

Diet, breathed amity and peace towards all the states of the empire and all foreign countries. Even of Italy, he averred that the war "is not directed against the liberties of the people of that country," and that the task of the army is, "to conquer an honourable peace."—Accounts from Bologna state that four of the legations have risen against the authority of the Pope, and a committee of war has been appointed, charged to take such measures as they may think necessary, without reference to the central government of Rome. The principle, adopted as the basis of action with this committee is, not only the defence of the Pontifical States, but the total expulsion of the Austrians beyond the Alps. Even in the "eternal city" a provisional government has been formed, the Pope having refused to declare war against Austria, although his Holiness has formerly protested against the Austrians crossing the Po. It is evident that the population of the Roman states is seriously divided.—The King of Sardinia has had severe fighting with the Austrian army. On the night of the 22nd ult., when a frightful storm was raging, two attacks were simultaneously on the Piedmontese line, between Somma Campagna and Villafranca, one on the heights of Rivoli, and the other at Borea. The Austrians stole upon the Sardinian army in silence, and protected by the darkness of night. At the first point, the numerical force of the Austrians being very superior, the Italians gave way after three hours' fighting. At Borea, the enemy was repulsed. The King being informed of these facts, leaving the Lombards and Piedmontese to blockade Mantua, marched immediately to Villafranca, near which 25,000 Austrians were concentrated. A bulletin, dated from the headquarters of that place, at eleven o'clock at night, of the 24th, and addressed to the Minister of War, at Turin, announces that a battle had taken place between Costozza and Somma Campagna. The King had detached General Bava, with a view to cut off the retreat of the Austrians on Verona; meanwhile the Austrians were attacked with complete success, and compelled to abandon the strong positions they had assumed on the heights of Rivoli. 600 prisoners and a standard were captured. The Austrians had succeeded in throwing a bridge across the Minio, and passing that river at Salizade. They were then, therefore, advancing in the direction of Milan. The reports respecting both armies are most contradictory in many particulars. A correspondent of a continental paper asserts that the Hungarian Parliament has resolved to send 50,000 troops to assist Austria. This, however, requires confirmation, as the Hungarian ministry are busy enough with insurrection at home.—The King of Naples has threatened to resent the call of the Duke of Genoa to the Sicilian throne, and an invasion is in preparation, Syracuse being the expedient landing-place.—From France the news is comparatively unimportant. The correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions a rumour that Lord Normanby is about to quit Paris, and that Lord Holland will succeed him, not as ambassador, but as minister, conformably to the usages of the Republic, which only names ministers or charge d'affaires to the foreign courts, with the exception of the Holy See.—General Oudinot is ordered to form a division from the troops at Moulins, Lyons, and Grenoble, and to march to Toulon, where orders are already sent to a division of our fleet. These troops will, it is said, sail for the Adriatic, and occupy a city near the Po, in concert with the Pope. His Holiness seems, however, in want of assistance, more against his own subjects than against another power.

In Spain, the Montemolinist insurrection continues; in Catalonia bands of Carlists are beginning to be mischievously active.—The Porte is represented as about taking serious measures respecting the Danubian principalities. Troops and cannon are on their way to the Lower Danube, and the army at Bagdad has been ordered to hasten to Constantinople in forced marches. Meanwhile, the Russian troops have entered Lower Wallachia without the slightest opposition.—The arrival of another Indian mail removes the anxiety created by the reports of serious plots at Lahore, corroborated by the summary execution of two natives of rank in the service of the Ranees. It now appears that the steps taken to punish treasonable intrigues have been successful in preventing the anticipated spread of disaffection beyond the Beas and the Sutlej. The only actual movement has been that of Maharaj Singh, who raised the standard of sedition with about 400 followers. A pursuit was set on foot for the capture of this Eastern O'Brien, but had not succeeded at the date of the advices.

IRELAND.

The Irish Rebellion "came off" on Saturday last, and a most contemptible affair it was. For months we had been told that the Irish people would rise as one man to exterminate Saxon rule from the island, and establish Irish nationality. From the tone of the felon press, and the statement of the Confederates, we were led to believe that when the time arrived hundreds of thousands of men would rally round the "standard of freedom" and aid in the glorious work of regeneration. But alas! how much more easy it is than to act, and what a miserable position must the Confederates feel they are now placed in! A small company of 60 policemen quelled the whole Irish Rebellion of 1848, in one hour—a revolution which was to have raised Ireland from the lowest point to the highest pinnacle of political eminence. However, let us lay before our readers the facts of this "mighty achievement."

