

the readiest and most unprepared victims. Perhaps in the existing distress, the only alleviating measures which should be applied are those which will produce calmness of mind and unclouded judgment to enable us better to cope with the emergency. At any rate, violent expedients must be avoided. Neither an expansion of the currency nor a return to the old protective duties would be fit remedies for a restoration of our financial and commercial condition. The measures proposed to be adopted by the operative spinners of Lancashire, still further to lessen the consumption of cotton and the production of goods, indicate but too plainly the only effectual course by which a return to a healthful state can be accomplished. A special delegate meeting of the operative spinners was held at Manchester, on the 29th ultimo, and a series of resolutions agreed to, setting forth in respectful and forcible language the long prevailing distress, which is ascribed to the high price of the raw material, the dearness of food, aggravated by an unprecedented demand for money for railway extensions, and a consequent crippling of commercial credit. The meeting declare that they apprehend, on account of the continued disproportion between the price of goods and cotton, and the stoppage of mills, that severe pressure will still have to be endured both by capitalists and his work people. They accordingly voluntarily suggest, that to mitigate the evils yet threatened, that they should suspend operations in all the cotton mills for a few weeks during the present mild season, when other employment may be obtained, in order to avoid the greater calamity and the privations which must result if thrown out of employment during the ensuing winter. The operatives have forwarded their resolutions to several influential public men, assuring them that no efforts shall be wanting to bring about a satisfactory result, in a manner respectful to their employers. The course thus suggested is a most painful alternative; but no doubt can be entertained but that it is the least objectionable of a choice of evils. We sincerely trust that the duration of the present distress will not be protracted. The melancholy catalogue of failures during the present month, collected from the best sources which we give in another part of our paper, is truly startling. It is computed that the actual liabilities of the firms stopped payment exceeds five millions sterling; and taking into consideration the large amount of losses incurred by those numerous staple and wealthy houses which have stood their ground, the total amount of losses must be enormous. The failure of the house of Messrs. W. R. Robinson & Co. created considerable excitement, not on account of the amount of their liabilities, which do not exceed £140,000, but because the head of the firm, Mr. Robinson, was governor of the bank of England and Chairman of the Russian company. Six governors of the Bank of England having stopped payment of the nine who have occupied the chair during the last 13 years, the occurrence has aimed a heavy blow against the management of that establishment. Very pointed remarks have been made by our London contemporaries against the unfitness of Mr. Robinson for an office requiring enlarged experience, great capacity, and personal importance, but we forbear to repeat them; however we concur entirely in their correctness. Mr. Robinson's chief business was in the Norway and Baltic trade, and the success of the house in corn transactions last year has led to the present catastrophe. Another house, better known on the continent, created no less excitement by its suspension—Messrs. Castelain, Sons, & Co., the chief of which was Belgian Consul in London, had extensive connections in Germany and Flanders, and a considerable banking business with America. Having lost £25,000 by the failure of Fraser & Co., Antwerp, German depositors in the bank grew alarmed, and drew for their funds at sight, and the house being under other acceptances, deemed it prudent to stop payment, so that their property should be rateably divided amongst their American and European creditors.

By a semi-official statement published of the affairs of Lesley Alexander & Co., their estate, which was expected to divide twenty shillings in the pound, will not realise more than eight shillings. The acceptance of the American drafts on Messrs. Overend, Gurney, & Co., after remaining so many days in suspense, has relieved the mercantile world from a load of anxiety.

It is impossible to regard the events now in progress in the south of Europe without some feeling of apprehension for the results. Greece is in open rebellion against the Government of Coletti, the wretched tool of France, and the policy so long pursued by Mr. Guizot, to render French influence predominant in Greece will end, probably, in the overthrow of Mr. Coletti, and may not stop short of getting rid of the present incapable Sovereign. In Switzerland we perceive no immediate solution of the rancorous dispute now raging amongst her distracted population. The Sonderbund, or Catholic League, is ready to fall upon the Federal Councils, and so great is the excitement that we expect each day that the parties will come to blows. The joint influence of the Allied Powers to compose this intestine quarrel, seems hopeless, France having, according to all appearances, truckled to Austria in this affair, with a view to conciliate the favourable disposition of that power towards Louis Philippe's insane schemes after Spanish dominion. But it is in Italy where the flames seem most ready to burst forth. The Austrians having, in violation of the treaty of Vienna, continued to occupy by their troops the city as well as the citadel of Ferrara, the out-

