

## THE ENGLISH MAIL.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday Morning last, bringing the English Mail of the 6th inst. We give below a summary of the most important items, furnished by this arrival, copied from Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

**Business matters remain without any improvement.**—Cotton was dull during the week, and the prices of Broad-stuffs had a declining tendency. From the manufacturing districts we learn that trade is by no means brisk.

The Money market has been a shade firmer; cash is still plentiful, and rates of discount remain about the same as the previous week.

The Public Securities continue steady. In the early part of the week the report of a prospective war between Turkey and Russia caused Consols to recede. They have since been steady.

Freights at Liverpool have improved, in consequence of the scarcity of vessels.

The news from the Continent is unimportant, if we except the threatening aspect of affairs between Russia and Turkey. It will be seen by our extracts, that England and France have determined to support the Turks.

The predatory warfare of the people of Morocco against Melilla continues unabated.

It is believed that the affair of Cephalonia has terminated, and that the English squadron has been invited to proceed to the Dardanelles.

**ENORMOUS INHERITANCE.**—It is said that Lieut. Colonel Gold, of Her Majesty's 4th regiment, will come into possession of the enormous wealth left by Mr. Charles Bullen, the late banker of Liverpool. The property is said to amount to between £5,000,000, and £6,000,000 sterling.

## IMPORTANT NEWS OF SIR J. FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

The public will be gratified to learn, from the following official communication from the Admiralty, that there is at last some glimmering of hope as to the safety of the adventurous leaders of the Arctic expedition.

Admiralty, October 4, 1849.

"From communications made this day to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the editor of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* evening newspaper, some hopes are entertained that the news brought by Captain Parker, of the *True Love*, arrived at Hull, from Davis' Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ships having been seen by the natives as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation.

"From the same source reports have been received that Sir James Ross's ships are in the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe.

"This hope is somewhat strengthened by the telegraphic message to the Admiralty since received from the Mayor of Hull, where the *True Love* arrived last night."

## FRANCE.

The suspension of intercourse between France and America caused much sensation in Paris when first announced; but when it was rumored that England had offered her mediation, that feeling considerably subsided. As soon as the dispute is terminated, M. Marrast or M. Thayer will, it is expected, be sent to Washington as the representative of France, in the room of M. Poussin.

We are glad to learn that England and France are most cordially united in the determination to support their ambassadors in the advice given by them to the Porte respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. A note has been drawn up by these two Powers of a most energetic character, which it is thought will have considerable weight with the Emperors of Russia and Austria, to whom it is to be presented. The firm language of the London papers, with reference to this question, is noticed with great satisfaction by the *Debats*.

The Paris papers are unanimous in declaring that the Turkish Government was fully justified in refusing the extradition of the Hungarian and Polish refugees, as demanded by Russia and Austria, and that the conduct of the Sultan and his Ministers is deserving of the approbation of Europe. The *Debats* expresses a hope that Turkey will not be left alone to fight the battle of the cause of humanity, and of the law of nations. The Russian Government, in an official note presented to the Porte, having stated that the French Government had, on the request of Russia, expelled the Polish refugees from France, the *Debats* treats the assertion as a calumny, and declares that it does not believe that "of all the governments which have existed in France, the worst would not have been capable of any such shameful weakness."

## HUNGARY.

Although no official notice had been received at Vienna to the 29th ult., of the actual surrender of Comorn, no doubt whatever existed as to the fact itself. The best authorities stated that the act of submission was signed on the 27th ult., and that on the following day General Count Nobili entered the fortress to make the necessary arrangements for its occupation by the Austrians, which was expected to take place on the 29th.

Advices from Pesth of September 26th, inform us that the insurgent chiefs Aulich and Kisa had been shot at Arad.

It was reported at Vienna on the 30th ult., that Georgey, the ex-Dictator of Hungary, had been shot by Count Edmund Zichy, whose brother was executed by Georgey's decree at Csepel.

The unfortunate Hungarians are every day subjected to fresh cruelties. Joseph Von Rudnansky, Bishop of Marbeal, has just received his sentence from the court-martial at Pesth; he is not only to be deprived of his bishopric, but is to be placed in close confinement for six years.

The ex-minister Tangis was carried in chains to the prison of Newgebande, where Baron Teregi, President of the board of Magnates, is also confined. Mr. Schwab, the principal rabbi of the Jewish community, has been sentenced to six years' close confinement for having preached a political sermon. Radetzky is so disgusted with the vindictive course pursued towards the Hungarians that he has declared his intention not to take part for the future in the conferences on Hungary.