The proclamation (alluded to in our last), calling for the apprehension of Smith O'Brien, and offering a handsome inducement for the same, having arrived in Kilkenny, the Constabulary Inspector for the county resolved to lose no time in trying to catch the haughty Chief. He accordingly gave orders to the constabulary to move upon the point where he had learned that Smith O'Brien and his army were posted. A force from Callan, consisting of some fifty or sixty men, advanced, with alacrity, on Friday night; and on Saturday morning, on the Common of Boulagh—a locality rendered famous for all time to come—this little detachment found themselves in the presence of the republican army, under the personal command of the King of Munster himself. It was, to all appearance, a trying situation; but the gallant band were in no way dismayed. The officer in command knew that reinforcements were advancing, and he took such steps as he could for the advantage of his men. He threw himself into a slated house, on a high part of the common, and there he protracted preliminaries as long as he could, in the hope that assistance would arrive. The rebel chief, whose ignorance and vanity seem to have all along impressed him with a strong opinion of his wonderful personal influence, not only with the populace, but with the constabulary and military, went forward to the house, having a pistol in both hands and endeavored to seduce the party inside to join his ranks, or to intimidate them into submission as prisoners. They made objection to either course.

During the parley they found that the Prince's men were insidiously and with barbarous intent, collecting straw against the door of the house, with the view of smoking or burning them out; and to that proceeding they had also a decided objection. Most probably, they gave intimation accordingly; and matters were soon brought to an issue. It is stated that stones were dashed through the windows, and two or three shots fired into the house. The course of safety was the course of action. The word was given to "fire," and, in a few minutes, seven men were killed, a considerable number wounded, and the Prince and his army flying for their lives over the common, gave safety and victory to the gallant green-jackets, not one of whom was touched; and that, to all appearance, extinguished the rebellion. A short time afterwards, a strong military force was on the ground; but its services were not necessary—the rout had been complete.

Since Saturday a thousand reports have been put into circulation as to the locale of the "King of Munster," and every attempt has been made to trace him, but as yet nothing has been positively ascertained. During the last few days it has been confidently stated, that he made his escape from Limerick on Saturday night in a vessel called the *Jane Black*, whilst other reports as confidently assert that he is still among the hills in the neighbourhood of the memorable action of July 29. However, in our opinion, it makes but little difference where he may be, as the measures adopted by the Government have been carried out so vigorously, and are now so complete and comprehensive, that any future attempt at rebellion cannot but prove futile, and end in the total destruction of the parties engaged in it. Now that the affair has ended, and the power and force of the insurgents have proved really so contemptible, it is complained in some quarters that the Government are alarmed without really any cause, and that the extensive military arrangements were altogether uncalled for, but our doctrine is "prevention better than cure," and had less rigorous measures been adopted, and the treason-mongers been allowed to persevere their course unmolested, it is difficult to say what might have been the result. Now, with an army of 47,000 men in the island under the command of Lord Hardinge, we have the utmost confidence that the peace will not only be maintained, but that the repeal agitation will die away, and be remembered only as a thing that was. One good will have resulted from recent manifestations. The peaceably disposed of the population will have greater confidence in the Government, and business will not be affected to so serious an extent by the ravings of a few discontented political demagogues.—*Liverpool Mail*.

NEW PROCLAMATIONS.—The following Proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, on yesterday. It is founded on the act under which Frewen was convicted at the Special Commission in Limerick, for harbouring criminals. It will, doubtless, supplant the above statement to be untrue, embarrass the movements of S. O'Brien and colleagues very much.—"CAUTION.—Whereas, William Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, John B. Dillon, Michael Doherty, and divers other persons, stand charged of being guilty of high treason, and being engaged in rebellion against her Majesty.—Now this is to give notice to and warn all persons, that all those who shall protect against their pursuers any of the above named persons, or others whom they shall know to be engaged in similar treasonable practices, or who shall aid in their disguise, or who shall mislead those who are in search of them, or who shall harbour or shelter them by receiving them into their dwellings, or otherwise, are themselves guilty of the crime of high treason, and will be dealt with accordingly. By his Excellency's command.—T. N. REDDINGTON.—Dublin Castle, 1st August, 1848."

WATERFORD, Ave. 1.—"This city and its

environs enjoy and have for some days back enjoyed complete tranquillity. This, I believe, arises from the presence of the strong military and maritime force now lodged here. Were they removed or to a considerable degree diminished the populace would probably be found as ripe for mischief as ever.

CLONMEL, AUGUST 1.—Early on this morning a special messenger arrived here with warrants, under the recent act, for the apprehension of several of the "John Mitchel" clubbists in this town; they were signed by the Earl of Clarendon, and dated the 31st July, 1848. The police proceeded to the houses, and succeeded in arresting three of them. I understand that one of them had on his person, upwards of seventy pounds. They were conveyed to the county gaol. The warrants stated that they are suspected of treasonable practices. I have just heard that the magistrates have refused to take bail for the appearance of the parties, and that some of their friends were refused admittance to the prison.

