

never recover that "dignified neutrality" necessary for the Representative of the Sovereign.

Moved by Robert Peilen, Esq., J. P., of Brockville, seconded by Richard Osborne, Esq., J. P., of Yonge :

11. Resolved,—That the Earl of Elgin, on assuming the Government so ably administered by his predecessor, the late Lord Melville, found the country in peace and prosperity—that the course of policy pursued by him, instead of preserving the happy state in which he found it, has reduced it to the lowest state of destitution—has arrayed race against race—has snapped the chords that bind society—has introduced civil discord—has led to commotions and heart-burning in our cities, hitherto unknown—has led thousands, whose lives have been one continued series of devotion to Great Britain, to look to a connexion with the neighbouring States, as a refuge from the turmoil and anarchy of this hitherto happy Province.

Moved by George Sanderson, Esq., of Brockville, seconded by Thomas Sheffield, Esq., J. P., of Landsdown :

12. Resolved,—That the wise, dignified, and moderate conduct pursued by the Convention of the British American League, held recently at Kingston, should commend itself to the approbation of all lovers of their country, and is calculated to confer lasting benefits upon all classes of the people; and the suggestions in its eloquent Address to the people, if carried out, are eminently calculated to restore our afflicted country to more than her wonted prosperity and happiness.

On motion of Dr. McQueen, of Brockville, seconded by Henry P. R. Farre, Esq., J. P., of Elizabethtown, Mr. Glasford left the Chair, and George Crawford Esq., was called thereto, after which, on motion of Mr. William Smith, of Kitley, seconded by Lieutenant Colonel Arnold J. P. of Brockville, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Chairman and Secretary for their able and valuable services.

It was after six o'clock before the whole proceedings terminated. Apologies were offered for the non-attendance of Colonel Gagy, M. P. P., and Mr. Murney, and after "God Save the Queen" had been played by the Band, and three hearty cheers given for Her Majesty, and three more for the Ladies, the whole body of the people quietly dispersed, the greater part following to the tune of the British Grenadiers.

We were glad to observe amongst the crowd, several of the Reformers of the District, as also some gentlemen from the neighbouring districts of Bathurst Midland, and Eastern.

## THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The steamship CANADA, Captain Jenkins, arrived at Halifax at 20 minutes past 9, on Tuesday morning, having made the passage from Liverpool in less than 10 days.—Her dates are to the 22d ult.

The Canada spoke the Europa on the 26th ult., at 10 P. M., a little to the Eastward of Cape Race.

The Canada brings 74 passengers for New York and 1 for Halifax.

The Commercial news upon the whole exhibits no improvement.

The Produce markets are fairly supplied, but the demand for most articles is inactive. The Cotton trade is languid, but although sales are limited, prices have not given away.

In Broadstuffs, greater firmness is exhibited, and higher prices have been paid. In Cured Provisions a moderate amount of business is reported at steady prices.

The accounts from the Manufacturing districts are unsatisfactory. At Manchester there is not much business doing in either goods or yarns, but manufacturers are unwilling to sell at lower prices. The Metal trade is in a healthy state, and a fair business was being done at full prices.

There is no change in the Money market. Cash continues abundant, and prime Bills cannot be quoted above 2 1-2 per cent. The market for Public Securities has been steady; a fair business has been transacted in Consols, and prices are well supported.

The political news presents no new feature, and the English journalists lament the want of anything upon which they can be either smart or caustic, very grave or very gay.

With the exception of the siege of Comorn, now regularly established, military operations have ceased throughout all Europe. This garrison still holds out, and it is said that the besieged can defy the besiegers for an entire year. All the influence of Russia and Austria is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian Chiefs who have taken refuge in Turkey, but letters from Constantinople to the 5th, state that this has been positively refused by the Porte.

The Pope has quitted Gaeta, and proceeded to Naples, where he has taken up his abode in the Pontici palace. His reception at Naples was of the most striking and popular character. The Pope evinces no intention of returning to Rome at present; and, thus far, no real progress seems to be made towards a satisfactory solution of the Italian question.

The cholera is committing serious ravages at Trieste. News was daily expected from Morocco, where the French and Spanish quarrel seems likely to produce something more than a mere demonstration. The Moors were expected to make an attack on Melilla, having already cut off the supplies.

The newly-appointed Ministers were assembling at Madrid, but no notice seems to be taken of the events going on relative to Cuba.

