Copy of a Letter from W. P. Powell, M. D., 16 Blessington Street, Dublin, dated Feb. 9th, 1837.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—Having devoted my attention for some years to cutaneous or skin diseases, I think it but right to inform you that I have in various cases recommended the use of your Pills and Ointment, and invariably found them to have the most perfect effect in removing those diseases.

(Signed) W. E. POWELL, M. D.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases.

Holloway's Ointment will cure any case of bad legs, Ulcerous sores, bad breasts, sore nipples, cancers, tumours, swellings, contracted or stiff joints, gout, rheumatism, Lumbago, burns, scalds, chilblains, chapped hands and lips, bunions, soft corns, piles, the bite of mosquitoes, sand-flies, chiego-loot, yaws, coco, bay.

MIRAMICHI

Candle & Soap Manufactory

The Subscriber offers for Sale at the building opposite the Post Office, Mould Candles, and & Ss by the Box, or retail. Also—Hard and Soft soap, in quantities to suit families.

WILLIAM LETSON

N. B.—Hardwood Ashes, Soap Grease and Tallow will be received in exchange for Soap and Candles.

FOUND

In the GARDEN of the Subscriber, an excellent JACKKNIFE. By proving his TITLE to said Knife, PERSONALLY; handing back the Carrots, Indian Corn, and Turnips lately cut-bagged by him, and contributing LIBERALLY towards the purchase of a few first-rate Spring Traps, already ordered for the special accommodation of such worthies—the young thief may have the Jackknife, just as it was found among the Indian corn. September 23. JAMES CAIE.

CARD.

The Masters of the several Ships now lying in the Port of Miramichi, expressing deep sympathy with the Widow and Children of the late JAMES HERBERT, who was killed by the firing of a Gun on the arrival of the Bark Pollok, of Glasgow, on Monday the 18th day of September, instant; and the said Widow being now left without the means of support for herself and family, the said Masters, with their several Officers, Crews, and others concerned, have voluntarily contributed the following sums, towards the assistance of the above unfortunate and bereaved family.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Amount. Includes Barque Romulus (£3 3 6), Ship James Moran (2 7 0), Barque Corinthian (1 18 6), Barque Oxford (2 7 6), Brig Seabird (16 9), Brig Pemona (2 13 0), Ship Margaret (17 0), Brig Tusket Capt. of (3 1 1/2), Ship Jenny Lind Captain of (5 0), Barque Sir Coarles Napier (1 15 0), Barque Lady of the Lake (5 0), Ship Standard (6 2), Barque Jane Hammond (5 0), Pilots (1 9 9), Harbour Master (10 0), and others (3 5 0). Total £22 7 4 1/2.

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Chatham Steam Ferry Boat Company is requested to take place in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday, the 21st day of September instant, at 3 o'clock, p. m., when a statement of the Affairs of the Association will be laid before the shareholders, and the propriety of selling the Joint property will also be taken into consideration.

J. Samuel, John Macdougall, Daniel McLaughlan, James Johnson, George Kerr. Trustees.

Chatham, 12th September, 1848.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders held at the time and place above mentioned, the said General Meeting was Adjourned, and the objects for which the same was called, till THURSDAY, the 28th of September, instant, at Three o'clock, p. m. when the same will be held in the same place.

September 21, 1848.

Daniel McLaughlan, John Macdougall, James Johnson, J. Samuel, George Kerr. Trustees.

CATTLE SHOW

AND Ploughing Match

OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Ploughing Match and Cattle Show of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will take place at NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October next, the former in the Field in the rear of the house lately occupied by J. A. Street, Esq. and now in possession of Mr. Nevin, and the latter in the town of Newcastle.

REGULATIONS.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

1st—Teams must be on the ground by Nine, ready to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

2nd—All persons who may have gained the First Prize for two years shall not be eligible to compete this year.

3d—The Society will provide for the expense of Ferrying all horses that have been actually engaged in the Ploughing Match.

CATTLE SHOW.

1st—All Cattle and Horses must be on the ground, and ready to be entered for competition by 11 o'clock, A. M., and none can be entered after Twelve.

2nd—Cattle and Horses brought for Exhibition must have been raised in the County, and have been the property of the Exhibitor at least three months, previously to the day of Competition, and they must be accompanied by a certificate proving the breed and age of each animal.

For the List of Prizes, and fuller particulars of every kind, the public are respectfully referred to the Printed Hand Bills, circulated in June last.

By order of the Board, JAMES CAIE, Secretary. Miramichi, 14th September, 1848.

BLANKS.

Custom House, Treasury, Lawyers' and Magistrates' Blanks for sale at the GLEANER OFFICE.