

European News.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, November 18.

The total number of cases of cholera already reported from its first appearance has now reached 1039, of which 534 proved fatal and 331 are still under treatment. During the last week the number of deaths reported in the metropolitan districts was 62; and, we think, judging from the daily reports at present, that the number this week will range about 60, although the daily returns since Monday show a decided improvement. On Monday the metropolitan cases amounted to 18, but on Tuesday they declined to 6, one of which was fatal; and on Wednesday to four, but three of which were fatal. The improved state of the weather may have conducted to this result. From the provinces the daily returns appear without any cases reported. But in Edinburgh the malady still prevails to some extent—the new cases are scarcely ever under 20 daily; the deaths are from 5 to 10 daily. Upon the whole we are inclined to hope that the disease has slightly lessened in violence, at any rate it has not made progress. Two cases are reported from Glasgow; and we learn from Scotland that it now attacks persons above the lower classes. In London, Mr. Bund, the prime warden of the Goldsmith's Company, one of the highest officers in the Corporation of London has fallen a victim. From France we have no further accounts of its extension; and it has almost disappeared at Berlin. Upon a review of the general state of health in England, there is nothing to cause needless alarm. The official returns of the Registrar-General, for the week ending the 11th inst., only show an excess of 11 above the average weekly returns of the preceding five years within the bills of mortality. Should the present fine weather continue, we are very sanguine that our next report will be much more favorable.

We regret to state that in the south of Ireland there have been some few partial indications of a renewal of the political storm. It will be seen that the project of a rescue of the state prisoners has been meditated by some rash persons around Clonmel. On the 8th inst. a body of about 1000 or 1500 assembled about a mile and a half from that town and were being drilled by a student named O'Leary; it is alleged that they were about to advance on Clonmel when the police and military made their appearance, and the whole dispersed. Seventeen of them were however captured, and were sent to prison. These mad attempts, after the lenity displayed by Government to all parties concerned in the late outbreak, only furnish fresh weapons to the enemies of rational liberty in Ireland. They are greatly to be deplored. The precautions of the Government have only been redoubled, and the state prisoners being transferred to Dublin, for the purpose of appearing upon the writ of error, will remove one of the great motives for disturbance in the south. This movement at Clonmel has not prevented the Government from discharging on bail numerous other prisoners in Dublin and in the provinces, a plain proof that the rash proceedings of a few reckless men about Canir and Clonmel do not occasion any serious misgivings in the minds of Executive authorities of any further breach of public tranquillity. It is, however, deeply to be deplored that the spirit of private revenge still lurks unquelled in various localities in Ireland. A bailiff has been murdered near Limerick; Mr. Moore, the agent of Lord Annesley's estates in Cavan has been basely shot at from behind a hedge; and Mr. Daniel, a magistrate of Helston, in Westmeath has been fired at in a similar mode, the shot having struck him in the left shoulder: his clothes were riddled with balls, but he escaped with life. These outrages have all had their origin from disputes or bad feeling arising from the occupation of the land; but in Mr. Moore's case, who called the tenantry together and reproached them for their baseness the crime seems to have been concocted by, and executed at the instigation of men upon whom he had heaped innumerable personal favors. The legal proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case "in error" of John Martin are being proceeded with *die, die in diem*; the prisoner is lingering in confinement, whilst his more fortunate colleague, J. F. Lalor, of *Irish Felon* notoriety, has been released on bail the alarming state of his health having induced the authorities to extend their indulgence to him, together with numerous prisoners who have been discharged. As heretofore, we have numerous reports about the ultimate fate of the appeal of Mr. Smith

O'Brien and his fellow convicts; amongst others, that the Attorney-General of England has expressed an opinion that his trial and conviction were perfectly good and valid, and that there is no foundation for the appeal in error. Some faint and isolated efforts are being made to revive a Repeal movement, but the slender success which the "Rotary Parliament" project experienced shows that for the present these speculations upon the misery and ignorance of the people are not so readily embraced by them as heretofore.

Our latest news from Ireland only furnishes long columns of dreary arguments upon the dry questions of law conjured up by the council in the case of John Martin, which seems interminable. The cases of Mr. O'Brien and his fellow convicts will next occupy the court. A contradiction has been put forth, on authority, denying that Mr. O'Brien employed his leisure in framing articles of impeachment against the Whig Ministers. These and many other idle reports have no foundation. It seems, however; that the vacancy in the representation of Limerick is being actively canvassed for, and some of Mr. O'Brien's friends will probably come forward to succeed him in Parliament. The condition of the country in many localities seems to be fearfully distressing; and men even of rank and title are said to be subsisting on "yellow meal" and the garbage of their garden. A baronet in the west of Ireland, who had an income of £2000 a year has been so reduced as to accept the miserable office of collector of poor rates! and, in some places, the county cess has not been collected, because literally no money was to be had. Certainly a great social change is now going on throughout the country. It is some mitigation to find that the potato-disease has disappeared, and the deficiency seems to be by no means so large as was at first apprehended.

