United States News.

St. John New-Brunswick, Sept. 5 Steam, Pigeons and Lightning.-No finer illustration of the wonderful effects of enterprise in making use of the resources furnished by nature and art, was ever seen, then in the reception of the Britania's news in this city on Saturdey last. A summary of the news was prepared in the steamer, by a person who went to Halitax for the purpose. This was placed upon the necks of carrier pigeons, which were liberated when seventy or eighty miles from Boston. They reached Boston between 9 and 10 on Saturday, and the news was immediately transmitted to Philadelphia. It was given to the public of this city in an extra Bulletin, at 1 o'clock, P. M, two hours be-fore it was published in New York, andmore than an hour before the Brittania arrived at her wharf in Boston .- Philadelphia Bulletin.

Gen. Lane has accepted the appointment of Governor of Oregon, and will take his departure for that distant territory of the United States within the next two weeks with Mr. Pitchett, the newly appointed Secretary of the Territory.

The celebrated temple of the Mormon at Nauvoo has been sold for a Protestant col-

A gentleman at Cincinnati offers \$2,000 for the purchase of a portion of the African coest outside of the present limits of Liberia. He intends to offer the territory to the coloured people of Ohio, Indianna, and Illinois, for them to establish a new state, in connection with the Republic of Liberia. The purchase of the N. W. of Liberia would embrace the darkest dens of the slave trade, and forever banish it from that region.

HAYTI.

SERIOUS MASSACRE.

It is with regret we have to mention a re newal of atrocities in hayti. Since our last publication, four vessels have arrived, each bringing dismal tidings, and as many relugees from the scene of blood are fortunate enough to make their escape. It is said that the president was taking a tour throughout the Is-land, and that instead of exercising his author rity to stay the enormous crimes which were being committed, he was using it to cause an increase of them. He had sent to the country parts, and mustered the largest possible number of the reckless and worthless portion of the black population to oppose all persons of colour.

The largest arrival of refugees is that of yesterday in the Napoleon, from L'Ans de Nord. They all confirm the accounts which have been brought by the other vessels, that the greatest atrocities have been committed, and that a number of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of the island have been cruelly murdered—that not only does the Pre-sident sanction and assist in the perpetration of the most wicked crimes, but that he eadeavictims of this barbarity, from leaving the island—those who do escape, to use the words of the unhappy people who arrived yesterday, do so with the knife at their throat. One of the vessels which has arrived here was fired

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Mail Steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening last being 11 days on her passage. Our papers are to the 26th August.

The failure of the potato crop is reported to be alarmingly great in Britain and Ireland, but some of the papers doubt that it is as extensive as roported, and think that the alarm is created by designing persons, who wish to make money by speculation in the corn market. the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer it appears that there is a defi-ciency of £2,100,000, which he proposed to borrow.

One of the principal items of intelligene received by the arrival of the Hibernia, is the distressing account of the total destruction of the Boston packet ship Ocean Monarch, by fire, and the loss of one hundred and fifty lives. The ship left the Mersey on the 24th ult, and was discovered to be on fire when off the Ormstead. When the discovery was made, it appears that consternation siezed the passengers, and a frightful scene of confusion ensued, so that in general, the captain's orders were not heard, and consequently not obeyed. The flames spread with fearful violence and rapidity, and ere any of the boats were launch ed, many of the female pessengers clasped their infants in their arms, and to avoid death by fire, leaped into the sea and perished in the waters, and many of their distracted husbands Only two of the ship's boats were got afloat, though many other moveables were thrown overboard, by means of which a The captain, it is stated remained on board till he was almost enveloped in the flames, and at last jumped overboarand clung to a plank. Boats from other vessels which were near, and had come to the rescue, picked up the few survivors, Captain Mardock among the number.

The statements of the origin of the fire are

various and contradictory, so that it is involved in doubt. There was a valuable cargo on

It is reported in the London Journal; that Ministers intend asking of Parliament another grant of 4 or £5,000,000 to purchase corn for the starving population of Ireland.

Willmer & Smith's European Times gives a very unfavourable account of the weather: it

Never at any previous period can we remember that such general attention has been directed to the prevailing temperature and weather as at the present moment. During the last week the harvest operations have still been retarded in a great many places by the continued rains, and the low state of the temperature for the present season has; especially in the north, prevented the grain from ripening. In some fortunate districts there has been scarcely a shower; but in our own neighborhood we have been visited with a very heavy storm which lasted the whole of Monday last; and even since that time the weather has been unsettled. In the southern counties during the early part of the week there were incessant showers with intervals of sunshine. Occasionally the rain fell in torrrents.