## CHOLERA.

It is very satisfactory to announce the continued decrease of the cholera, more especially in the London and Liverpool districts. The weekly returns from London have been successively 2026, 1682, 839, and last week 434.—Diarrhoea was also fatal in the proportion of 272, 280, 238, and last week 163. This diminution is about the comparative range of our own town. The daily returns from London are now about 50 or 60 death from cholera, and about 30 from diarrhoea. In Liverpool about 10 or 20.—The disease, however, lingers in many parts of the country, and in such a manner as not altogether to remove uneasiness. The daily deaths from cholera, reported from the provinces, amount to 300 or 400, with about 100 cases of diarrhoea. From Scotland the daily deaths are about 50. Therefore, although London and Liverpool are no longer suffering as heretofore, there are still 500 or 600 extra deaths daily from these epidemics beyond the ordinary mortality. Wolverhampton, Leeds, Dudley, Manchester, and Hitchin are the towns wherein it lingers.

## IRELAND.

We take up the Irish journals daily with feelings of unmitigated alarm. Scarcely a local paper reaches us but it records some sanguinary conflict between the tenantry and the landlord for the possession of the corn; and the long-cherished feelings of hatred between the occupier of the soil and the owner have now broken out with a degree of violence which threatens very serious results. Already numerous lives have been lost; and certainly some of the instances recorded of the fraud, ingratitude, and spirit of plunder which have marked the conduct of some of the conspirators, prove to what a wretched degree of morality many of the Irish are sunk. We have the most clear cases before us where the corn plunderers, after having exhausted the soil by the most reckless system of husbandry, have then confederated with large bodies, and have carried off the property in defiance of the owner of the land, to whom an enormous amount of arrears has been owing. Can Ireland make the smallest progress in improvement whilst such a frightful system prevails? Will the landlords quietly submit to have their property thus wrested from them by fraud or violence?—Will capital find its way to such a country? The answer is before us. In the Kibrush Union a sentence of eviction has been passed against no fewer than eighteen hundred souls from their homes and their holdings. Thus this dreadful struggle is carried on by both parties, each striving for his very existence. In fact, party politics, visions of repeal, the disputes between the Irish and the Protestant churches for supremacy, are all forgotten; and the main question, to which all others are subordinate, is the tenant-right to the land, or how its products shall be divided between the owner and the cultivator. It is, however, such frightful instances of dishonesty, coupled with wanton mischief in exhausting the soil by reckless cultivation, as we have now such numerous instances described before us, that place insurmountable difficulties in the way of any satisfactory adjustment of the tenant-right.—The landlord will not trust the tenant by granting him a lease which shall be abused by rendering his land incapable of being cultivated when the lease expires, or that the tenant, after robbing him of his crops, has fled with his family to another country. The landlord has not the capital to cultivate the land himself; political agitation and insecurity of life and property prevent enterprising Englishmen from settling in the country; and thus a frightful system of mutual distrust, breaking out periodically into open violence, has taken root in that unhappy country. In such an unpromising state of things, it is not to be wondered that emigration is proceeding with a fresh impulse. It is believed that the winter emigration from the south will be greater this year than even the last; and no doubt, as before, the numbers will be swelled by hundreds of those who having, with Irish ingenuity, extracted from the soil all that it was possible to raise during their holding; and finally, having carried away the crops, have left the landlord an impoverished soil, a plentiful arrears of rent, together with the liability of paying up the rates, of which the tenants have contrived to evade payment.—In what mode this distressing state of things is to be remedied, appears beyond the power of man to fathom. A tenant-right conceded to-morrow would be in many cases nothing but downright communism; and we see no prospect of improvement except in inspiring both the antagonistic parties with a deeper and more correct sense of the duties, as well as the rights of property. This must, under the most auspicious state of things, prove a slow and uncertain process; whilst, with the threatened failure for the fifth time of the potato crop, any present amelioration seems quite hopeless. The landlords themselves, reduced to the lowest depths of poverty by the sad misfortunes of late years, are required on all hands to make a re-adjustment of their rents, and this, too, at a period when their agricultural produce has to stand against the serious competition of foreign rivalry. The most gratifying circumstance connected with Ireland is, that political agitation has almost ceased. It is true that Mr. John O'Connell has made again some little advance towards reviving the days of Conciliation-hall; but his voice is as yet unheeded, although he strives to win favour by affecting to be the champion of the Irish clergy and the trial by jury. A politician's reputation once lost can rarely be recovered; and the mantle of the father has not descended upon the shoulders of the son. Several members of the Young and Old Ireland parties are again secretly in the field of politics, attempting once more to form a basis for some new confederation. We can scarcely anticipate that they

will be able to raise funds from any class in the present deplorable state of the country. A quarrel for the leadership will most likely break up the scheme, from which no good can by any possibility arise. Perhaps Mr. John O'Connell and his few friends only take this opportunity to bring themselves before the country lest they should be totally forgotten, and perhaps altogether overlooked at the next general election. Mr. John O'Connell has, however, arrived in Dublin, and is endeavouring to get up a demonstration at Conciliation-hall. Will the Irish tolerate this gentleman, who seems to be wholly unconscious how dull and prosaic his speeches and writings are? He is as great a bore as his father was lively and witty. But the hon. gentleman will not see this. The death of Mr. Callaghan has occasioned a vacancy for Cork, and already several candidates are in the field. Mr. Sergeant Murphy is amongst the number.

