

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, than in the reception of the Britannia's news in this city on Saturday last.

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. Pichetti, the newly appointed Secretary of the Territory.

The celebrated temple of the Mormon at Nauvoo has been sold for a Protestant college.

A gentleman at Cincinnati offers \$2,000 for the purchase of a portion of the African coast outside of the present limits of Liberia. He intends to offer the territory to the coloured people of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for them to establish a new state in connection with the Republic of Liberia.

HAYTI.

SERIOUS MASSACRE.

It is with regret we have to mention a renewal of atrocities in hayti. Since our last publication, four vessels have arrived, each bringing dismal tidings, and as many refugees from the scene of blood are fortunate enough to make their escape.

The largest arrival of refugees is that of yesterday in the Napoleon, from L'Anse 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.

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 reported, and think that the alarm is created by designing persons, who wish to make money by speculation in the corn market.

One of the principal items of intelligence 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.

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 board.

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 says:

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.

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.

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 prices.

The events in France are proceeding silently 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 from the vast prolixity of the report, which occupies 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.

Caussidiere, who before the revolution was a hanger on at a low newspaper 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 success. No wonder the first thing they did was to vote for the abolition of capital punishment for political offences.

We must not say therefore what punishment Caussidiere deserves; but it requires 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 Chenu, 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, Lamartine, Louis Blanc, Caussidiere, with Raspail, Sobrier, and the Red Republicans. 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.

their character the infamous agents of the Convention. There were amongst them liberated 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 *Garde Mobile* in large detachments parade the city, and rumours are industriously circulated that the Red Republicans and the Legitimists have coalesced, with a view to bring about a counter-revolution. After 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 mischievous 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 undefended, in consequence of the inevitable abstraction 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 a successful result.

Our latest news from Paris describes the general alarm which prevails that a legitimist outbreak is at hand. The cause of royalty 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 threatened 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 ends.

Pending the issue of the negotiations for the pacification of Italy, our continental news is less pregnant with incidents than usual. Our latest news from Flensburg 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 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 bring about an adjustment.

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

The Emperor of Austria has returned to Vienna.

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

In Italy all is still in confusion and alarm. The Genoese, as we expected, seem resolved to have a struggle for their independence, and to shake off the yoke of Charles Albert. The city, which is very strong, is being placed 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 have possession of Bergamo, Brescia and Como. Milan has been respected by the Austrians. Garibaldi, the Italian general, has retired into Switzerland, after some vain attempt to cope with a body of Austrians. In Venice all is confusion. The people has again named Manini President of the Republic, and have compelled the royal commissioners to resign. Malghera was attacked on the 11th, and the Austrians compelled to retire. As a matter of course all these troubles will be put a stop to if the main question of Lombardy is satisfactorily, or at least, peaceably settled. But even across the Adriatic, at Trieste, there is a great dread of the Croats marching upon the town to vindicate their rights against the Hungarians. 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 Palermo, that his son shall be named King of Sicily, 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 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 Cadix on the 11th instant, upon condition of his quitting Spain immediately. The desultory warfare still continues in Catalonia, Navarre, and in the Basque provinces.

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 military and police regulations will be enforced, and that any attempt at organising clubs, or thwarting the endeavours of the Executive to maintain tranquillity, will be instantly repressed. The trial of Mr. John Martin has terminated in his conviction, and a sentence of transportation for ten years. A writ of error has been submitted to the Attorney-General. The future fate of Mr. Doherty is still in the balance. The Government having failed to procure his conviction on his first trial, owing to the disagreement of the jury, was not more successful on a second attempt. Notwithstanding additional evidence was adduced, there was a greater disagreement amongst the jury than before, and the jury was again permitted to separate without returning a verdict. Mr. Doherty was remanded to prison, and so bail allowed to be received for his enlargement. 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 *contre-martial* in order that the great palladium of liberty, 'trial by jury,' may not be endangered by such a course as some individual jurymen have adopted. It is said that the Government will make some other attempts, in due course of civil proceedings, to prosecute the prisoners who have made themselves amenable to the law; but if they are defeated, they will adopt other more severe measures. Considering the critical state of affairs in Ireland, threatened as she is with all the horrors of another frightful dearth, surely he cannot be a sincere friend to Irish liberty who, at such a moment, would wish to alienate the good feelings of the vast majority of the English people.

The accounts from all parts of Ireland respecting the potato crop fill us with the deepest alarm and apprehension. In the southern counties the disease has exhibited itself in the most unmistakable form in almost every locality. Ill-fated Skibbereen seems threatened with fresh calamities, the destruction in that quarter being most extensive. It is of course premature to assert that the crop of potatoes throughout Ireland irrevocably lost; fine dry weather may retrieve an immense portion of the crop now in jeopardy. Nevertheless all the accounts which have reached us from Ireland, including not only the southern divisions of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, but extending also into Ulster, as far as Monaghan, Armagh, and even to Antrim, attest the universality of the danger. It is generally admitted, however, that a greater breadth of potatoes have been planted this season than in previous years which may materially affect the result. Nevertheless, it is feared that the destruction will be of an extensive and alarming character. Rumours are already afloat, which however we consider quite premature, that Government will not allow Parliament to separate without taking an extensive vote of credit, in order to meet any emergency which may arise. Under any circumstances the subject is one which must give rise to the most serious reflections and forebodings; and whatever may be the issue, a cordial union between the people of both countries seems the only means whereby any practical, comprehensive efforts can be made to mitigate the awful calamity impending. Most rejoiced shall we be if we are able in our next number, to hold out a prospect of a more cheering description. Our latest advices from Ireland describe the state of the labouring classes as most deplorable. Wages are unprecedentedly low at this season when the people are generally employed, and the weather in many parts of the country very unsettled. A number of arrests have been made since the publication of our last number. The attention of Government is earnestly directed towards Ireland, and Lord J. Russell said on Wednesday evening that he should call Parliament together if the extent of the destitution arising from dearth should be so great as to require extraordinary measures to provide a remedy.

The Times, of yesterday, states that Lord John Russell will start for Dublin in a day or two, not to supersede, nor to control, nor to direct Lord Clarence; but to observe the state of that distracted island, to see its real grievances, to examine their causes, and to confer upon their remedies.

As we intimated last week, the Government having become fully apprised of an organised scheme amongst the Christ and Irish Confer-