The contest for the Presidency of the Republic of France begins now to assume a serious aspect, and parties are ranging themselves under the two chief candidates Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon, calculating upon future probabilities, rather than being attached to either by the ties of regard or by a concordance of political sentiment. We are daily confirmed in the opinion already expressed, the struggle will be confined to the above two aspirants for supreme power. The Red Republicans, still, however keep the field, but the divisions between the supporters of Ledru Rollin and Raspail scarcely leave them a chance. Cavaignac is viewed as the representative of the moderate Republic; but his known bias for the Red Republicans (who strangely enough raised him to power, and who in turn he has decimated and banished) and his dalliance with the moderate party of the Assembly, make him suspected by both. He is, however the exponent of the New Republic. On the other hand, Louis Napoleon is regarded as the instrument by which the Legimists, the Monarchists, the Imperialists, and all those who wish to bring about a re-action, with the restoration of a splendid court in Paris, are endeavouring to realize their wishes. Hence the most strange and unexpected combinations of parties.

The events which have occurred in Central Europe since our last cannot but fail, for a long time to come, to influence the destinies of millions for either good or evil; and in a brief period the Prussian Monarchy must be again consolidated, or its Sovereign, like Louis Philippe of France, must seek refuge as an exile in a foreign land. The struggle has begun at Berlin, and can only end either in the triumph of Red Republicanism or in the restoration of the power of the king of Prussia. It required no sagacity to predict that the issue of events at Vienna would accelerate a crisis at Berlin. Our anticipations are already verified. Our last announced the complete suppression of the insurrection of the Viennese, and the re-establishment of the Imperial authority by Prince Windischgratz. Order has been restored in the streets of Vienna, and already Blum, the Frankfurt Red Republican, has expiated his offences by his death. Bem is supposed to be arrested, and will, no doubt suffer also. Several others have been executed; but it is stated the emperor has ordered the other prisoners to be handed over to the ordinary tribunals, and it is to be hoped that further blood will not be shed on the scaffold. A state of siege is maintained at Vienna. The Emperor, however, in his proclamations, renews his pledge to grant a Constitutional Government to all his subjects. Prince Windischgratz has detached an immense force from Vienna towards Hungary. Pesth is probably invested before this, and fire and sword will

be carried throughout the whole of the Austrian dominions until the counter revolution is complete. The Diet will assemble at Kremsier; but we cannot imagine that the frightful scenes which have been enacted at Vienna can soon be forgotten, either by the court party or by the insurgents. The death of Blum will probably cause great excitement throughout Germany.

The news from the Danish duchies is still of a most warlike character, and the Danes insist upon the dissolution of the newly-installed conjoint Government in Schleswig Holstein. The English charge d'affairs is said to have declared that matters were now precisely *in statu quo ante bellum*. We said so many months ago. The patched up truce could not last.

The Queen's troops in Spain seem to have gained a battle in Aragon and dispersed the insurgents. Seven republicans were executed on the 5th instant at Huesca. A body of the insurgents has got back to France by Urdax.

From Italy we have very little news of interest. The idle threats of Charles Albert of renewing the war have all subsided; and the Austrians having maintained their position in Lombardy whilst their own capital was in danger, they will now, doubtless remain unmolested. It is plain that general Cavaignac has done everything in the world to secure the respect of the various powers of Europe, especially England and Russia; we believe he has only recently again repulsed the requests made to him to interfere with arms against the "allies" of the French people, with which friendly name he designates the Austrians. Certainly the *entente cordiale* between France and England has never been so intimate as since the accession of Cavaignac to power.

HUNGARY.—A letter from Ollmutz, of the 8th inst., informs us that the Austrian General Simondich, who had entered into Hungary from Galicia, had been beaten by the Magyars, and retired into the Marchfeld near Goding, a village not far from Vienna. Simondich lost two cannon and several men. The Hungarian force halted on the frontier, but its commander declared that, in the event of an entry being made into the Hungarian territory, he would enter Moravia. The Ban Jellachich, with his force has joined Simondich at Goding.

Besides the repulse of the imperial troops by Simondich, the Hungarians have beaten another force, under Prince Lichtenstein.

The news is confirmed that the Austrian General Philippovich has been shot at Pesth.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 25th, inform us that the cholera had disappeared. Incendiary fires were very numerous. Wallachia is at last tranquil. Maghiero, the rebel-leader, who had fled into Transylvania on the approach of the Ottoman troops, has been followed up to his retreat and driven out by Ismail Pacha, and compelled to disperse his followers, with the loss of all his arms and ammunition. In consequence of some suspicion respecting the late fires, all foreigners of bad repute are to leave Constantinople immediately. Some sixty Maltese and Ionians, the vilest of the vile are to be embarked immediately, with the full consent of the English consul, who is glad enough, no doubt, to get rid of such a villainous gang.