ports put forth incessantly of their evacuation of the town being false rumours, merely to gain time, and cover their ultimate designs; The pope has ordered the arming of the civic guard, and has despatched an artillery officer to France to purchase 10,000 muskets. In the meantime, a report has been circulated at Paris which has caused great excitement. It is said that the British Government, having ascertained that an understanding exists between France and Austria, has ordered the English Fleet to proceed to Apcon and land a couple of regiments drawn from the Ionian Islands. This step is, indeed, just the sort of brilliant exploit which Lord Palmerston would glory to achieve. France, after the example of her occupation of Ancona just subsequent to Louis Philippe's accession to the throne, could not raise a word of objection, and the liberal party, indeed the whole body of the people throughout France, would envy this glorious act on the part of England, whilst they could not refuse to applaud it. The disappearance of our fleet from the coast of Portugal, whence it proceeded to the Mediterranean, would thus be satisfactorily accounted for. A demonstration on the part of England would doubtless put an end at once to the Austrian encroachments, effectually support the Pope, and give France an opportunity of retracing the insidious policy she seems disposed to adopt.

The King of Prussia has proceeded on a visit to Italy. The sympathy displayed by the Germans in the Italian and Swiss disputes, which they think will eventually conduce to religious freedom in Germany, most naturally render it an affair of deep interest to King Frederick William that the cause of civil and religious liberty should not be crushed in Italy. The King of Sardinia has, it is said, taken the same view as England respecting the encroachments of Austria, and has, together with the Prince of Wirtemberg, Bavaria, and Baden, joined in an alliance with Great Britain to resist Austrian aggression.

The prison of the Luxembourg, but recently occupied by a peer of France convicted of bribery, has just now been rendered further memorable by containing within its limits the degraded person of a foul and dastardly murderer—a duke of France. Overwhelmed with his own guilt, this wretch, either clandestinely or by connivance of the authorities, secreted and swallowed a quantity of arsenic a few days after his arrest, and by these means contrived to rob the guillotine of its due. The murder of the duchess, and the equivocal circumstances attending the duke's death, have created a violent ferment throughout France. The press, with almost one voice, denounces the present corrupt Government as the origin of these social crimes. They commenced in corruption and ended in guilt. It is scarcely surprising that the rapid march from crime of ingenuity to those of violence should escape observation. But however they are to be lamented, we think the Government will but aggravate this great national evil, if they attempt to add to the present excitement by a vindictive crusade against the public press. We perceive that numerous prosecutions have been commenced against influential journals.

The eldest son of the late Duke of Praslin, only seventeen years of age, has committed suicide, overwhelmed with the disgrace fallen upon his family. M. Alfred Montesquieu son in law of General Peyron, one of the first families in France, has stabbed himself, in consequence of either gambling losses, or of having committed forgery, and, lastly, the Prince D'Eckmühl, son of the infamous Davoust, who has been deemed for some time insane, has stabbed his mistress, a woman whom he had brought from India. Being a peer of France, he has not been arrested, but he is said to be kept in close confinement by his friends. The effect of these sad events in Paris is indescribable.

The Queen's Visit to Scotland.—Our last number described the voyage of the royal squadron from the Isle of Wight, and its arrival in the Scottish waters, on the 16th ult. at Loch Ryan. Upon entering the Clyde the following day, the same demonstrations of popular affection and loyalty which had been exhibited throughout the royal progress, were shown by all ranks of the people. Her Majesty and the royal party after having visited Inverary Castle, the Western Isles, and the most remarkable spots on the lakes retired to Ardverikie Lodge, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, on the 21st ult. where her Majesty is enjoying the delights of privacy, and Prince Albert the pleasures of shooting, hunting, and deer-stalking. It is expected that the royal party will continue their stay in Scotland for three weeks longer.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

Since our last, two Overland Mails from India have arrived; the first with intelligence from Calcutta to the 2nd, and from Bombay to the 8th of July; and the second with dates from Calcutta to the 5th, from Bombay to the 19th July; and from Madras to the 20th. Those from China are not later than those which had previously reached us via Ceylon.

