

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, September 30.

A good deal of rain has fallen in various parts of England during the last week. Indeed, the weather has generally become unfavourable throughout the country. It may be hoped, however, that the harvest is now pretty well gathered in, even in remote parts of the country, and that a few days of rainy weather will not materially affect the general results, as far as the grain crops are concerned. There seems now but very little doubt entertained that the wheat crops are so far deficient that we shall require considerable supplies; but the abundant harvest on the continent, and the favourable reports from the United States, combine to keep the corn market without any great fluctuation; and the comparative inactivity which prevails is generally the subject of comment. The prices of potatoes have, however, considerably risen, notwithstanding the markets have been generally well supplied with this description of food.

The South of Ireland continues tranquil, and even the marauding parties appear to have withdrawn from the hills. Some of the inferior instruments in the late movement, whose conduct has not been of a heinous character, have been set at liberty on bail, and will not perhaps be brought to trial.

A scheme of pacification has been propounded by the Hon. Gonville Ffrench. He calls upon all Irishmen to forget their differences, and to ask for £10,000,000 more money for drainage, &c. The English begin to think their purses tolerably well drained already. But, however this scheme is to embrace a tenant right; one hundred and fifty members for Ireland; a £6 franchise bill; an endowment of the Catholic clergy; provisions for church building; dock yards to be erected in Ireland; an absentee tax for 25 years, and a variety of other beautiful schemes on paper; and finally, an act of parliament for declaring an agitation, in any shape or form, for compassing the repeal of the legislative union, to be a treasonable offence.

The events of the French revolution flow on in rapid and interesting succession. Another crisis has been got over without an appeal to arms in the streets of Paris. The elections are now terminated, and it will be seen that besides the return of Louis Napoleon, Achille Fould, and Raspail, for Paris, Comte Mole has been elected for the Gironde, and taken his seat in the National Assembly. The Government candidates have all been unsuccessful. The Prince left London very quietly and almost unattended, and so careful was he to avoid any public excitement, that after his arrival in Paris, he remained two or three days in privacy, changing his residence to avoid notice. On the 26th he took his seat in the National Assembly. His entrance caused some emotion in the Chamber, but the formalities having been proceeded with, the Prince was declared without opposition, a representative of the department of the Yonne.

Our Continental news this week furnishes still a record of the most exciting scenes of fresh revolutionary movements—of thrones

Tottering to their foundations, even till destruction sickness, and of such a general disorganisation of society, as threatens the most terrible results in Germany, and especially in Berlin.

The news by the Overland mail from India, is highly favourable in a

political and military point of view. The gallant Lieutenant, or as he has since been gazetted, Major Edwardes, has fought another battle, almost under the walls of Moulton, and has again achieved a decisive victory. Moolraj, the revolted chief, issued from the city and attacked the gallant little band of British forces near Sadoosam, a little village close to Moulton. A smart action ensued, but Moolraj having been steadily repulsed by Major Edwardes and his brave companions, Lieutenant Lake and General Cortlandt, and a cannon ball having struck the howdah of the elephant upon which Moolraj rode, and prostrated him in the dust, he fled back to the city on horseback, and was pursued by his conquerors even to the very gates of Moulton. Four guns were captured by the British, who had only a loss of 18 men and 70 wounded. Major Edwardes, with his allies the Sheiks under Sheikh Emamooden, had invested Moulton, but waited to commence operations till they received artillery, which had at length been despatched to them. A force of 500 artillery, 1600 cavalry, and 1500 European and 3000 native infantry—making together 6500 men—had marched from Lahore, notwithstanding the actual dangerous season; and it is to be hoped they will speedily arrive. At any rate the sagacious head and strong right arm of Major Edwardes has virtually put an end to the war, but the opportune arrival of reinforcements will enable him to crush the enemy and spare the lives of our own troops.

We are sorry to learn that at Ceylon, in consequence of the imposition of some obnoxious direct tax the Kandians have broken out into rebellion. A party of 4000 made an attack on the British troops, but were repulsed. Reinforcements were sent from Madras, and the rebellion at length was completely put down. Two of the native chiefs had been condemned to death by a court-martial, and were immediately executed.