RUMOUR OF FLIGHT OF THE REBEL LEADERS.—It was generally rumoured on Tuesday evening that O'Brien, Meagher, and Reilly had succeeded in embarking on board a vessel in Galway, which was on the point of sailing for America.

The editor of the *Drogheda Argus*, Mr. Patrick Marron, has been committed to Drogheda gaol, under a warrant for high treason; and a Mr. Stephen Houston has been seized in Belfast. It is right to correct the report stated in our last of the arrest of Mr. Shine Lalor. It is not true.

The five rebel clubs which we some time since stated to have had a being in Belfast, departed this life—at least ostensibly so—on Friday last.—*Bulletin of Banner of Ulster*.

ARRIVAL OF THE BIRKENHEAD STEAMER WITH 400 MARINES.—The Birkenhead war steamer arrived in Kingstown harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, having on board 400 marines. The vessel is stationed at Kingstown for the present.

ARREST IN THE PROVINCES.—Doctor Cane has been arrested in Kilkenny, and now lies in the city gaol, under the suspension of the writ of the Habeas Corpus.

DISCOVERY OF REBEL UNIFORMS.—A peculiar discovery was made a few mornings ago. Two travellers of respectable exterior landed by one of the Kingston Packets from England, and on their arrival they were watched by two of the detective police, who were acting upon private information which they had received.

HYMENIAL.

At Windsor, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Alfred Gilpin, A. M., J. W. Weldon, Esq., Q. C. and Speaker of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, to Susan, eldest daughter of the Honble. Mr. Justice Halliburton, of Clifton, Windsor.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Mr. James Clarke, to Charlotte G., third daughter of Mr. John B. Sulis, all of this city.

At Portland, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Thomas Eccles, to Miss Frances Doyle.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Robert Sproule, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Creighton, all of this city.

On the 26th July, at St. Catherine's Church, Abercromby square, Liverpool, England, Frederick Shortland, Esq., Commander R. N., formerly of H. M. steam surveying ship *Columbia*, to Emily, eldest daughter of Capt. Thomas Jones, late of the 74th Regt., and High Sheriff of Charlotte County.

OBITUARY.

At Carleton on Saturday morning the 19th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs. Catherine Theall, wife of Charles Theall, in the 23rd year of her age.

On Monday, Ann, aged 5 weeks, daughter of Mr. Vassie, of this city.

On Monday, Capt. Robert Wylie, aged 50 years. Capt. W. was well known in this City and Frederickton, having commanded the *New Brunswick* and *St. John* steamers. His loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

On Friday morning, William, only son of Mr. James McGregor, aged 4 years and 6 months.

At Masquash, Parish of Lancaster, on Saturday, 12th inst., after a protracted and painful illness, Miss Jemima Menzies, eldest surviving daughter of the late Major Thomas Menzies, aged 56 years. She lived the life of the righteous and her last end was eminently calm and peaceful.

At Lincoln, Sunbury, on Thursday morning, Mr. Gilbert Lipsett, in the 65th year of his age.

On Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, in certain hope of a glorious immortality, John, only son of the late Mr. John Major, of this city, aged 13 years.

On Thursday morning, Alfred, youngest son of Mr. Edward Sancton, aged 11 months.

On Thursday morning, at his father's residence, in the Parish of Portland, Henry George Clapper, aged 18 years, after a long and tedious illness which terminated in consumption, and which he bore with Christian fortitude, fourth son of Jacob Allan, Esq.

At Digby, N. S., on Monday last, after a short illness, resulting from inflammation of the Bronchiae, the Rev. S. Bamford, known in these Provinces for the last 42 years as a respectable and useful Minister of the Gospel in the Wesleyan Church. He was probably the last survivor of the heroes who, in June 1794, sustained under Lord Howe the Naval honor of Britain. At the advanced age of 77 years, he laid aside "this mortal coil," in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection.—His remains were brought to this city and interred on Thursday.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday last, Peter Fisher, Esq., aged 65 years, leaving a large family to lament their loss.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN N. B.

ARRIVED.
Wednesday—Str. Admiral, Rogers, Boston, 1—H. W. Chisholm, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Str. Senator, Seymour, Boston—H. W. Chisholm, passengers.

Friday—Brig Lydia, Durkee, London, 45—Chas. M'Lauchlan, Ballast. Spoke 2d inst., to the eastward of the Banks, ship Boadicea, from Liverpool for this port.

Saturday—Brig. Ganymede, Coy, New York, 9—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour, meal, &c.
Isabella, Hilton, Boston, 5—master, naval stores.