The Political news relative to the state of India is satisfactory. At Bombay the rains had been remarkable, forty-two inches had already fallen on the 3rd ult., that is more than half the ordinary average, and there were two months of the monsoon yet remaining.

Great apprehensions were felt respecting the fate of the Cleopatra steamer, which left Bombay on the 14th of April, bound for Singapore. She encountered the frightful hurricane of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of April, and had not since been heard of.

It seems to be the intention of the Governor

General to reduce the army in India to the extent by which £1,000,000 sterling per annum will be saved.

To the eastward of the Nizam's territory, in the Goomsoor country, the misunderstanding between the inhabitants still existed.

In Oude the disagreement between the king and his Wuzer continued.

Tranquility had not been restored in the states of the Nizam.

Sir Charles Napier wished to quit Scinde, in which case it was expected that Mr. Pringle, at present Commissioner of Rerum in the northern provinces, would succeed him with the rank of Commissioner.

An extra of the Columbo Times, Isle of Ceylon, of the 15th July, reports that a general rising of the Chinese against the British had taken place at Canton. This news was alleged to have been brought to Columbo by the Haddington steamer, which received it from the Captain of a vessel who had been dispatched to Calcutta for troops, to reinforce the garrison at Hong Kong. The want of details, and the generally suspicious import of this intelligence, require some more authentic statement before it can be believed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On the evening of the 27th ult. a small box, a species of infernal machine, was thrown on the pavement of the Boulevard Italien and having exploded, small pieces of paper with seditious inscriptions were scattered about. They were to the effect of urging incendiarism, until a partition of land and property was effected.

Some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited at Versailles in consequence of orders having been given by the authorities that the National Guard should not mount guard at the *Mairi* every day, but only on Sundays and Mondays. This measure being considered as part of a system upon which the Government has been silently acting for some time past to suppress the National Guard altogether, a great deal of excitement was the consequence.

SPAIN.—All the negotiations for bringing about a reconciliation between the Queen and her consort have failed. The King peremptorily refused to return to live with the Queen, at any rate until the expiration of four months, and this insulting condition, being wholly out of the question, all negotiation was at an end. The Pacheco administration is, therefore, defunct.

PORTUGAL.—We have intelligence from Lisbon to the 21st ult. The Allied Powers having, as we have already stated, sent in a "collective note" demanding the dismissal of the Cabral Ministry from power, an attempt was made to evade the conditions imposed, and the Queen avowed her resolution to maintain the advisers she had chosen, at all events pending a reference to England. A joint note was immediately sent in by the representatives of the Allied Powers, in which the dismissal of the Ministry was again respectfully demanded, concluding by intimating that the ambassadors would demand their passports, and cease their diplomatic functions, if refused. The Queen's resolution was then shaken; her Majesty yielded to the pressure of circumstances, and the Ministry resigned on the 13th ult.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss Diet came off the 27th, to a decision with respect to the federal officers who are connected by service with the Sonderbund. Twelve states and two half states voted for the preposition of the Directory for striking out of the lists of the federal staff, all the officers of whatever rank who may hold service under the Sonderbund, and eight states and two half states voted against it. The debate which preceded the vote was very animated. The warlike preparations on both sides of the quarrel are still carried on with great activity, and it is believed that Austria has openly declared in favor of the Catholic party.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 18th ult. mention the defeat of the Albanian insurgents at Berat by the troops of the Sultan, on the 23th of July. Cases of cholera had manifested themselves at Khars and Taganrog.

ALGERIA.—Abd-el-Kader encamped on the 15th ult. before the Spanish fort of Melilla, on the coast of Morocco, and had an interview with the governor, whom he treated with great politeness. It is said that Abd-el-Kader has solicited the Queen of Spain to meditate with the Court of France for a peace.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Papers of the 18th June state that the head quarters had been established at Graham's Town, where the Governor and the Lieut-General had arrived, and intended to remain some time. By a general order the officers and privates of the 27th, 90th, and 1st battalion 91st regiments whose term of service had expired, had been offered allotments of land on condition of their doing military service in cases of emergency.

By letters from the Cape to the 30th June, intelligence from Kaffirland has been received, which is very unsatisfactory respecting the state of the colony. A sharp affair took place between the British forces and the Caffre tribe under Sandilla on the 15th of June, which gave the latter the advantage, in consequence of its unmerciful strength. The loss of the Caffres, however, was no doubt very considerable, while that sustained by our arms was comparatively insignificant, though we deeply regret to announce that Lieutenant Russell (said to be of the family of our noble Premier) was mortally wounded, he having died on the 17th.