Lord George Bentinck.—The announcement of the sudden death of Lord George Bentinck, leader of the Protectionist party in the House of Commons, which we made last week has quite startled the political world. It appears that his Lordship arrived at Welbeck Abbey, the seat of his father the Duke of Portland, on the 11th inst. and was a constant visiter at Doncaster during the race week, displaying his usual interest in his favourite sport on the turf, and in every way appearing to be in the enjoyment of excellent health up to the moment of his death. On Thursday morning he breakfasted as usual with the family, and afterwards retired to his dressing room to attend to his correspondence. Shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon he set out for Thoresby-park, with the intention of dining and spending two days with Earl Manners. * * In the mean time the valet had reached Thoresby park, and having waited a reasonable time, becoming alarmed at the non-appearance of his master, retraced his steps, and finding that he had not returned home, a number of men with lanterns were sent out, when at 11 o'clock the same night, the lifeless body was found lying on the footpath in the Flood Meadow, about a mile from the Abbey. He was lying flat on his face, and his hands were both under him. His hat was about a yard and a half before, and his stick was partly underneath him, firmly grasped in his hand. The body was con-

vayed in a drag to Welbeck, and medical assistance procured, but, of course without any effect. A post mortem examination took place, when two surgeons agreed in attributing the death of Lord George to spasms of the heart; the right lung was also diseased; in other respects the body was healthy. An inquest was held on the body in one of the abbey rooms, before Mr Falkner, one of the coroners of the county of Nottingham, on Saturday, when the jury returned a verdict—That the deceased died of spasms at the heart.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, October 7.

The incidents of the last week in France only confirm the views we have all along entertained, that many frightful struggles must take place in that devoted country before it settles down into a state of normal tranquility. A banquet, got up by the Red Republicans at Toulouse, has revived all the fury of the Conventionalists of 1793. It was attended by the prefects and authorities of the town. The red cap was hoisted as the revolutionary signal of blood, and cries of *Vive Barbes! Vive la Montagne! Vive Robespierre! Down with Cavaignac! Up with the guillotine!!!* seem to have been frantically shouted by the assembled guests. It appears that the officer commanding the district refused to assist at the banquet, and announced the fact to the Government. When these incidents became known in Paris, a M. Denjoy assailed the Government for permitting these revolutionary meetings, and in the course of his speech denounced the sanguinary objects of the Red Republicans with the most crushing eloquence. A scene ensued in the Assembly which is said to have surpassed in violence any of the recorded events in the Convention. When M. Denjoy alluded to the late speech of Ledru-Rollin, which we noticed last week, the fury of the Mountain party knew no bounds. They rushed in a body to the tribune, threatening summary vengeance on M. Denjoy; and it was only by the strenuous exertions of his friends and the officers of the Chamber that M. Denjoy was saved from falling a sacrifice to the vengeance of the Left. The President put on his hat, and it was only after a long interval that order was sufficiently restored to resume proceedings.

Our latest intelligence from Paris states General Cavaignac, after long hesitation, has adhered to the proposition of the minority on the Committee of the Constitution, the election of the President of the Republic shall be by the National Assembly. Can there be a more practical illustration of the uncertain working of these improvised constitutions than the perpetual changes which are sought to be made solely for the purpose of securing the election of the man in power, and of excluding Louis Napoleon. If General Cavaignac should succeed in this attempt, it would be the unequivocal declaration of a perpetual dictatorship; and the Republic must assume some other title. General Cavaignac is reported to be indisposed. Every evening, after nightfall, crowds of artisans assemble on the outer Boulevards of Paris, singing political songs, whilst fresh troops are arriving at the capital, bringing with them—the only antidote to Red Republicanism—a heavy battery of artillery.

The Committee of the Assembly appointed to examine into the state of the property of the Orleans family has reported in favour of the payment of their debts; about one million sterling; that the sequestration be maintained on their estates; but that the personal property of the Princes be restored to them, and an annuity be allowed to them pending the arrangement of their affairs. The sequestered estates are valued at three millions sterling.

Our Continental news, although of a less fatal character than that of last week is still replete with incidents pregnant with alarm to the countries now undergoing a state of revolution, and with no less danger to the general peace of Europe.

The capital of Austria is not yet free from fatal *amautes*, and a devastating war seems to be carried on between the Hungarians and the Croats.

