

with the costly but ineffectual revenue establishment over a frontier of many hundred miles—the large accessions to their income from our customs—the unrestricted use of the Saint Lawrence, the natural highway from the Western States to the ocean, are objects for the attainment of which the most substantial equivalents would undoubtedly be conceded.

FELLOW COLONISTS:

We have thus laid before you our views and convictions on a momentous question,—involving a change which, though contemplated by many of us with varied feelings and emotions, we all believe to be inevitable;—one which it is our duty to provide for and lawfully to promote.

We address you without prejudice or partiality,—in the spirit of sincerity and truth—in the interest solely of our common country,—and our single aim is its safety and welfare. If to your judgment and reason our object and aim be at this time deemed laudable and right, we ask an oblivion of past dissensions; and from all, without distinction of origin, party or creed, that earnest and cordial co-operation in such lawful, prudent, and judicious means as may best conduct us to our common destiny.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, October 13.

It would seem, from passing events in Ireland, that the political excitement of that country is reviving. Conciliation-hall has once more been opened; letters of adhesion, as of old, have been read from the chair, and £25 5s. of "rent" has been collected. Whether the first week's success will be maintained we may venture very fairly to doubt. Mr John O'Connell, was, of course, the principal hero of the day, but we look in vain in his speech for any new "point of grievance" which has not been canvassed over and over again, the questions raised being all those which have baffled the wisest heads in both countries to bring to a practical solution. Is it likely, in matters of legislation and political economy affecting Ireland, that the wisdom of Mr John O'Connell will be found more to be relied upon than the experience of Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, and Lord Clarendon? Will Mr O'Connell draw up an Act of Parliament which shall regulate upon principles of ordinary justice, the relations of landlord and tenant, the adjustment of the Church temporalities, and secure the assent and obedience of his fellow-countrymen to its provisions? Will the hon. gentleman, or any of his colleagues, even make an attempt at any such practical purpose? No; useful legislation is to be postponed until we see a Parliament in College-green, as Mr John O'Connell tells us he is about to renew the struggle for Repeal. We need not say that such attempts to delude his countrymen can only end in discomfiture. Mr John O'Connell will soon be thrust into the background by bolder spirits; he will again sink into obscurity, when perhaps he has once more lent the expiring influence of a great name to the propagation of the most mischievous, because useless agitation. The Government has had the firmness to take a step which all good men will approve; and, instead of being weakened by political brawling, needs the support of all those who are sincerely desirous of restoring domestic peace to Ireland. Lord Clarendon, acting upon the report of the barrister who was sent down to investigate into the affair of Dolly's Brae, has removed Lord Roden from the commission of the peace for the counties of Down and Louth, and the names of Mr Francis Beers and Mr Wm. Beers from the former county. Lord Clarendon was satisfied that Lord Roden attended in his magisterial capacity, and voted with the majority of magistrates in refusing to take information of the Dolly's Brae affair, thereby, as his Excellency says, "taking part in the judicial consideration of proceedings, the object of which was to determine the complicity or otherwise of certain parties in the act of an Assembly, charged to be illegal, which he had himself sanctioned and encouraged," and rendering him no longer fit to discharge the important functions and duties of a magistrate. This vigorous act of justice will, doubtless, raise a perfect storm of indignation amongst the Orange party; but ought not the Catholics to perceive that the Government is acting throughout with inflexible impartiality, and is endeavoring, even by Royal personal influence, to allay sectarian differences, and bring about a feeling of concord amongst all classes irrespective of