### ENGLAND.

The Bank of England has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the past half year.

A frightful railway accident occurred at Lytham on the 20th. On the afternoon of that day, Lytham had been the scene of an agricultural dinner, at which upwards of 300 gentlemen were present. The dinner party broke up shortly after 9 o'clock, and the company proceeded to the carriages which were to convey them to Preston and the districts. They had hardly started, when a collision of a fearful kind took place between the Lytham and the Backpool trains, the latter running into the former with terrible impetuosity. Many of the passengers had their teeth knocked out; others were fearfully wounded, limbs were broken, and a scene of the most appalling kind ensued. Several lives are said to have been lost.

The Queen was expected to return from Scotland about the 28th.

### THE CHOLERA.

A most favourable change has taken place in the mortality from Cholera throughout England, and the number of cases has declined about one-half. From the commencement of the epidemic 12,837 persons have been swept away in London alone.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The weather during the past week has been variable. In many parts of the country a good deal of rain has fallen, but generally not to such an extent as to interfere with harvest operations. The last two or three days have been drier and very considerably colder, whilst in the northern parts of Scotland the weather has been everything that could be desired. Upon the whole, the interesting labours of the harvest have proceeded satisfactorily, and are now being brought nearer to a close. It will be seen that the late downward tendency of the corn market has been checked, and a slight advance of prices has taken place above the range of last week. The unfavourable reports of the progress of the potato disease in Ireland has been the chief cause of this reaction, Indian corn being also a little dearer. Up to this time no very large supplies of home wheat have found their way to market, but in a week or two the farmers will be more at leisure, and it will then be seen whether the late improvement will be maintained. Everything will depend upon the extent of the injury which may eventually happen to the stock of potatoes in Ireland, which at present cannot be conjectured with any degree of certainty.

The vines in the South of France have suffered very severely.

Our own hop picking has proved a disastrous one, and great efforts are being made by the growers to procure relief from the Government.

### IRELAND.

The potato disease is, beyond all doubt, extending into several districts in Ireland, and the low prices of potatoes in the country markets are attributable, in some degree, to the alarm of the farmers, who are anxious to dispose of their crops. In Dublin market the supplies of diseased potatoes are increasing, and the starch manufacturers are purchasing largely. A farmer from Swords, near Dublin, sold several loads, in a diseased state, at three half-pence per stone. But the disease is still very partial, and some kinds of potatoes are not at all affected, or only in a very slight degree. In some parts of the county of Clare, for instance at Miltown, Mulboy, the blight has not appeared, and the produce is most abundant. Even still a fair supply of sound potatoes may be calculated upon.

An emeute, on a small scale, has taken place at Cappoquin, County Waterford. A police barrack was attacked, and one man of the storming party killed. Forty-four pikes were left on the battle-field.

### TURKEY.—REFUSAL OF THE SULTAN TO DELIVER UP THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES TO AUSTRIA.

Honour to Abdul Meshid! Honour to the Turkish Ministers! They have nobly done their duty, and have refused to become the panders to the vindictive blood thirstiness of Francis Joseph and of Nicholas. The Russian and Austrian ambassadors at the Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian chiefs, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perczel, Messaros, and their companions. A Russian general arrived at Constantinople on the 15th on a special mission, that special mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demands of Austria. A council was held, and the Turkish Government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or the Austrian Government, and on this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most impressive and determined manner that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might. We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his, and that Russia and Austria will be given distinctly to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England. We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English ambassador, and we trust that every assistance and support will be afforded by England to the Sultan which he may require, to defend the independence of his country against the attacks of Russia and of her vassal, Austria.—London Sun.

### FRANCE.

A good deal of attention is directed to the metropolitan council of the clergy, which has commenced its sittings in Paris. If we are to judge from the list of questions which are to form the subjects of their deliberations, we can scarcely imagine that the councils of ancient times could have had more important matter to discuss; the most recondite theological points of doctrine being strangely enough mingled with every common-place subject.—Everything appears to be conducted with great pomp and ceremony. Almost all the bishops and distinguished clergy of France are assisting at the council. Fresh protective duties have been imposed upon the importation of

foreign oil seed into France, with a view to protect the culture of oil seed in Algeria. The cholera appears to have permanently diminished in Paris. Rear Admiral Romain Desfossez succeeds M. le Preidour in the command of the French naval forces in La Plata.

