

ARREST OF MESSRS. MEAGHER, O'DONOGHUE, MAURICE AND LEVINE.

These individuals were brought to Dublin on Sunday morning, arriving at half-past nine a. m. from Thurles at the terminus of the Cashel Railway, King's Bridge. Their arrest took place under the following circumstances; about three o'clock on that morning a police patrol on the road to Thurles, and near Rathcahill, four miles from that town, came up with a party of three persons, dressed in the usual garb of peasants. The police saluted them in passing, saying, "Good night, boys," and were replied to in the usual terms. Having proceeded some 20 yards or so, it occurred to the party that they might be persons either against whom an accusation rested, or at least capable of affording information. They, therefore, returned and overtook the party who did not appear at all anxious to elude them. Having come up with them, the police sergeant closing on them, thought he knew the person of one, and said you are Mr. Meagher. Mr. M. made no reply, either in assent or denial, and was instantly arrested as "the Queen's prisoner." His companions were also taken into custody. The Police, not more than six in number, proceeded in the direction of Thurles with their prisoners, and were reinforced on the road. There was, however, no fear of any attempt at rescue, as there was not a soul astir. They reached Thurles about four o'clock. The party immediately proceeded to the quarters of Major-General McDonald, before whom the prisoners in custody were brought when it appeared that the companions of Mr. Meagher Mr. P. O'Donoghue, clerk to a solicitor and a most ardent and prominent member of the Confederation; and Mr. Leyne, a medical student.

The last news from the south of Ireland reports every thing tranquil, and all add that the people had mostly returned to their ordinary occupation in the fields.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the week have not been important. The miscellaneous estimates are still before the House, and exhibit a considerable degree of jobbing.

In the House of Lords there has been some talk, to no very definite purpose, on emigration and colonization, occasioned by an elaborate statement of Lord Grey, on laying on the table some papers relating to emigration to Australia.

Hope and doubt are strangely blended in reference to the present condition of foreign affairs. The triumph of Austria over Italian freedom is in itself a source of sorrow, poignant in proportion to one's acquaintance with the perpetual and really humiliating despotism which has ever been the chief feature of Austrian policy. The retreat of Charles Albert before a great army, flushed with recent victory—the capitulation of Milan—the virtual suppression of the Lombard insurrection, are circumstances well fitted to fill with dismay all who have desired to witness the political emancipation of a people whose aspirations after freedom have long been systematically smothered by a foreign power, possessed of no right but that which force confers. A campaign began in a holy cause, and for a time crowned with a success worthy of the courage manifested, has been unexpectedly terminated in a manner the most adverse; and Austria is once more in a position to dictate terms. An armistice for a brief period has been concluded, and the governments of England and France have resolved upon availing themselves of this cessation of hostilities to employ their influence as mediators between the contending parties.—Whether these pacific efforts will produce the desired effect may reasonably be doubted, if the terms to be proposed to Austria be those which have been published in the Paris papers. It is understood that these conditions are, the formal renunciation of the sovereignty of Lombardy by the Emperor of Austria and the elevation of the Venetian province into a distinct kingdom; the important fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera to belong to Lombardy, Verona and Legnano to the Austrians. These conditions, it must be remembered, were conceived while success yet hovered round the Piedmontese, and we apprehend that it is attributing too much moderation and generosity to the imperial councils to suppose that while in a position to dictate terms, they will accede to those which would in effect, secure to Lombardy a large portion of the very advantages which the king of Sardinia has vainly striven to gain by sword. Aware of the probable failure of the pending mediation, a party has sprang up in France to impel the French Government to an armed intervention in behalf of Italy—a step which would inevitably plunge Europe into the horrors of a general war. It is in this critical posture of affairs that General Cavaignac has come forward emphatically to avow his disapproval of this suggested warlike policy, and his determination cordially to co-operate with England in producing the pacification so closely identified with the best interests of every country. The decided tone in which he has expressed his attachment to the cause of peace is an omen of good for France, and justifies the hope to which we alluded at the outset.

Not are the good offices of the rulers of England and France to be confined to the question. The obstinacy which has distinguished the foolish quarrel in which Germany and Denmark are concerned calls loudly for friendly interposition, and that is happily presented in a manner which should cool the zeal that has so far run riot, to the serious injury of trade, and to the annoyance

of all who dislike disputes about rifles. Partly perhaps, in consequence of the significant hints thrown out by General Cavaignac—partly no doubt, from returning sense on the part of one or both of the belligerents—a strong conviction is generally expressed that the blockade announced last week will be of short duration.

COMMERCIAL.

We cannot note any improvement in commercial affairs this week; on the contrary, the weather still continuing most unfavourable for harvest operations, and the Potato disease being on the increase, a feeling of despondency is here and there exhibiting itself among merchants and traders in general.