These alterations of heat, cold and rain, cannot but prove highly injurious to the harvest. They have been the general character of the weather during the last fortnight; and we cannot shut our eyes to the serious consequences which must ensue It will be seen in our market advices, that a rise in the value of grain has already taken place; but the advances is not commensurate with the probable requirements of the United Kingdom. Speculation is at a very low ebb; and the loss-es incurred in the corn trade during the last two years adequately account for the general disinclination to re-embark in similar mercan-tile adventures. However, it cannot be doubted we think, that the damage to the crep of potatoes in Ireland is most extensive and alarming, and that a very large importation of breadstuffs will be required.

The same paper has the following remarks on commercial affairs.

All departments of trade and commerce have been in a very unsatisfactory position during the past week. The uncertainty which prevails respecting the harvest and the extent of the potato disease has acted most injuriously upon the markets for foreign and colonial produce; although holders have been anxious to realise, still from the causes above noted; buyers have manifested unusual caution in their operations, although tempted by lower

The events in France are proceeding silent-The events in France are proceeding silently and and almost imperceptibly towards some violent catastrophe, which will test the strength of the present order of Government. All Europe has been amazed at the disclosures which have been made by the publication of the report of the late insurrections. Never in the history of the world has such a mass of folly, crime, secret villainy and open violence, infatuation and reckless daring been presented to the world. It is quite impossible presented to the world. It is quite impossible from the vast prolixity of the report, which occapies three huge volumes, to give our readers anything like a summary of the contents; we must limit ourselves to describing the effects which the perusal has produced in our minds. MM. Arago, Cavaiguae, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Caussidiere, Marrast, and all the chief actors in the revolution, have saveral. the chief actors in the revolution, have severally been examined; and it is plain, from the current testimony of almost all, that the revolation was effected by a combination of the lowest of the people, chiefly connected with the National and Reforme newspapers. The money raised by loans and taxes has been squandered among the vilest of mankind, for squandered among the vilest of mankind, for the double purpose of creating terror and alarm in Paris whenever a political point was to be carried, and for the still more mischievous purpose of propagandism in foreign parts. The evidence given is loose, vague and desultory. Each witness represens a principle. You see the purest principles of Republicanism and order in Arago, Marie, and one or two others. Lamartine figures like a weak, double-faced, half-cracked poet, who would be a politician, whilst he is the dupe of those around him, and of his own vaniy.

Caussidiere, who before the revolution was

Caussidiere, who before the revolution was a hunger on at a low pewspaper office, and occasionally employed to collect orders in the provinces, formed the plan of making himself President of France, and he was not far from not far li success. No wonder the first thing they did was to vote for the abolition of capital pnnish-

ment for political offences. We must not say therefore what panishment Caussidiere deserves; but it tequires no sagacity to perceive that if he an Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin escapes conviction of treason, we will not say against royalty, but against the Republic, then all government in France is a downright farce. One witness, named Chena, a police agent of the vilest character, in the pay of Caussidiere, reveals all the proceedings of the conspirators before and after February; and a more hardened, thorough-faced villain has not appeared since the days of Robespierre. He proves clearly the collision between Ledru Rollin, Lamertine, Lonis Blanc, Caussidiere, with Raspail, Sobrier, and the Red Rebublicans. The evidence of Cavaignac leaves a painful impression. He is openly charged with leaving Paris defenceless by the insufficiency of troops, and his explanations are not satisfactory. Ledra Rollin, if the evidence is to be believed, has taken care of the future, and has contrived remit about £14,000 sterling, to London, for investment in the funds. The Commissaries which he sent to the provinces, quite equalled in

their character the infamous agents of the Convention. There were amongst them li-berated convicts, tailors, shoemakers, all of the worst kind, It is wholly out of our power even to form a conjecture of what may be the result of these most extraordinary documents.

They have now been published some days, and Paris has become agitated in precisely the same mode, and has been the scene of similar emeutes to those which preceded the April, May, and June demonstrations. It is said that Cavaignac will endeavour to 'cushion' the whole matter. But the re-action against the Republic is now becoming so general, especially in the provinces, that we doubt whether he will be able to effect his object. Four Socialist newspapers have been suppressed by a public decree. The most extensive military arrangements are continually in force to suppress any disorders in Paris; the Guarde Mobile in large detachments parade the city, and rumours are industriously circulaten that the Red Republicans and the Legitimists have coalesced, with a view to bring about a counter-revolution. Af er the disclosures made by the Insurrectionary Report, we could hardly think such rumours could be believed by any one, since therein it is proved that the funds of the Provisional Government were actively employed to circulate mischivous reports, in order to create alarm. But the fact is, a large body of men, more or less implicated in the late insurrection, see their friends transported to the hulks.