AUSTRIA.—A communication "from the Italian Frontier," in the *Mannheim Journal*, states that in reply to a formal protest from Lord Palmerston in name of his Government,

against Austrian intervention in the internal affairs of the states of the Church, the Austrian cabinet has declared its determination not to interfere, "except in the last extremity, i. e. if the movement in the states of the church threaten to compromise the tranquillity of its own provinces." In such a case, it is added, "nothing shall prevent Austria to exercise its incontestable right."

A similar declaration is said to have been addressed to the French and Roman Cabinets; and instructions given to Prince Radetzky, in certain specified circumstances, to enter the Papal territories with 20,000 men. The police is even more than usually active in Lombardy. The Austrian troops, which by the previous accounts had taken possession of the city of Ferrara, have since, it is said, evacuated the town and retired into the citadel, which by one of the clauses of the treaty of Vienna, they are authorised to occupy. Great excitement prevails throughout Italy.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—From South Australia we receive favourable reports of progress both in mining and agricultural operations. The great complaint is want of hands, and a petition was about to be forwarded to the colonial office to assist in inducing emigration. An association has been formed in the colony to oppose grants of land for ecclesiastical purposes, the colonists being decidedly averse to what they term the fatal principle of an alliance between Church and State.

The Steamship Great Britain has been at length released from her perilous situation in Dundrum Bay, and conveyed to Liverpool, and it is stated that she is very little injured. The papers give a long and interesting account of her removal, which we shall copy next week.

The Aberdeen papers report the loss of the ship Canton, of Hull, on the rocks at Far-out-head, in Durness. She had 300 passengers on board, all of whom were lost.

P. E. ISLAND.—The crops generally, are reported as being indifferent.—Potatoes are almost universally touched with the disease.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Typhus fever has disappeared in St. John's. The hospitals have been closed. Owing to a partial failure in the fisheries and the potato crop, the inhabitants of several districts are suffering severely from destitution.

UNITED STATES.—The papers give frightful accounts of the ravages of the Yellow Fever in New Orleans. The *Picayune* of the 5th inst. says:—

The past week has been the most fatal week of the epidemic. The interments during that time in the cemeteries of the city were 533, of which 427 were of yellow fever; the corresponding numbers of the previous week were 442 and 311. Add the interments at the Lafayette, 43 cases, and we have total of interments for this city for one week of 576—being an average exceeding 82 each day. This awful mortality needs no commentary. A striking feature in the present epidemic, and one which deepens its horrors, is, that persons are not unfrequently attacked who, in consequence of a protracted residence of six, eight or ten years, had acquired a lauded immunity from the fever. The city indeed presents a sad and gloomy aspect.—The streets are almost solitudes, business is nearly entirely suspended, and people meet to converse on scarcely any other topic than the visitation of the epidemic.

ST. JOHN QUARANTINE.—The Emigrant Agent at this port publishes a report, dated on the 18th inst., from which we take the following extract:—

The whole amount of passengers landed at this Port the present season, up to this date, is 14179.

During the past week 177 emigrants have been discharged from Partridge Island, and 273 received. The number upon the Island last evening was 815, of whom three-fourths are labouring under fever, dysentery, and small pox.

There have been 35 cases on the Island from the 10th to the 17th inst.

ST. JOHN.—The Courier of Saturday last states that—"the proceedings at the inquest on the late Mr Briggs were closed yesterday, when the jury, after having sat for nearly a fortnight, and examined between 40 and 50 witnesses, brought in a verdict of Wilful Murder against Denis McGovern, the person who was taken into custody on the day after the murder. He is stated to be a married man and a pedlar."

The same paper informs us, that the Hon. R. L. Hazen has proceeded to Montreal, for the purpose of meeting other gentlemen from the Colonies, who are summoned to confer with the Governor General on the subject of the proposed alterations in the Post Office department in the Colonies. The Attorney General of Nova Scotia, we perceive, has taken his departure for Boston in the last mail steamer, and it is surmised he is gone on the same mission.

[For further news received by yesterday's mail, see page 399.]