

religion and undefiled shall universally prevail. It is through the medium of the press that the enemy incessantly aims at destroying true christianity, and whatever is good and excellent in affection, sentiment, and conduct. The Press, too, must be employed with increasing vigor by those who have in them the same mind that their Lord has manifested, in order to succeed in their high and energetic philanthropy. And at the top of all, and above all, the press must send out, impelled by the prayers and the liberality of those who are 'sanctified by the truth,' that book of books, the Bible, which is able to make its students wise unto salvation, through faith in Christ Jesus.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, September 15.

The weather since last week has undergone a change, and we have had several very heavy showers in many parts of the country. The wind having shifted to the north east, has brought an ungenial temperature, cold in the shade whilst it is still warm in the sun. Upon the whole, we do not think the harvest operations have been much impeded; in fact, from almost all parts of England, at least, the crop is fairly got in, and it is only in Scotland and in some northerly spots where the corn has not ripened that the farmers have not cut it. As usual we have contradictory reports of the yield of the harvest; in some midland counties disappointment is expressed, but there cannot be a doubt that the vast predominant portion of the wheat growing lands in all parts of England will give fully an average crop. The downward tendency of the corn markets has accordingly proceeded. Very large supplies have come in from the Baltic and neighboring ports, and prices at Mark-lane and in the principal corn markets in the country have declined once more in about the same ratio they did last week. We cannot shut our eyes to the various unfavorable reports which come before us, but they are coupled with the assurance that the yield is very large throughout the country, and that sufficient of the crop has been secured to afford an ample supply of food for the people. The oats, which, in Ireland, is the next main staple of popular aliment, are most favorably spoken of, and have yielded well.

The daily returns of mortality from cholera have now become so formidable and alarming, that it is no wonder that the subject has completely seized upon the public mind. All the London and many of the country journals, teem with frightful details of the prevailing malady, which, besides its serious ravages in London, appears now to have extended itself to all parts of the country. The origin of this frightful malady is just now as much the subject of controversy, as the right mode of treating it is one of altercation. In the London districts last week the deaths from cholera alone, besides the ordinary mortality, rose from 1663 the preceding week to 2026. In England and Wales the deaths were 2963, and in Scotland 187. We wish that we could report an improvement since that time, but unhappily the daily returns of death from cholera and diarrhoea alone, for the 8th September shewed a total mortality of 1063; on the 9th and 10th the total was 1526, whereof 491 were from the London districts. Again, in London, on the 11th, there were 475 deaths, with a total for all England of 1044. For the 12th the London mortality was less, being only 361; but in all England and Scotland the deaths were still 1284. The report for the 13th showed the London deaths to be 245, whilst the total for all England and Scotland was 992. Upon an examination of the daily and weekly returns we find that our own town, which has suffered so deeply, no longer holds its fatal pre-eminence. Wolverhampton and Seidon shew nearly double the mortality of Liverpool, whilst Hull is considerably more than double. The mortality at Leeds and Hunslet is very great, and South-coates, in Ayrshire, has suffered severely. In all Scotland, where the range of deaths had fallen to 13 on the 8th, it rose on the 12th to 159. In Lambeth, on the south bank of London, in like manner, where it had almost ceased about ten days ago, it has broke out with redoubled violence; and on the 11th more than 100 deaths were reported in Lambeth and Newington alone. Whilst Birmingham still appears quite exempt from the pestilence, the cognate town of Wolverhampton, only fourteen miles dis-

tant, the very centre of blast furnaces, has suffered fearfully. Such singular features of the progress of the malady upsets any settled theory. The exemption of Birmingham, both at this period and in 1832 is, however, most remarkable. The healthy towns of Brighton and Clifton have not escaped. There has evidently been a great deal of suffering in Ireland, but as no official record exists of the mortality, we know little or nothing of details. In France the malady is re-appearing in many districts; but it has not assumed anything like a grave character, compared with our own affliction.

The activity generally prevailing throughout Ireland in getting in the harvest, precludes the possibility of political notions gaining any ground just at this period. The people seem to have full employment; indeed the ravages of pestilence and famine, together with the decrease caused by emigration, have so thinned the population in some parts of the country, that able-bodied laborers are much needed to carry on the works of necessity and improvement which are going on. With the exception of partial reports, which seem gaining ground, of the increasing damage done to the potato plant, the yield of all cereal produce is most satisfactory; and Ireland will require but little, if any, importations of food from abroad to enable her to carry on her great population throughout the next season. Whatever injury the potatoes may have suffered will be probably compensated by the extraordinary yield of the immense surface planted, and the quality of sound potatoes is decidedly superior to any we have seen of late years. In some parts of the country the disputes arising between the landlord and the tenant, respecting the right to the standing crops have led to serious encounters. The conflict of interest exhibits itself mostly in the south. In some cases attempts are made by the tenant to defraud the landlord, and in others an oppressive system of landlordism is put in force to keep down the tenantry to starvation point; and it indeed requires an energetic and impartial legislation to put an end to such a domestic warfare. We are to observe that about Carrick-on-Suir a considerable military and civil force has been collected, some mad agitators having organized certain secret societies, having for their object agrarian outrages and plunder. The Government seems to be fully apprised of all their proceedings; and as they are not likely to be countenanced by any leader of any character or consequence, a disgraceful punishment must necessarily be the only result of their nefarious designs.