## TURKEY.

The latest accounts from Constantinople are of very great interest, as they announce the suspension of diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey, in consequence of the Sultan's persistence in his refusal to comply with the demand made by the Russian and Austrian embassies, for the delivery of the fugitives from Hungary, who have taken refuge in the Turkish dominions, and are now at Widdin. The following account of the transactions is given by the correspondent of the *London Times* at Constantinople:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 16.—The French steamer which ought to have left yesterday will not start till this evening. She was detained by the French Minister, General Aupick, that he might be able to send to his Government the final determination of the Porte with regard to the Polish and Hungarian refugees. Prince Radzivil, the Czar's aide-de-camp, does not return to his imperial master till to-morrow. He was to have left Constantinople to-day, but he delayed his departure in hopes that the Turkish Government would reconsider their determination not to gratify the Emperor Nicholas's thirst for vengeance upon the unhappy refugees. Prince Radzivil has not hesitated to say openly that it is the intention of the Czar to have every one of the Polish and Hungarian refugees now in Turkey hanged the instant they fall into his hands; and after this unblushing avowal he has the hardihood to insist upon the extradition of his intended victims. The whole Turkish nation protests against being made participants in such a murderous policy. The Grand Council with one voice have determined to resist the demands of Russia, and to defy her threats. The Sultan has approved of their resolution, and in this his Majesty is supported by the Sheik-ul-Islam, or chief of the religion, and the whole corps of Ulemas. The Sheik-ul-Islam said, that to give up these poor refugees would be a violation of one of the first principles of the Mussulman religion, which ordains that the followers of Mahomet shall give hospitality and protection to all who are in misfortune, without distinction of creed or country. In the interview which Prince Radzivil had with the Sultan, his Majesty did not disguise the indignation he felt at the demand of the Czar, and at the everbearing tone in which it was made. As to Austria, she has sunk into complete insignificance; her name is not even mentioned in the present negotiations. It is well for the Porte and for the honour of England, that we have such a representative here at present as Sir S. Canning. No ambassador has ever enjoyed such high personal consideration with the Sultan and his Government.—His name is identical with unflinching probity and a stern hatred of everything like injustice or cruelty. This, joined to his great reputation as an able diplomatist, has caused him to be appealed to not only by the Porte in the present difficult question, but also by those of his colleagues in the diplomatic body who share his indignation against the outrageous conduct of Russia. I know from good authority that the Sultan has quoted Sir Stratford Canning's words in support of the just and honourable position adopted by him and his Ministers in the question of extradition; and it certainly must give increased confidence to his Majesty and his advisers to know that their conduct meets with the warm approbation of certainly the most upright, if not the ablest, diplomatist in Europe.

September 17.—From the commencement of the present question the Turkish Government had refused to comply with the demands of the Emperor of Russia for the extradition of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. But the Porte wished to do so in the manner least calculated to produce any unnecessary irritation. This mode of proceeding did not coincide, it seems, with the instructions which M. de Titoff had received from the Czar, and he, therefore, in the afternoon of the 15th instant made known to the Porte, that if within thirty hours from the date of his note the Turkish Government did not give a decisive answer to the demands of the Emperor, he would suspend all diplomatic relations. The Russian Minister, at the same time, ordered Prince Radzivil to refuse the audience of leave which had been offered him by the Sultan. Late last night the Porte communicated to the Russian and Austrian embassies its final determination of rejecting the demand of the Emperor for the extradition of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. M. de Titoff has, in consequence, suspended relations with the Porte, and Prince Radzivil has taken his departure for St. Petersburg.

The following is the account given by the same correspondent, in a previous letter, of the manner in which the demand was made by the Emperor of Russia:—

September 12.—I mentioned in my former letter that an aide-de-camp of the Emperor Nicholas, the Prince Radzivil, had arrived here from Warsaw. The day of his arrival, he, in company with M. de Titoff, the Russian Minister, had an interview with the Grand Vizier. On the following day, Prince Radzivil had an audience of the Sultan, to whom he delivered an autograph letter from the Emperor, containing a demand that the Polish refugees now in Turkey should be given up, and recommending that the Hungarian refugees should be abandoned to the Austrians. This letter is written in very strong terms, and it is said that its tone has given great offence to the