The *Moniteur* contains an order from M. Berenger, President of the High Court of Justice, fixing the 10th of October for the opening of the trial at Versailles of the persons implicated in the conspiracy of June 13, 1849; also of such persons as are accused of being concerned in the affair of May 15, 1848, but who had not made their appearance at the High Court of Justice held at Bourges.

It appears to be certainly decided on that within a short space of time a reduction will be effected in the French army to the extent of from 80,000 to 100,000 men.

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The latest accounts from Vienna extend to the 13th instant inclusively, and bring the intelligence of the surrender of Peterwardein to the imperial troops on the 5th instant. Part of the Magyar garrison, headed by the commandant Kiss, desired still to hold out, but the majority determined to offer no longer resistance. Comorn had not surrendered, and large supplies of warlike stores had been forwarded to the Austrian troops, in order to undertake besieging operations; the garrison of Comorn was said to amount to 25,000 or 30,000 men, and to be well supplied with provisions, but in a state of complete indiscipline. The officers were said to have held a meeting, and to have resolved by a large majority not to surrender. The terms offered to the Magyars are said to have been an amnesty for the whole garrison, passports for all those who might wish to leave the country, recognition of Kossuth's notes at their full value, and the payment to the common soldiers of pay for ten days, and to the officers for a month. It was rumoured in Vienna that Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians in Wallachia. Georgey passed through Vienna on the 11th, on his way to Styria. He was accompanied by his wife and physician, and his escort, the Austrian Major Andrassy. He was still suffering from a wound in his head, received at Comorn.

According to the Vienna journals of the 13th, 80,000 men are to besiege Comorn, under the orders of Generals Haynau and Nugent. The Bombardment was to commence on that day. The Austrians had occupied great part of the island of Schutt without resistance, but part of the insurgents were in a strong and entrenched camp before the fortress, and it was expected that a battle would take place there. Three Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Temeswar, one by hanging, and the estates of two were confiscated.

### RUSSIA.

In order to repair the losses sustained by the Russian troops in Hungary, from cholera and the sword, the emperor had ordered a fresh levy of recruits. The Grand Duke Michael expired at Warsaw on the 9th. His remains have been embalmed, and will be conveyed to St. Petersburg, to be interred in the family vault of the Romanoffs. The Emperor quitted Warsaw for St. Petersburg on the 10th.

### IONIAN ISLANDS.

The insurrection in the island of Cephalonia has gained ground since the last accounts. The troops sent to quell it have not proved sufficient. The Lord High Commissioner proceeded there in person, and had a narrow escape of his life. A soldier was shot dead at his side. Martial law is in full vigour—seven of the insurgents have been sentenced to death and executed. A portion of the English squadron stationed at Malta is under weigh for Cephalonia, and it is hoped that tranquillity will soon be re-established.

THE STEAM SHIP HIBERNIA.—Contrary to the accustomed punctuality of this Steam Ship, she did not make her appearance at Liverpool last week, but at the same time, the public mind was not very uneasy as to her fate, it being generally supposed that she had been detained by severe weather and strong head winds. On Monday morning, however, anxiety began to manifest itself among the frequenters of the Liverpool Exchange. All suspense was set at rest when the marine telegraph announced that the Canada was off Holyhead at noon, and briefly detailed the mishap which had befallen the Hibernia.

It is stated that contracts have been made, within these five days, for American wheat, to be landed in London, free of all charges, at 28s. per quarter!

In a monastery of the Levant, there is a monk, thirty five years of age, who never saw a woman. He has no recollection of his mother.

On Monday last about £80,000 in gold bars was deposited in the Bank of England, on account of the Russian Government.

From a Parliamentary paper just issued, it appears that, on the 30th June, 1849, there remained to be raised £1,103,068 7s. 11d. to complete the aids granted by Parliament for the years 1847 and 1848.

The Canada in her passage home made 862 miles in three successive days, a greater speed, we believe, than was ever maintained for so long a period at one time by any of the line of steamers.

A whale hunt took place at Weasdale, Zetland, last week, when there were captured about 150 monsters of the deep. The blubber readily sold at £18 10s. per ton, which is considered a high price.

RESIGNATION OF THE DUTCH MINISTRY.—The Dutch papers received this morning announce to us the unexpected resignations of the Ministry *en masse* on Monday evening; after a night's deliberation, the King accepted those resignations, and gave instructions for the formation of another Cabinet. The circumstances which led to this result have not been published, but it is generally supposed that the resignation of the Ministry was the result of the