With regard to the Italian question we can only give the latest reports, which affirm that fresh difficulties have been started by Austria respecting the mediation. We think this will be found to be overstated, but certainly some impedi-

ments have been thrown in the way of fixing a place for the meeting of a Congress, and it is very natural that Austria should endeavor to gain time until her own dominions are restored to tranquillity; when supported by Russia she would undoubtedly refuse to part with any portion of Lombardy.

The weather during the past week has still been of an unfavorable character. In the midland counties, especially, so much rain has fallen that the land has been flooded to a considerable extent, and the new W heats must be considerably affected by the wet. We learn that in Scotland, especially, there are considerable patches of Corn in the fields, and the inclemency of the weather, which has been so general in the south, would make us uneasy for these districts, but that we learn that drier weather has prevailed in Scotland, and as we said last week, the vast bulk of the harvest is gathered in throughout the three kingdoms. The prevailing dampness has naturally created a demand for old Wheat, but the tendency to an increase of prices in cereal produce generally is completely counteracted by the continued large arrivals from abroad; and indeed a small decline of prices has taken place at the great places of consumption. In Ireland the Potato disease has committed universal havoc; and every day establishes the certainty that not only a large quantity of Indian corn will be needed for that country, but some scheme of eleemosynary aid must be adopted in various districts before the winter has passed over. The increased averages indicate that there will be slight advance of a shilling or so in the duty. So long as it remains at four shillings per quarter, the arrivals are cleared, but as the duty advances it will become a calculation of whether the charges of interest of money and warehousing counterbalance the future advantage of clearing the whole free of duty when the present corn law shall expire. In the Baltic port prices continue to rule very high, especially for fine qualities. In the Mediterranean markets considerable purchases have been made, especially of Indian corn. Under all circumstances we do not anticipate any violent fluctuation of prices, especially as the business of the Corn Market is generally speaking in a sound state.

Domestic politics continue in a perfectly dormant state. It will be seen that the *carte* has returned from Scotland. The Queen having sailed from Aberdeen, was overtaken by a gale of wind and put back into port, whence she proceeded by railway to London, and from thence to the Isle of Wight, where her majesty and suite arrived on Monday last. On the following day the splendid double-masted United States Frigate, the *St Lawrence*, arrived at the Island off Cowes, and proceeded on Wednesday to Copenhagen. She fired a tremendous salute from her heaviest guns as she passed Osborne house, on the summit of which the Royal Standard of England was floating.

The Special commission at Clonmel has continued its labours during the whole, and the little progress made up to the fifth day of the sitting of the court induces us to believe that the Attorney General has been completely mistaken in judging of the probable duration of the trial, and it is even doubtful whether we shall know the results before we go to press. A good deal of excitement has been created by the fact, that Mr Halpin, late secretary of the confederation, has arrived at Clonmel under an escort from Naas Gaol, to give evidence against Mr O'Brien. We perceive that some of the witnesses have refused to be sworn to give evidence upon the trial, and have been committed for their contumacy. Pending the decision upon this solemn investigation, involving the most serious results, it is our duty to abstain from any remarks which may appear either to extenuate the conduct of the prisoner or to mitigate against him. We will merely state that a plea in abatement, put in by Mr Whiteside, demanding ten days between the delivery of the indictment and the trial, instead of five days, has been put upon the record; and upon this, in the event of an adverse verdict, some of the legal professions are of opinion that the prisoner will be entitled to apply for a writ of error; the consequence of which will be that judgment will be stayed until the writ of an error is finally adjudicated upon. It is stated on the other hand that the Attorney General, in cases of high treason has the power, *ex officio*, to stay the writ, which issues as a matter of right in cases of misdemeanors. We shall not dilate upon this point at present, excepting to remark that some of Mr Smith O'Brien's friends seem carried by their zeal rather beyond the bounds of prudence in a way perhaps to prejudice him.

If we may believe many of the reports which reach us from Dublin, as well as the facts proved on Mr O'Brien's trial, it would appear that many of the clergy have been deeply implicated in the late movement, but that the Government is availing every means within its power to prevent unnecessary disclosures, with an evident desire to screen the delinquents. The details of Irish politics are however, so saturated with secret passions and misrepresentation, that, with all our desire to be faithful and impartial historians of the events of the time, we have the greatest difficulty in discriminating truth from falsehood. In the meantime, numerous arrests continue to be made. The society for promoting the periodical sit-