CENTRAL ITALY.—Letters from Rome, of the 4th inst., state that the disturbances respecting the Jews had been renewed in that city, and that an attempt was made to burn down the quarter in which they reside. The troops were called out and restored tranquillity. It is also stated as probable the resignation of the Rossi Ministry.

The *Journal des Debats* says:—"A letter which we have received from Rome dated the 6th, inst., brings us very serious news. It talks of a movement among the Pontifical troops in garrison in the marches on the Austrian frontier. The real state of affairs is not yet known, but what is certain is, that they are such as to call for the immediate departure of General Zucchi, the Minister of War, for Bologna and Ferrara."

MR DEOR, the eminent chronometer maker, has got the contract for making the great Clock for the Victoria tower of the Houses of Parliament; price £1,600. It is to strike the hours on a bell of from 9 to 10 tons weight, chime the quarters on 8 bell; and show time on four dials of thirty feet in diameter.

Considerable shipments of Potatoes have lately been made from the Isle of Man to Liverpool.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

We were disappointed in not receiving the British mail by the new steamer Canada. Our exchange papers furnish a few items of news which we subjoin.

P. E. ISLAND.—Mr Palmer has been re-elected as a member to represent Charlottetown and Royalty—having 150 over his opponent, W. W. Lord, Esq.

NOTICE.—As our Legislature will soon meet for the despatch of business, we publish the following Resolution, passed by the Assembly at its last sitting, for the information of the public:—

House of Assembly, 8th March, 1842.—Resolved, That no Bill of a private nature, or Petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do, one month previous to the meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such county where newspapers are published.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—On this subject the Acadian Recorder remarks:—

We hear that the Home Government has received with great satisfaction the report of the Surveyors who were recently engaged in exploring the route of the Railway from this city to Quebec, and also that measures for carrying the project into effect, shortly, are warmly entertained by parties in England of high influence.

SUGGESTIONS.—The St. John Morning News throws out the following suggestions for the consideration of the Government:—

If it is desirable to encourage the farmer and the fisherman, let the government prepare an Agricultural scheme, or measure—and let one third of the revenue be used as a bounty fund; let bounties be given to the farmer who raises the most and best agricultural produce—and to the fisherman who catches the most and best fish. Let the bounty be as high as the actual worth of the articles produced—let bounties also be given to the development of other resources. By means of a well digested bounty scheme, we believe that this province might be made to flourish in a very short time. Hold out prizes to the people. Coax them to labor and invent, by means of pecuniary stimulants. Let there be a general Fair Day once, or twice, a year, in certain parts of the province, where the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Fisherman, may represent themselves, in their productions, and the lucky ones carry off the prizes. Do this for the country; and at the same time give the city a chance to do something by means of a free trade measure. Thus by a little management, we shall soon get out of our difficulties—and the resources of the country would be developed for our permanent benefit. What say the government to this hint? Let the people hold on. Something must be done—let the people direct all their attention to the government and to the newspapers—and better days must soon be here.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The same paper contains the following paragraph relating to the recent appointments by the Executive.

Our knowing ones were all running through the streets on Monday morning, gazing at one another and asking "what has been done by the government—I see several of the members down?"

"Done? Nothing that I've heard (was the common answer)—I suppose they went to Fredericton as usual to do nothing."

"Yes! but the new appointments!"

"Well, I heard, but I don't know how true it is, that four gentlemen have been elevated to the Legislative Council—viz: Dr. Hart, Mr. Connel, Hon. R. L. Hazen, and Hon. Mr. Hill; and I also learn that in their wisdom, the Executive have resolved that the House shall meet at the usual time—31st January. Don't let these things out, mind you, or they may get into the penny papers."

Wonder if the members of the Council know themselves what they go to Fredericton for? A fig for an answer.

St. John Courier, Dec. 9.

The Gazette publishes the 'Act for the better prevention of illicit trade,' passed at the last Session of the Legislature, and which was confirmed by Her Majesty in council on the 31st October. By this act no spirits (except in bottle, or from the United Kingdom, or from bond in any British Colonial possession) are to be imported into this province in casks or packages of less size than to contain one hundred gallons, nor in other than decked vessels of not less than thirty tons register. These restrictions will greatly limit the chances of the smuggler, and reduce, in a measure, the somewhat extensive contraband trade in ardent spirits which is being carried on from the United States to this Province.

NEW WORK ON NEW BRUNSWICK.—In an advertising column to day will be found