

From the Bangor Courier.
CHOLERA IN BANGOR.

For the week ending Sunday, Sept. 9—7 P. M.
Mrs. McGinis; Paul McGan; Mrs. McGan, wife of Paul McGan.

Number of cases additional to yesterday's list reported after 12 o'clock, 5, making a total of 27 for Sept. 2.

Number of cases Sept. 3d, 16.

Number of persons received at Hospital, 10.

The following deaths by cholera have been reported at this office up to 9 o'clock P. M.

Number of cases admitted to the Hospital for the last 24 hours, 5.

Cases in private practice 7.

Deaths at Hospital 5.

Deaths in private practice 4.

Wm. Quinn, 3 yrs; Israel Douglass, of Harpswell; James Welch; Michael Whalen; Alexander McPhail; Owen Dunn; James McTeague; David K. Howard.

Number of cases in Hospital,

No. of cases out of Hospital, 9

No. of deaths in Hospital, 1

No. of deaths in city, 7

Mrs. Wm. Torsey, at Hospital; Mrs. Inman, at Almshouse; Michael O'Brien; Charles Widham, Jr.; Mrs. Maria Spellman; Robert Myrick; John McGilvery; Jameson Smith, of Newburg, at North Bangor.

Number of cases reported at the Marshal's Office for the last 24 hours ending at 7 o'clock Sept. 7th, 12.

Number of deaths 4.

Bridget Malony, aged 22 years; Albert Dunn, 2 years; Ann Jane Quinn, 2 years; James Cassidy, at Cholera Hospital.

Admitted at the Hospital, 1.

Number of cases returned at Marshal's Office for 24 hours ending Sept. 8th at 7 o'clock P. M. 17.

Number of deaths for 24 hours ending Sept. 8th at 7 P. M. 3.

Catherine Sullivan, aged 31 yrs; J. Quimby, child of Daniel Quimby, 4 yrs; John Regm.

Number of cases reported at Marshal's Office for 24 hours ending Sept. 9th at 7 o'clock P. M. 17.

Number of deaths reported for 24 hours ending Sept. 9 at 7 P. M. 13.

Michael Reardon—Mrs. Louisa S. Clifford—James Feeney—Margaret Feeney—Margaret Feeney, (daughter of James and Margaret Feeney)—Child of John Sullivan, aged 9 months—Capt. A. M. Sanford—Mrs. Hilton, wife of Madison Hilton—Honora Courtney—Mrs. Lawrence O'Brien. At Cholera Hospital—Jeremiah O'Neil—Mrs. Callaghan—Florence DeShay.

H. B. Farnham, Health Officer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

Sir.—Having been informed that the Legislature of this Province, are about to adopt measures to prohibit those illegal Orange processions, I fully concur with their views of it, if properly carried out. As they say, they tend to irritate and excite Roman Catholics to acts of outrage which always have a tendency to shorten their existence. Now sir, I would go farther than this; I would say, not only stop processions, but every thing else that might be the means of provoking them. Let us not stop the ball when we start it rolling, because the principle, if carried out, is good, and let us adopt the sentiment of the Apostle Paul, when he says, "if eating meat causes my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world stands"; now sir, if we wish to carry out the principle we must abolish the use of meat on all their days of abstaining from it, and thus far we can then say that the millennium has commenced on earth. And we also know that it irritates them to see Protestants walking through York Point; and in order to remove this obstacle, I heartily wish that the Legislature may take it into consideration to cut a street through Chipman's hill, for Protestants to walk through, so that they may avoid all means of provocation; and some say that they cannot eat the West India fruit, oranges, in consequence of the colour now to carry out the principle, let the importation of them be stopped, or else, if we do import them, let us have them painted green, and by doing so we will show to our brethren that we wish to create an union with them, and by these means a great deal of labour will be diffused to them and it will be a stimulus for a larger importation of Roman Catholics next year.

TIMOTHY FEARNOT.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

[From Willmer & Smith's European Times, September 1st.]

THE HARVEST.

During the last week the weather has been magnificent for harvest operations. The day and night of Wednesday were perhaps as warm as at any of the hottest periods during the summer. No doubt there have been partial showers in many parts of the country, but throughout the country generally nothing could exceed the favourable weather which has prevailed. From the southern counties the wheat is reported as having been housed in splendid condition; in Sussex the grain sheds wonderfully. In Wiltshire the yield will be beyond an average. In Norfolk and Essex the prospects are equally satisfactory. In the northern counties, where the harvesting is now going on rapidly, the tone of the reports bespeaks future abundance. In fact, this week, which may be considered the critical week of the whole harvest, has proved so favourable, that where some little apprehension existed, it has been entirely dissipated, and we have no doubt the yield throughout England and Scotland will be greater than it has been for some years. A continuance of the present weather for ten or fifteen days longer, and Scotland will re-echo the cheerful

tone put forth in the south and middle of the kingdom, and the operations throughout the country generally will be successfully completed.