Notwithstanding the ungenial character of the weather for the last month, we are disposed to think that up to the present time the growing crops have not received any material damage.

Flour, both sack and barrel, was dearer, Western Canal realizing 31s. to 32s., and Philadelphia and Canadian 30s. to 31s.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—Quebec Pine has been sold at lower prices this week than usual; at least 1d. to 3d. per foot lower than the preceding week, owing, no doubt, to the unsettled state of continental affairs, and also feared apprehensions of increased imports. In Deals prices are still retrograding, and there does not appear any prospect of improvement, so long as the large supplies keep pouring in, coupled with the little house-building going forward here and in the country. Only one cargo of St. John Pine is landing, of apparently small sizes, which is not yet sold.

ARREST OF ARMED CHARTISTS IN LONDON.—On Wednesday night last, in consequence of private information received by the Government, a strong body of the police, nearly 300 in number proceeded to the Angel Tavern, in Webber-street London, kept by a Mr. Smith, where they seized fourteen men, and conveyed them to Tower street. On being searched, pistols, loaded to the muzzle, pikes, three corner daggers, spear heads, and swords were found upon their persons, and others were found secreted under the seats on which they had been sitting. Some of them wore iron breast-plates, and others had gun powder, shot, and tow-balls. Under one man no fewer than 75 rounds of ball-cartridge were discovered. The prisoners were all placed in front of the lobby, and having been duly charged, their names and addresses were taken, and scarcely a man was brought forward who was not well known to the police as being a prominent Chartist. At one o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning, eleven other armed Chartists were arrested in the neighbourhood of Red Lion square.

FROM HAYTI.—We learn, says the Jamaica Despatch, of the 4th inst., that when the schooner Pacific, which arrived here on Tuesday, the 1st, left Port au Prince, repeated executions of persons of color were taking place there. The President's return was momentarily expected, when it was believed that a renewal of the wholesale slaughter which recently took place there would be again recommenced. A French vessel of war was at Port au Prince—and there were none belonging to other nations in any other part of Hayti. David Troie, ex-Minister of the Interior, and citizen Elizee, of the civil department, were killed. It seems that President Souleque, who was at Jeremie, had only to send to his first general, Similien, orders to sacrifice an individual, and it was immediately effected. Numbers of persons were in custody, and it was expected that on the President's arrival at Port au Prince, he would sanction their execution.—N. O. Picayune, Aug. 17.

BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—The latest number of the New Orleans Commercial Times gives the annexed items and news from the West Indies:—

By the arrival here, yesterday, of the bark St. Mary, from Kingston, the 5th inst., we have received files of the Morning Journal of that port. The Legislature of the Island was called together by special act of the Governor, and met on the 3d instant at Kingston, to provide ways and means for carrying on the administration. The same unsatisfactory state of things exists as at last advices, with regard to general prosperity. The Mercantile Intelligence, says ruin has already seized the greater part of the population, starvation is fast following in its train; universal gloom is the only feature noticeable in our streets; and, in a word, the inhabitants of this island look forward to the future with distrustful anxiety and dismal foreboding.

THE EXPECTED COMET.—Public attention has been recently drawn to the anticipated return of the great comet of 1264 and 1556, after an absence of 292 years. This comet, which startled Europe in the year 1264, is particularly described by Palsologus, Zuinger, Calvisius, Matthew Paris, and other chroniclers of that period; and should its approach crown the other remarkable occurrences of this eventful year, it will afford another astronomical triumph as the comet will then have completed its twentieth revolution round the sun since the creation of the world.

EXTRAORDINARY.—The English papers say that the Jews of Safet and Tiberias, are about to petition the Queen to appoint Mr. James Cohen as British Consul. Mr. Cohen is a missionary sent by the Society for promoting christianity amongst the Jews.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans, Aug. 23, 1848.—An arrival from Vera Cruz brings advices from the city of Mexico to the 13th inst.

The Mexican Congress remained in session, debating a bill for the reduction of the tariff.—Tranquillity prevailed in the capital. The revolution is entirely suppressed.

President Herrera's government is daily becoming more popular, and exertions are making to revive commerce and trade.

Paredes manages to elude the pursuit of the authorities. He is supposed to be concealed in the city of Mexico.

Indian depredations still prevail in the frontier departments. Vera Cruz is tranquil.

FROM BRAZIL.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to July 22, have been received. On the 19th, the Empress of Brazil gave birth to a prince, heir apparent to the throne. The occurrence caused great rejoicing.

A horrible activity prevailed in the slave trade. The Brazilian steamer Providence had arrived with twelve hundred slaves on board. Three hundred died on the passage. Loud and indignant complaints were made by the inhabitants at the inhuman traffic.