religious distinctions. Is this a time, then, to rush to the platform, and, by mere invective, to aim at impairing the authority of the Government? As sincere friends of Ireland we greatly deplore it. We shall see shortly whether the electors of Ireland are of our opinion, and will send to Parliament men who will aim at practical legislation, and not waste the energies of the country in unavailing oratory. The city of Cork has now an opportunity of marking its sense of what it is owing to the country, by sending a man, and not a puppet, to represent it in Parliament. Mr Butt, Q. C., has published an address to the electors, full of wisdom and practical knowledge. We know not whether Mr Butt is a Whig or Tory, Catholic or Orangeman; but we know that until legislation for Ireland is taken up in the spirit of his address, the country will never advance one step in the career of improvement; and if the Repealers, or Confederates, or Liberals of any class, would but take the tone from Mr Butt's address, and work upon the people of Ireland in that style, steadily carrying out their declarations, we promise them, let them be who they may, that they would be soon enthroned in Downing-street; by the concurrent voice of all classes, and might dictate the laws and enjoy the whole patronage of the country. The reproaches of Mr Duffy, touching the ignominious position of the Irish representatives in the House of Commons, are but too painfully apposite and well deserved. We therefore hope that the electors of Cork will choose not merely a Liberal but an enlightened Liberal, who will be listened to and have personal weight in Parliament. As the grain throughout Ireland seems now to be completely gathered in, we have fewer reports of the system of corn plundering; but the origin of the evil continues, and, until dealt with in some spirit of inexorable justice to both the antagonistic parties, binding each to the strict performance of their duties as well as their rights, we cannot hope that these predial disturbances will cease and be banished altogether from the land. We think the present a very favorable moment for settling this interminable source of dispute between landlord and tenant; and if a few general principles could be agreed upon and embraced in a short act, with the most summary despotic powers to enforce obedience to its provisions, so that on the one hand the tenant should be stimulated to adopt a better system of husbandry, and be secured a full remuneration for whatever improvements he added to the land; whilst, on the other hand, the landlord should be placed in perfect security respecting his rents and property, and no evictions should be permitted until the tenant's improvements were paid. If these principles were adjusted, the authority of the law might then compel both landlords and tenants to be honest to each other for their mutual interest. Until the rights of industry and labor are placed upon the same footing as the rights of property by law, and enforced by a stern and jealous impartiality, it is delusive to hope to see permanent tranquillity in Ireland. There cannot be a doubt but that this vexed question will be brought forward in the next session of Parliament, and settled, we hope successfully.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer, about ten days ago, told a deputation of the hop growers, who were seeking relief, that the anticipations he had formed of a satisfactory state of the revenue this year had not been realised, we prepared ourselves for a very dismal account of the October quarter. The returns are now before us, and we rejoice to say, that although they are not very brilliant, they are much better than we anticipated. The customs duties for the last quarter, ending 5th October, exhibit a decrease of £153,211; but on the year there is a general increase of £298,736. On the other hand the excise has increased on the quarter by £185,003, whilst on the year it has fallen off by no less than £443,945. The stamps furnish a very satisfactory increase of £224,805 on the quarter, and on the year the increase is £125,108. The taxes give a very slight improvement on the quarter and year, whilst the property tax has especially improved by about £21,000 on the quarter. The post-office revenue has improved, and, with the crown lands, have brought in £100,000 additional. The miscellaneous taxes have slightly increased by nearly £8,000; whilst on the year the improvement exceeds £120,000.—Taking the whole income, we find the balance of increase on the quarter £214,113, whilst the increase on the year is £235,571. However satisfactory this may be, as proving a reaction after the unfortunate events of the last year, we

are yet very far from a condition of financial prosperity; and it will require the most prudent economy and the happiest course of political events to enable us to regain our position in 1842. The trade accounts of last month again furnish the most satisfactory evidence of a vast increase in the exports and imports of the country, and if the increase of the customs' duties does not go on in a corresponding ratio, at least it is satisfactory to believe that the masses of the people are in the enjoyment of greater comforts and even luxuries than heretofore, with the main article of food at a very moderate price. The increase of the exports of the country during the first eight months of 1849, is now £7,570,000, which not only absorbs the enormous decrease of last year, but leaves an improvement of £2,283,000, as compared with 1847.—Whilst the total exports have thus augmented fully 24 per cent. as compared with 1848, our cotton manufactures have been exported in an increased ratio of 25 per cent. for the eight months, and cotton yarns 33 per cent. Indeed the latter article has shown an increase of no less than 53 per cent. on a comparison of the last official month with the corresponding one of last year. The imports of grain and flour, we have already stated last week, continue to exceed considerably a millions of quarters per month. Under these circumstances, the manufacturing classes generally must be enjoying a considerable degree of prosperity, whatever complaints reach us of reduction of wages, short time working, or reduced profits.

The cheering news which we communicated last week respecting the probable safety of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions, who have been ice-bound for four years in the Arctic seas, has been everywhere productive of delight. Whatever may be thought of the practical benefit likely to result from the many attempts which have been made to explore the north-west passage, the deepest interest and the highest admiration must ever attach to the conduct of men who peril life in the pursuit of science, and endure excessive privations even when most successful. There seems to be something stronger than presumption—almost a moral certainty that our gallant countrymen still survive in the inhospitable precincts of Prince Regent's Inlet. But think of the physical suffering, the intense misery which these poor fellows must have suffered during four Arctic winters! To those who "live at home at ease," and know nothing of the hardships of ocean life in their most aggravated form, the contemplation suggests the extinction of existence as far preferable. Voluntarily to encounter such wretchedness in the pursuit of an object higher and nobler than mere money getting, appears an act beautiful in its disinterestedness, and sublime in its daring. But the strong arm and the stout heart which we see manifested in these nautical conflicts with nature in her most wild and rugged aspect—the determined efforts of mind to struggle with and conquer matter, however appalling the danger, are symbolical of that inherent energy of character which has raised this country to its proud position. In sympathising with the sufferings of Parry, Ross, Franklin, and the other devoted sons of Britain who have perilled life for what they deemed a great purpose, we pay an involuntary tribute to the hardness of our race. A nation must be free and cannot fail to be great, which exhibits bravery and perseverance "beyond all Greek, beyond all Roman fame."