IRELAND.

The last week has been a critical period for the prospects of Ireland, and we rejoice to say the uninterrupted fine weather has not only enabled the farmers to proceed in the most active manner in getting in the harvest, but the genial warmth generally prevailing has almost completely counteracted those fearful indications of the potato disease to which we alluded in our last as having once again made their appearance. In one or more counties the most undoubted proof has been adduced of potatoes brought to market having been more than half rotten. But equally satisfactory evidence is adduced that in a great extent of country, where the haulm has been decayed, the tubers are perfectly safe and sound; and as the breadth of potatoes sown, instead of being less, is greater than even that of 1848, the largest ever known, we may repeat with increased confidence our report of last week, and announce that a sufficiency, or, certainly, near a sufficiency of food will be secured for the people of Ireland without the necessity of having recourse to large importations.

CONTINENTAL.

We have very little to add to the untoward news, communicated in our last, of the unconditional surrender of the whole Hungarian forces under the new Dictator Georgey. The fact has been confirmed in a variety of modes, but we seek in vain for any satisfactory explanation of the events which led to the final catastrophe. It seems, however, that Comorn has not yet fallen, and, to our uninstructed minds, if Georgey acted *bona fide* from a high sense of duty, and not from improper motives, General Klapka, who commands at Comorn, would have at once unhesitatingly surrendered that important fortress. The tone of the letter of Georgey to General Klapka is any thing but satisfactory. The visit of Prince Schwartzembourg to Warsaw, the suddenness of the surrender of Georgey, without, as far as we know, having beforehand any consultation with the commanders in the south, throws a mystery over the whole transaction which it is absolutely necessary to remove altogether before we are satisfied that some foul play has not been perpetrated. Beyond a report that Kossuth has been arrested on the confines of the Turkish dominions, together with several officers, we know little or nothing of what has passed at the seat of the late war during the past week. It is most inexplicable that the Austrian Government furnishes no authentic details of an event which is beyond a doubt decisive of the war. We learn with some satisfaction that the Russian Minister in Paris in a formal note has given an assurance to the French Government that the Emperor has no thought of territorial aggrandisement, but that he will retire his armies as soon as the Hungarians have laid down their arms. It is asserted that the Grand Duke Michael of Russia has died at Warsaw of apoplexy. The brave men of Hungary having been defeated or betrayed, it will naturally be expected that Venice could not hold out much longer. Accordingly we are told from Vienna that the city of Venice surrendered at discretion on the 23rd of August. It seems that at the last moment four delegates waited on the Austrian general and accepted all the conditions imposed upon them, but stipulating for a guarantee for the legislation of the paper money actually in circulation in Venice. This was refused, and the bombardment recommenced with such fury that the surrender of the city became unavoidable. The city of Peterwardein and all those bodies who are still in arms must now yield, and thus ends the melancholy history of the European rebellions of 1848 and 1849. The profound secrecy observed by the Court of Vienna respecting the recent important events quite precludes us from even speculating upon the probable results. If Russia is sincere in her declarations, and retires her forces without making any territorial acquisitions it will be most desirable for the peace of Europe; and we shall not fear then but that the Hungarians will find means, from the very necessities of the Austrian Emperor, to wring from him such concessions as shall preserve a due share of independence.

It is announced that General Oudinot was to leave Rome on the 21st of August, and that 40,000 men were to follow him to France. We have no authentic information respecting the secularisation of the Roman Government. Nevertheless we think we perceive a little more disposition on the part of the Pope to yield to his people. What the nature of the concessions may eventually be it is difficult to conjecture, but they are not likely to be of a very extensive character.

The Sardinian and Austrian quarrel being now settled Marshal Radetsky has granted an entire amnesty to all political prisoners; but the people of Milan do not relish even a kindness at his hands; so they insulted the soldiery, and made such manifestations of their displeasure that the bastinado was inflicted on the men in the public square, and on the women within the prison walls.

THE CARLETON SENTINEL,

AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

WOODSTOCK, SEPTEMBER 18, 1849.