BARBADOES.—The Barbadean announces that in the proceedings of the Legislature in the agricultural societies, and in the business of shipping produce, all was life and spirit—that there existed an "earnestness to promote the prosperity of the island, to relieve present distress, and to drive away all despondency and despair," in all ranks of society.

INSURRECTION AT JAMAICA.—The Tom and Ben from Kingston 5th inst., reports that an insurrection had taken place in Jamaica on the 2d, and that from three to four thousand blacks had been slain by the whites. The Bowtell from Montego Bay July 30th confirms the rumor that an insurrection was expected on the 1st August. Advices via New Orleans to the 6th make no mention of it.

YUCATAN.—By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schooner Aparecido from Campeachy, we have papers to the 5th inst. The Yucatanese are defeating the Indians at all points, and regaining their former possessions. They have re-taken Bacalar, Citas, Tinnu and Pustunich. An attack upon Valladolid was contemplated.—N. O. Mercury, August 16.

NOTICES.

There will be a protracted Meeting at Jemseg, to commence the first Tuesday in October, at 2 o'clock p. m. Ministering brethren and Christian friends generally invited to attend.

DAVID CRANDAL.

The friends of Zion are hereby informed that a SOIREE, for increasing the funds for finishing the Baptist Meeting House in Middle Village, Sackville, will take place on Wednesday, the 13th Sept., at said house. Doors open at 3 o'clock, p. m. The inhabitants of Sackville, and friends generally, are respectfully invited. Tickets delivered at Amherst, by Messrs. E. Embree, and A. W. Marsters; at Point DeBute, by Mr. Judson Tingley; at Sackville, by Messrs. C. Wry, and James Ayres; at Westcock, by Mr. William Barnes; and at Dorchester, by Mr. John Witter; also, at the Meeting House door—at one shilling and three pence each.

In behalf of the Committee.

Aug. 22, 1848. WILLARD G. PARKER.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Baptist Church will be held at Norton, on Saturday the 7th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Ministering brethren and friends are invited to attend.

HYMENIAL.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Wm. Stewart, Mr. Whitcomb Fairbanks, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Plummer, daughter of Mr. Thomas Plummer, all of this city.

At Belle Vue, N. S., on the 31st ult., by the Rev. E. Evans, Edward H. Wilmet, Esq., of Fredericton, N. B., to Sarah St. Clair, daughter of the Hon. W. A. Black, of Halifax.

OBITUARY.

On the 25th ult., after a short illness, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. Neil M'Hugh, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, and for several years a resident of this city.

On Sunday, after a long and tedious illness, Jane M., wife of Mr. John Brown, in the 24th year of her age, leaving a husband, child, and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their bereavement.

On Sunday morning, on board the Ship Ann Dashwood, Captain George S. Briggs, aged 19 years and 7 months, eldest surviving son of Mr. James Briggs, Ship Builder, Portland.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, Mr. Guy Brown, (coloured) aged 42 years, leaving a wife and six children to lament their loss.

At Fredericton on the 31st ult., Isabella, youngest daughter of George Lee, Jr., Esq., of Fredericton, at Law, aged 7 months.

On Tuesday, after a short and severe illness, Isabella, daughter of Mr. James Henderson, aged 19 years.

At Sheffield, on Thursday, after a long illness, Miss Eleanor A., daughter of Mr. James Hamilton, of that place, aged 20 years.

At Sackville, on Monday the 28th ult., Francis Clifford, aged 2 years and 6 months, eldest son of Mr. Joseph F. Allison.

At Fredericton, on the 26th ult., after a short but painful illness, which he bore with Christian forti-

tude and resignation to the Divine Will, Oliver Smith, Esq., in the 50th year of his age.

In Picton, after a lingering illness, on the 18th inst., the Rev. Joseph Handyside, in the 28th year of his age. Mr. H. was a Licentiate of the U. S. Secession Church of Scotland.

At Lynn, Mass., Aug. 10th, the Rev. James B. Ambler, in the 56th year of his age, lately connected with the Dutch Reformed Church, and formerly of this city.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN N. B.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship St. Clare, Foy, Liverpool, 50—John Hammond, salt and coals.

Barque Prince of Wales, Brown, Liverpool, 28—W. & J. Lawton, do.

Olive, Olive, Liverpool, 44—G. Thomas, coals.

Gleaner, Duncan, Greenock, 46—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Avon, Mosher, Dublin, 36—J. W. M. Irish, ballast.

Brig Sterling, Smith, Dunbar, 32—order, ballast.

Brigt. F. L. Vail, St. Kitts, 23—Thomas Hanford, rum, sugar and molasses.

Schr. Emily, Wood, Halifax, 10—master, sugar and oil.