Whilst these domestic troubles have been brewing in Paris, General Cavaignac has had the wisdom to perceive that a propagandist war in Italy would leave the capital undefend ed, in consequence of the inevnable abstrac tion of troops. Accordingly a mediation has been undertaken with a view to compose the Italian quarrel, and unless Austria should start unexpected difficulties, we are still sanguine of successful result.

Our latest news from Paris describes the general slarm which prevails that a legitimist outbreak is at hand. The cause of royalty is outbreak is at hand. The cause of roysity is gaining ground in many departments, whilst at Avignon Socialist processions are taking place, with cries of "Vive Barbes!" "Vive Blanqui!" "Vive Robespierre!" We still have our doubts respecting the character of the threatend outbreak; we deem it far more the threatend outbreak; we deem it far more probable that the agents of the Government, or the parties in the National Assembly circulate these reports for their own political

Pending the issue of the negociations for the pacification of Italy, our continental news is less pregnant with incidents than usual. Our latest news from Flensbourg and Kiel is to the 18th and 19th instant A fresh armistice is generally looked for. The federal forces in the Duchies continue however still to increase in spite of these reports. The terms alleged to be the basis of of a new armistice, as given in the German papers, would not be acceded to by Denmark; we therefore, trust that the influence of higher powers will be called into action to render substantial justice between the parties, and pring about an adjust-

In Germany, the festivities at Cologne bave brought the Vicar-General of the Empire and the King of Prussia upon the scene together; but no perceptible poiltical results have flowed from their communication. All is calin and apparent trimmisg to catch the breeze of popularity, but the real aim and objects of the great leaders are still but in the perspec-

The Emperor of Austria has returned to

We are afraid that another insurrection has We are afraid that abother insurrection has broken out at Warsaw, and on the Russian frontiers. The outbreek was said to have been put down after a conflict of five hours duration. Some accounts state that wast numbers of the insurgents have been transported to Siberia without trial. The Emperor of Rūssia seems disposed to recognise the new Republic of France, and has consented to receive a diplomarist from General Cavaignac. Count Leftot has left Paris for St Petersburgh as the envoy of the Republic. In Hupgary and envoy of the Republic. envoy of the Republic. In Hungary and Croatia extensive armaments seem to be goorderia extensive armaments seem to be go-ting on for the purpose of civil war; but the accounts are so wilfully falsified, that it is quite impossible to give any authentic state-ment of what is passing in the Austrian outlying provinces.

In Italy all is still in confusion and alarm to Genoese, as we expected, seem resolved have a airungle for their independence, and to shake off the yoke of Charles Albert The city, which is very strong, is being pla-ced in a formidable state of defence, and the people are destroying the two celebrated forts which menace the town. In a month they will be raised to the ground. The Austrians The Austrians have possession of Bergamo, Brescia and Co-Milan has been respected by the Aus-Garibaldi, the Italian general, has retired into Switzerland, after some tempt to cope with a body of Austrians. vain at. Venice all is confusion. The people has again named Manini President of the Repubiic, and have compelled the royal commission to resign Malghers was attacked on the 11th, and the Austrians compelled to retire. As a matter of course all these troubles will put a stop to if the main question of Lombardy is satisfactorily, or at least, peace ably settled. But even across the Adriatic, at Trieste, there is a great dread of the Croatians marching upon the the town to vindicate their rights against the Hungarians. their rights against the trougarians. Rome continues in a state of great excitement. The advance of General Welden into the Papal States has increased the previous breach which existed between the Pope and his subjects, and

great distrust prevails. General Welden has now completely withdrawn his troops, and has written to Vienna a long despatch, in which he completely justifies the steps he took upon military grounds. Radetsky seems securing his position in Milan. At Naples there seems to be no longer any apprehension of English interference with the expedition against Sicily. The King has proposed under the alternative of bombarding Messina and Palmermo, that his son shall be named King of : icily, independent of Naples; the constitution of 1812, as modified by the Sicilians, to be adopted; and offensive and defensive alliance; and a liberal treaty of commerce, and as visit. and a liberal treaty of commerce and navigation. In the meantime the most vigorous preparations are in progress for the invasion of the island. The English squadron was still at Castellamare.