French politics, which had become comparatively uninteresting since the separation of the Legislative Assembly, have assumed a more lively aspect, and the letter of Louis Napoleon to his aide-de-camp, M. Edgar Ney, upon the affairs of Rome, has thrown all parties into a state of most admired confusion. The President, by this unusual mode of communication, declaring the most important political opinions to a junior officer, and telling him to desire his general to do certain things for the honor of France, might well have doubt cast on the authenticity of paper. The document, however, has appeared in the *Moniteur*. Our readers will see by this letter, that the French "did not send an army to Rome to stifle Italian liberty, but to regulate it;" shield it from its own excesses, and consolidate it by replacing the Pope, who first had boldly promulgated useful reforms. The letter then goes on to describe, in a strain of wounded pride, how France and President are annoyed at seeing all their acts frustrated by the bad passions and influences of those who would re-establish proscription and tyranny. The President says plainly, that the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope must rest upon those bases alone—general amnesty, secularisation of the administrative power, the code Napoleon, and a liberal form of Government; and he condemns the reactionary conduct of the infatuated cardinals in the most indignant terms. This document has caused a perfect consternation amongst all parties. At Goeta the letter has been like a bombshell thrown in amongst the diplomatists. It is easy to conjecture what a consternation it must have created amongst the representatives of the Austrian, Russian, Spanish, and Neapolitan powers. The cardinals, however, are as impenetrable to common sense as ever. What the opinions of the Pope himself may be it is difficult to divine; but the avowal of the letter by the French cabinet, by inserting it officially in the *Moniteur*, leaves no ground for further doubt or prevarication respecting the policy of France; and the liberal

party throughout the world will rejoice at the declaration of Louis Napoleon, which in spite of all the conclave of cardinals; or the opposition of the great Catholic powers, must terminate in the experiment or establishment of a Liberal Government in the Papal States. The alleged dissensions in the French cabinet, arising out of this important missive, have been the general theme of discussion during the week; but these feelings are said to have subsided, and the cabinet will meet the Legislative Assembly without any changes in its personnel.—

The President has attended another inauguration of a railway, that of Sens, on the Lyon's line. The enthusiasm with which he was received at every town increases upon every successive journey. At Fontainebleau, memorable as the scene of one of Napoleon's last public acts, the President was greeted with loud cries of *vive l'Empereur*. At Havre, where the deputy-prefect made a very Red Republican speech to the President during his recent visit, his municipal colleagues have passed a vote upon him, and he has resigned. We are told, however, that the Socialists are as active as ever. A new journal is to be established from the funds of 60 Montagnards, and M. Ledru Rollin is to be one of its most active supporters. M. Marrast is also to resume his functions as a journalist, as the organ of the Cavaignac party. Only a few of the Councils-General have suggested a revision of the constitution.

The sanguine hopes so long cherished by the ultra-Free-trade party that Hamburg and the other Hanseatic towns would persevere in refusing to join the Zollverein have not been realised. Hamburg has yielded to the superior influence exerted over her at Berlin; and no doubt exists that the other Hanseatic towns will follow her example. Hanover has long given proofs of her desire to consolidate the commercial unity of Germany, so as to promote the views she favors, and it is generally expected that she will also immediately send in her adherence to the general federation of Prussian custom-houses. The organs of the Free trade party here affect to regard this event as a most favorable one for the promotion of their principles; and the free city of Hamburg, which they have pointed out for years as the seat of entire commercial freedom, now that, from higher political causes, she has yielded up that freedom, the shackles which are fastened upon her are extolled as proofs of increasing liberty of commerce, and that the free trade party in Germany will be increased by the accession of all the Hanseatic towns and Hanover into the great Prussian Confederation. Mercantile men will not be carried away by such obvious sophistry. If Germany, or more properly speaking, the Prussian Confederation will lower their duties to a great extent upon their imports, the injury inflicted upon the inhabitants of Hamburg may be so far reduced; but for any sensible writer to argue that the abrogation of Free-trade in Hamburg promotes the principles of Free-trade instead of restricting them, shows a degree of sanguine feelings on the subject which clouds the judgment. We have, in our earnest desire to see the import duties in all countries reduced to the lowest practicable standard, always regretted that the question should have been mixed up with general politics; and now, with the antagonistic principles prevailing in Austria, we shall run the chance of having our commerce endangered, if not sacrificed, for a time, especially if it is made the battle ground of party.