Aeneas, Cushman, Beerhaven, 68—order, passengers.

Mariner, James, Boston—J. Murphy, assorted cargo.

Ship Douglas, Hubert, Liverpool, 37—James Kirk, ballast.

Thursday—Schr. Nelson, Furness, Boston, 16—Thomas Furness, assorted cargo.

Friday—Brigt. Isabella, Kelly, Boston, 4—J. Robertson, ballast.

Saturday—Brigt. Euphrates, Foley, New York, 10—master, flour, meal, &c.

Sunday—Schr. Kosciusko, Eells, Searsport, 4—G. Eaton, ballast.

Monday—Ship Cambria, McCready, London, 48—Estabrooks & Ring, ballast.

Royalist, Beveridge, Leith, 29—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Wm. Carson, Vaughan, New York, 14—D. & T. Vaughan, ballast.

Free Trader, Bell, New York, 10—order, ballast.

CLEARED.

29th—Ship Hyndford, Stevenson, Glasgow, timber and deals; Barque Harriet, Stitt, Liverpool, deals and laths; schr. Chancellor, Carlisle, Boston, scantling.

30th—Ship Java, Duffy, Cork, deals; Chancellor, Dudne, Liverpool, timber and deals; Admiral, Crisp, London, do.; schr. Relief, Johnson, Philadelphia, salt.

31st—Ship Mahtoree, Cowan, Dumfries, timber deals; Charles Chaloner, Valpey, Liverpool, do.; Waterloo, Pridgen, Hull, do.; Barque British Queen, Bell, Londonderry, deals; Salem, Gibson, Liverpool, timber and deals.

Sept. 1st.—Barque Britain, Littlejohn, New Castle, timber and deals; Londonderry, Boyle, Londonderry, deals; Brig Lydia, Durkee, London, do.; Clare, Allan, Cork, do.; Minerva, Miller, Ayr, do.; Zenobia, Halpin, Hull, do.; Metallak, Duell, Sydney, (C. B.) ballast; Lady Lilford, Hughan, Dundalk, d. a. s.; Ana Maria, Whitney, Liverpool, do.; Brig. Gipsev, Trask, Cork, do.; Schr. Ida, Roberts, Philadelphia, salt.

Sept. 2nd.—Brigt. Ava, Dunn, Alexandria, salt; Schr. Hutoka, Jones, Eastport, boards.

4th—Schr. Olive Branch, Thomson, Gloucester, fish.

Arrived at Boston, 31st, brig, Denmark, from this port. Cleared, 31st, schr. Albert, for do.

Cleared at New York, schr. Kate, do. At New Orleans, 20th, brig Monterey, do. At Halifax, 26th, barque Jane Hammond, Miramichi; 29th brig Tiffin and schr. Eliza Ann, for this port. Sailed from New York, 30th, ship Forest Monarch, for this port.

From Alexandria, 25th, brig Samuel French, do. From Halifax, 29th, ship Jenny Lind, Miramichi.

Arrived at Halifax, 28th, schr. Eliza Jane, hence. At Baltimore, 28th, schr. Lena, do. At Boston, 28th, brig Coldstream, Glasgow.

Steamship Sarah Sands arrived at New York on Sunday last, in 19 days from Liverpool.

Cleared at Quebec, 22nd, ships Favourite, Bristol, and Swan, Liverpool; 23rd, ship Digby, do.; 24th, ship Harmony, do.

Spoken 14th August, lat. 42 50, long. 53 30, brig Cambria, from this port for Hull, 7 days out.

Ship St. Clare, Capt. Foy, while on her passage from Liverpool to this port, in lat. 46 22, long. 38, being close hauled, with light breeze, was run into by the ship Clara Syme, bound from Quebec to Liverpool, the latter carrying away flying jibboom, topsail yard-arm, and leaving topmast standing sail on board the St. Clare; the weather being moderate, the latter vessel was slightly chafed on the larboard side. On Monday 28th ult., off Halifax, fell in with schr. Tiger, of Barrington, which had been blown off the coast while fishing, and supplied her with provisions. The St. Clare experienced very rough weather from W. N. W. in the earlier part of her voyage.

The Ship Shakspeare at New York, saw on the 23d July, lat. 41 24, long. 64 20, an English Ship standing to the eastward under short sail, heaving overboard her deck load of timber, apparently very crank; could not ascertain her name.

The Schr. Elizabeth, Pomeroy, from Boston for this port, put into Marblehead 20th ult., for repairs, having run into a schooner on the 18th during a gale from N. E. The E. lay by till daylight, but could see nothing of the schooner.

The Barque J. Z. at New York on the 26th, reports having spoken August 12th, lat. 44, long. 43, an English Brig from St. John for Milford, 20 days out, short of provisions and supplied her.