CLEARED.
16th—Ship Una, Mack, Liverpool, deals and sleepers; Samuel, Leighton, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brig. Fidelia, Price, Eastport, fish; Jane Allison, Brown, New York, palings.

17th—Ship Montezuma, Doane, Liverpool, timber and deals; Lord Wellington, Winsled, Cork, do.; Agnes, Isaac, Liverpool, do.; barque Acadian, Gardner, London, deals; Palander, Lovett, Belfast, do.; brig Swallow, Williams, Caernarvon, timber and deals; Jane Anderson, Edwards, Liverpool, deals.

18th—Ship Portland, Leavitt, Liverpool, timber and deals; brig Nicholson, Key, Ulverston, do.; Camilla, Ritchie, Belfast, deals; brig. Juvena, Reed, New York, timber.

Aug. 19th—Brig Thomas, Hargrave, Belfast, timber and deals.

Arrived at Halifax, 16th, ship Jenny Lind, Liverpool, 1 and schr. Eneas, 54 days from Castletown, (Ire.) with 70 passengers, bound for this port. At New York, 17th, brig. Druid, this port.

Cleared at Bcston, 16th, schr. Elizabeth, this port. 17th, schr. Mariner, do.

Loading at New York, 16th, brig. Widow, this port.

Steamer Cambria passed steamer Niagara going into Liverpool on the 5th inst., 8 days from Halifax.

Arrived at Quebec, 8th inst., Ship Wm. Ward, Liverpool; Barque Orbit, do. 9th, Ship Speed, New York.

Arrived at New York, Aug. 11th, Brig. Widow, hence, via Bridgeport.

At Picton, 7th, Brig. Ocean Queen, hence.

Cleared at London, 26th ult., Ship India, this port.

At Boston, 12th inst. Schr. Isabella, do. At Providence, 11th, Brig. Lewis Bean, do.

Off Pill, (Eng.) 27th ult., Barques Frederick, and Oromocto, for this port.

Loading in the Clyde—Elizabeth, for Boston and St. John.

Arrived at New York 13th, brig. Fashion, hence; bark Wm. Carson, Dublin. At Stonington, 11th, schr. Kosciusko, hence. At Warren, 11th, brigtn. Georgianna, hence, via Belfast. At Portland, 12th, brigtn. Lafayette, hence.

Cleared at Boston, 14th, brig. Ava, this port; 15th, bark Agenor, do. At Philadelphia, 14th, brig Sally, Evans, do.

At New York, 14th, brig. Metlak, from Rondout for St. John.

Spoken July 26, lat. 43 lon. 26, ship Jenny Lind, from Liverpool.

Arrivals in Europe from St. John.—July 26th, M'Donnell, at Greenock; Ann Davies, Maryport; Quebec, Penzance; 28th, Alpine, Belfast; 29th, Elizabeth & Mary, Kirkaldy; Seraphine, Liverpool; J. S. De Wolfe, do.; Ambassador, do.; 30th, Henry, Androssan; Thetis, Leith; Bombay, Liverpool; 31st, Fellowship, London; Coronilla, Deal; Secret, Gloucester; Grace Darling, Dundalk; Infanta, Beaumaris; Avon, Liverpool; Bridget, do.; Aug. 1, Alceste, London; Albion, Dundee; Helena, Carlisle; Wanderer, and Joanna, Leith; 2d, Laconic, Hull; Lord Brougham & Vaax, off Southwold; Lively, Liverpool; 3d, Wm. Gowland, Lynn.

At Dublin, 26th, Odessa, from Quebec.

Sailings for St. John.—July 30th, Oromocto, and Frederick, Bristol; 28th, Sterling, Dunbar; 29th, India, Deal; 31st, Jane, Maryport.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
FOR Sale in any quantity, upon application to
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
City Hat Store.
N. B.—Families can be supplied daily at their houses.
Aug. 12.

Mill & Machine Belting & Saws.
THE Subscriber, Agent for the "Boston Belting Company," has on hand a large assortment of all sizes Mill and Machine Belting, which, after several years use, has been found superior to every thing else.

Also Agent for the sale of Welch & Griffith's celebrated Mill and Circular Saws, of which a large assortment is always on hand, and may be had at very low prices. These Saws will be exchanged should any prove defective or bad. For sale wholesale and retail.
THOS. McHENRY.
June 24, 1848, 2nd door west of Nelson street.

DEALS.—A SMALL Cargo of Deals, Gang Sawn, Long and Bright, for Sale by
July 19, 1848, **McHENRY & McILLAN.**

LIVERY STABLE.
THE Subscriber, having provided 5 new and splendid Trotting Waggon, with new Harness to fit the public can be accommodated in good style at short notice and on reasonable terms.
J. E. McDONALD.

P. S.—On hand and for sale, 2 splendid Waggon and Harness.