In our last, we recorded the fact, that, after a noble struggle, characterised by acts of bravery and patriotism that will bear comparison with those of the Spartans of old, the Hungarians had at last been compelled to submit to the forces of Russia and Austria, and doubtless will now have a heavier yoke placed upon them than that which they have so long groaned under. Had the Poles displayed the same courage, and co-operated with the Hungarians, the result might have been different. But is England, who erst was

known as the friend of the oppressed, and the terror of tyrants, justified in having remained a passive spectator, while a Protestant nation struggled to be freed from an oppressor whose only show of authority consisted in brute force?—We think not. When Spain groaned under the dominion of Bonaparte, England spent her treasure, and thousands of her sons shed their blood and lost their lives to enable the oppressed to rid themselves of the Usurper—she could send a British Legion to continue Christina on the Throne of Spain, in opposition to the wishes of a large portion, if not a majority, of her subjects. But when Hungary strives to rid herself of her Popish Tyrants, Great Britain cannot interfere. She can enter into Diplomatic Relations with the Pope of Rome, and acknowledge Anti-Christ to be a temporal Prince, although the voice of every Protestant in the British nation cries out against the unhallowed scheme. But when the Italians, worn out by the tyranny of their ghostly rulers, make an effort for liberty, England cannot interfere, while the legions of France, whose acts have degraded her in the scale of nations, restore the tyrant to his Throne. Do not these things tell, in language too plain to be misunderstood, that the Rulers of Great Britain are willing to make every concession that Popery requires? that they are willing to aid her in establishing her supremacy? that they care little for the interests of Protestantism, and are willing slaves at the feet of the Mother of all Abominations, whose unholy work they are prepared to perform, and whose impious faith they are willing to exalt over the ruins of that which was once secured with British blood? And can it be otherwise than that England's glory must depart from her, when confided to the safe keeping of those who appear to be tainted with the superstitions of Rome? Verily the Mystery of Iniquity rears its head in high places!

An individual, whose feelings of common honesty, if he possessed any, ought to prompt him to pursue a different course towards us, has taken a great deal of pains to disseminate the idea that the editorial department of this paper is not carried on by its avowed conductor. For ourselves we care little about the petty malice which dictates this movement, but as third parties are annoyed by these innuendoes, we beg to say that in no case has anything appeared in our columns as editorial matter, since the commencement of the second volume, which was not *bona fide* our own production, except the initial of the author was attached. In one or two instances, we have been favoured with assistance, when sickness, or an unusual amount of business, prevented our writing, or when we considered that we were not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to justify our commenting on it, and yet deemed it essential that some remarks should be made; but, as we before stated, when a friend has kindly devoted a portion of his time to the enlightenment of our readers, his initial has always been attached to the pieces he has written for us; and this at our request, as we have no desire to claim the credit due to the talents of another. We trust that this explanation will set the matter at rest, and that those who have been so anxious to injure us, will devote their abilities to some more profitable business, and leave us to pursue the even tenor of our way.

THE HARVEST.—From all parts of the County, we still hear the most pleasing accounts of the harvest. Wheat is said to be the best crop that has been known for some years past; the Black Sea wheat, a large quantity of which was sown, has proved an excellent crop. Potatoes yield well, and are free from rust. Individuals competent to judge assure us that, including Oats, sufficient breadstuff has been raised for two years' consumption.

The following production is from the pen of a gentleman who officiates in the capacity of a Priest, in St. John; the article appeared in the *Liberator* of the 1st November, 1845. We are sometimes accused of a desire to colour matters too highly, when speaking of the power exercised by the Romish Priests over their flocks, but when it is seen what powers are here claimed for them by one of themselves we think our readers will exonerate us from the charge of exaggeration; for if the Priestly dignity is so great, that even Deity is subservient to it, as this writer blasphemously asserts, then assuredly those, who recognise the Priest as their spiritual guide, must yield to his superior wisdom even in temporal affairs; and hence the blind zeal with which the devotee of the Romish religion strives to carry out his mandates:—

THE DIGNITY OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

(Continued from our last.)

Moreover, the Priest, in offering up the Divine mysteries, offers to God a tribute of acknowledgement worthy of His infinite goodness, on account of all the graces he has ever conferred, even on the blessed in Heaven, and this tribute worthy of Him all the blessed in Heaven, united, could not offer him; and hence the dignity of the Priesthood is above all other dignities, even those of Heaven.—Besides, the Priest is an ambassador sent by the entire world as an intercessor with God to obtain favours and graces for all creatures. *Per universum orbem legatus intercedit*