We learn from Spain that General Bravo was liberated at Cadiz on the 11th instant, upon condition of his quiting Spain immedate. The desultory warlare still continues in Catalonia, Navarre, and in the Basque pro-

The excitement in Ireland has settled down into a half sullen, anxious, and most unsatisfactory state. The Queen's troops retain possession of all the important points in the south with the certainty that during the whole of the approaching winter the most rigorous miliand police regulations will be enforced, and that any attempt atf organising clubs, or thwarting the endeavours of the Executive to maintain tranquility, will be instantly repres-sed. The trial of Mr. John Martin has ter-minated in his conviction, and a sentence of transportation for transportation for ten years. A writ or error has been submitted to the Attorney-General. The future fate of Mr Doheny is still in the bas lance. The Government having failed to prolance. The Government having failed to procure his conviction on his first trial, owing 10 the disagreement of the jury, was not more successful on a second attempt. Notwithstanding additional evidence was adduced, there was a greater disagreement amongs the jury than helore and per superficients. jury than before, and the jury was again permitted to separate without returning a verdict. Mr Doheny was remanded to prison, such bail allowed to be received for his colargement. These momentary triumphs tend, however, to aggravate the prevailing mischief. Almost all the London journals, supported by powerful men in Parliament, are calling upon the government to establish courte-martial in order that the great palladium of literty,
trial by jury,' may not be endurgered by
such a course as some individual jury men have
adopted. It is said that the Government will
make some at the great palladium. make some other attempts, in due course of civil proceedings, to prosecure the prisoners who have made themselves amenable to the law but if they are if they are decated, they will adopt other more severe measures. Considering the critical state of affairs in Ireland, threatened as she is with all the children in the critical state of affairs in Ireland, threatened as she is with all the control of the contr is with all the horrors of another frightiol dearth, surely he cannot be a sincere fright to Irish liberty who, at such a moment, would wish to alienate the good feelings of the vast majority of the English aponds.

majority of the English people.

The accounts from all parts of Ireland respecting the points crop fill us with the deep pecting the points crop fill us with the deep eet alarm and apprehension. In the southers counties the disease has exhibited itself in the most unmistakable form in almost every lomost unmistakable form in almost every lo-cality. Ill fated Skibbereen seems threatened with fresh calatnities, the destruction in that quarter being most extensive. It is of course premature to assert that the crop of polators broughout Ivale. throughout Ireland irrevocably lost; ine di weather may retrieve an immanae portion of the crop now in jeopardy. Nevertheless all the accounts which have reached us freeland, including not only the southern divisions of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, but extending also into Ulster, as far as Mosaghan, Armsgh, and even to Antim, attest the universatility of the danger. It is generally admitted, however that a greater breadth in admitted, however that a greater breach of potatoes have been planted this season than previous years which may materially affect he result. Nevertheless, it is feared that the destruction will be of an extensive and alarming character. Runtours are already affoat, which however we consider onthe premature, that Go however we consider quite premature, that Government will not allow Parliament to separate without taking an extensive vote of create without taking an extensive vote of create. It, in order to meet any emergency which may arise. Under any enterpretances the subject is arise. Under any circumstances the subject is one which must give rise to the most settors reflections and forebodings; and whatever may be the issue, a cordial union between the people of both countries seems the only means whether any many reserves the only means the provention of the countries seems the only means whether any many reserves the only means the countries are the contribution of the countries seems the only means the countries are the contribution of whereby any practical, comprehensive effort can be made to mitigate the awill calamity impending. Most rejoiced shall we be it are able in our recovered shall we be it. able in our next number, to hold out a prospect of a more cheering description. latest advices from Ireland describe the of the labouring classes as most deplorable.
Wages are unprecedently low at this season when the pennis when the people are generally employed, and the weather in a country the weather in a country to the weather in a the weather in many parts of the country very unsettled. A number of arrests less been made since the publication of our large publication of our large publication of our large publication of covernment of the publication of covernment of the publication of covernment of the publication of the pub number. The attention of Government is carnestly directed towards Ireland, and Lord I. Russel said on Wednesday evening that he should call Parties should call Parliament together it the extent of the destitu ion erising from dearth should be so great as to require extraordinary mes.

The Times, of yesterday, states that Lord John Russell will start for Dublin in a day or two, " not to supersede, nor to control to to direct Lord Clarence, but no observe the to direct Lord Clarencon; but to observe state of that distracted island, to see its t stievances, to examine their causes, and to confer upon their remedies."

As we intimated last week, the Government baving become fully apprised of an organise scheme amongst the Chartist and Isish Confer