With the exception of the official statement made by the Emperor of Russia, and some fugitive narratives of the closing events of the Hungarian war, we have little or nothing to throw light upon the actual circumstances which led to the surrender of Georger. The Emperor only records the fact, that he surrendered at discretion, and unconditionally. The Emperor, with reference to his manifesto at the opening of the campaign, says, his objects are accomplished. The Polish instigators of the war are fled; the dangers which compromised the security of the Russians fortresses are removed; Hungary has submitted to her legitimate sovereign, and the integrity of the Austrian territory is ensured, and these are the only compensation the Emperor of Russia ever had in view when he took up arms. The troops are forthwith to return within the Russian frontiers.—Georger has proceeded to Styria, with a load of suspicion hanging over him, which, doubtless, the future historian of these untoward events will either fasten forever upon him, or, we hope, for the honor of the cause, will succeed in removing altogether. The fortress of Comorn

and Peterwardein still hold out; but we have no doubt that the armistice with the garrison at Comorn will lead to a speedy surrender, as it would be a wanton sacrifice of life to attempt a prolonged resistance. Peterwardein must soon follow. A report gains ground that a very considerable force is assembling at Voralberg, with a view to keep in check the Red Republicans now collected in Switzerland; but we can have no idea that Austria meditates the annexation of one or two of the canyons as alleged. All the northern states of Germany, except Oldenburg, have acceded to the federal alliance proposed by Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover; but until it is seen what part Austria will take in the establishment of the new Central Power, it is almost premature to anticipate any very important results. We have no further news of Kossuth and his fellow refugees, who are in personal safety within the Turkish territories. Garibaldi had not been heard of since his flight into Dalmatia; but Genoa letters announce that he landed from a fishing boat at Porto Venere, near the Gulf of Spezzia, passed on to Chiavari, where he was recognised by the people. The Military Intendant asked him not to create a disturbance, and finally he was escorted to Genoa, until he finds an opportunity of quitting Italy. By what series of adventures he reached the Gulf of Genoa we have yet to learn. Everything is quite at Venice. The Milan papers publish the details we gave recently of the negotiations for throwing open the River Po to the commerce of all nations. Everything is at a stand still in Rome, and a fresh revolution would occur if the French troops were not present. Count Rostolan, who has resigned the command of the forces is succeeded by General Randon. We are on the eve of some important events in Rome, which will, doubtless, develop themselves as soon as the Pope has had time to confer with the great Catholic powers of Europe. From Spain we have no particular news of interest. Serious disturbances have broken out in Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands. Mr. Ward, the Governor, reports that, partly from vague political motives, and partly from motives of plunder, an outbreak of the people took place, and they drove the police out of Scala; troops were sent from Corfu to Arsofoli, where the chief excesses took place: martial law was proclaimed, and effectual steps were taken to bring home condign punishment on the guilty parties. Mr. More O'Ferrall, the Governor of Malta, has been censured for having refused hospitality and protection to the refugees from Rome, and it is believed he has resigned his governorship.

Business has not been so active this week, and although there has been a smaller quantity of colonial and foreign produce brought to market lately, buyers for home-use purposes evince no greater desire to make purchases. Exporters continue to buy to a fair extent at about previous prices.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1849.

MR. PERLEY'S MISSION.

This gentleman arrived here on Saturday morning, after more than a month's absence to the north. We are informed that during his absence he visited and thoroughly examined the whole coast as far as Restigouche, and from thence down to New Carlisle on the Canada side of the Bay de Chaleur, and has made himself intimately acquainted with the extensive fishing grounds and establishments around the coast, and will be enabled to give information of great importance to the Government, as to the capabilities and immense wealth from that source alone that these northern counties are to the Province at large.—Mr. Perley has also examined the River Fisheries, in order to ascertain the present decay in the Salmon Fishery, and the causes that have led to it; and from personal inspection, and from a mass of testimony taken on the spot, he will be enabled to propound some scheme upon which the Legislature will be enabled to deliberate, and by wholesome enactments preserve this branch of industry and provincial wealth, from total ruin. Mr. P. has remained in Miramichi for a few days, to elicit information from experienced individuals on the state of our River Fisheries. We hope he may be enabled to trace out the evils, and propound remedies. During the last week, we are credibly informed, quantities of black salmon have been vended through our settlements; that nets are actually set for the express purpose of taking them; and that the Baribogue is set from side to side with nets for that purpose. This