Not the least gratifying feature in the news relative to Sir John Franklin, is the confidence which it will restore to his heroic wife. The mental sufferings of that amiable and excellent lady for a length of time past, must at least have equalled in intensity those of her husband. Rarely in our time has feminine fortitude been so severely tried. It is refreshing, in this mechanical age, to witness the devotion of a fond woman rising superior to the conventional forms of society. A lady of rank and refinement, she has not shrunk from a personal intercourse with the whalers on their way to and from the frozen region; and apprehensive, woman like, that the instinctive feelings of humanity might be insufficient on the part of the British sailor to induce him to encounter danger in the saving of life, she added what she deemed a stronger incentive—a large pecuniary reward. More, she sought the aid of other Governments to secure the safety of the object most dear to her heart. We see in all this, the tender anxiety of an affectionate nature—one of the most amiable characteristics of her sex.

The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of France, since its re-assembling

instead of furnishing scenes of interest or excitement, have been up to this time, singularly dull and unattractive. M. Dupin has contrived to get rid of the designation 'citizen,' and has substituted *Monsieur* in the official reports, not however, without being challenged for this innovation on republican rights; but M. Dupin quietly disposed of the question by hinting that the rights of citizens were not incompatible with the department of gentlemen. But the change is not a little significant of the predominant feelings of the Assembly. The completion of the Louvre, the Dowry of the Duchess of Orleans, an abortive attempt of Jerome Bonaparte to procure an amnesty for the political offenders of last year, with a reversal of the decrees which banish the Bourbons and Orleans families from France, have been the chief points of discussion.

Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia, upon the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, we have numberless reports respecting the probabilities of the issue; but, in point of fact, the whole case is suspended until the resolution of the Emperor and his Imperial Council shall become known. We are quite satisfied that the representations which have been sent to him from the English and French Cabinets meet the importance of the crisis, and are such as the friends of liberty throughout the world must heartily approve. In the meantime, we have little further authentic news of what is going on at Constantinople. A considerable number of refugees have been put on board an American corvette and the French steamer *L'Averne*; their destination is said to be Greece. From Widdin the news is somewhat startling. It would appear that a mollah had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism, and he has not been successful. Kossuth, Dembinski, Guyon, Zamoyski, and others, all swore that no power should induce them to apostasy; but Ben it is said had no such scruples. The most unwelcome feature of the news from Turkey is, that those Pachaics in Europe, which are partly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of great ferment in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia.—Under the influence of Russian emissaries, chiefly members of the Greek church, these vassals of the Sultan betray a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opportunity, in order to get up a revolt. The greatest activity has prevailed in the sending of couriers to and from all the principle courts of Europe; but the general firmness of the public funds indicates that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will arise.

If we except the greatest excitement which has prevailed in the Cotton Market, business during the past week has not been active. The Produce Markets both here and in London, continue to receive large supplies, and for most descriptions of goods there has been a moderate inquiry. The Corn Markets are firmer and prices, if anything, have an advancing tendency; nevertheless the transactions going forward are by no means extensive. In Cared Provisions a moderate amount of business has been transacted, prices of most articles being firm. There is a considerable steadiness in the Iron trade. From the manufacturing districts we have accounts which state that, in and around Manchester, a healthy trade prevails. The money market is liberally supplied, and the rate of interest easy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Express from Ireland.—By an express which left Dublin last night we are in possession of later news from all parts of the sister country.

The Cork Election is exciting great attention. Another candidate has appeared namely, Mr Martin Burke, of the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin,—of Brougham notoriety. In his address he bluntly tells the Electors of Cork that he is "the artificer of what little he possesses," and commenced in Dublin in the year 1810, a stranger from the mountains of Tipperary—without a friend—with less than one hundred pounds. He says that if elected he has nothing to offer in return but the same attention to his constituents which he has paid to his own for forty years. Alluding to the addresses of the several candidates, the *Irishman* of this morning Oct. 13, is very severe upon that of Mr Butt, which, it says, is "well spiced to catch the unformed palate." Alluding to his forensic displays at the recent state trials. The same paper says—"His patriotic speeches were spoken when he had his wig and gown on, when he was hired to do a certain work, and with the morality of the bar, Mr Butt would laugh at