

## European News.

## Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, August 25.

The weather during the last week has been more settled, and harvest operations have been actively carried on throughout all parts of England with satisfactory results. A vast portion of the crops are now safely housed in good condition. The labors of the reapers have been in many places interrupted by heavy showers, but the fine weather which has generally prevailed in the intervals has favored the getting in of the corn, which, as far as we can judge at present, promises to yield a full average crop. We continue to receive from many localities very unfavorable reports of the re-appearance of the potato disease. It seems undeniable that in many parts the stalks are again withered and black; and, during the last day or two, the official accounts from Ireland report similar unfavorable indications, although the tubers are as yet unaffected. The stalks of the younger crops are still healthy. We cannot doubt that there is actual foundation for this report; but we still believe that the potatoes themselves are as yet sound, and that up to this time no well-grounded apprehension can be entertained of any extensive mischief. In Ireland the reports of the cereal crops are in the highest degree encouraging. The reports of the harvest in France seem contradictory; but our own impression is, that it is far beyond an average crop. In trade, however, in spite of the reports perpetually put forth of improving prospects, the bank accounts plainly show that commerce is in a very depressed state. The amount of commercial bills in Paris is reduced to a very low figure. The bank of England returns furnish no particular subject of remark. The stock of bullion has increased in a trifling degree; but a further sum of gold, nearly a quarter of a million, has arrived from Russia.

We perceive amongst other visitors to Ireland, at this season, that Mr. Bright, M. P., is making a tour in the provinces, and it is conjectured that his visit, as well as that of many others, is to make a personal reconnaissance of the country, and to judge for themselves whether capital can be now advantageously invested in landed property in Ireland. But whilst these tardy measures of improvement are being matured, the harvest prospects are producing a more rapid amelioration. Notwithstanding an interval of heavy rain which has lasted many days, the weather is now favorable for getting in the corn, and from the reports which reach us we anticipate that the result will be most satisfactory. The oats and barley which have been cut in the neighborhood of Dublin are more abundant than the average of former years; the wheat is perhaps not quite so favorable, but the potatoes, which after all form the main basis of the food of the millions, are sound and plentiful, and have now arrived at the size when the disease, where it may unfortunately appear, cannot do them much harm. From all concurrent statements made of the breadth of the potatoes sown, and the general productiveness of the plant, it seems beyond a doubt that there will be ample food for the people at very low prices, throughout the year.—Up to our latest accounts the weather had become more and more settled, and as our friends on the other side of the channel rarely do any thing but in extremes, it is now said that the crops universally are luxurious and abundant.—From the southern districts the reports, especially of the potatoe, are exceedingly satisfactory. Already these improved appearances have produced a sensible change in the condition of the people, and the unions in the south and west of the country are relieved from the cost of maintaining thousands of paupers, who now have the means of subsistence afforded to them by the produce of their own labor. A week or two of fine weather will be the salvation of the country. Up to the present moment everything portends peace and tranquillity and plenty, and we earnestly hope these expectations will be realised.

As we prepared our readers last week for an increased number of cases of cholera, so the weekly official record establishes the melancholy fact. In the London districts, embracing a population of 2,206,000, the deaths from all diseases, which in the previous week had declined from 1967 to 1909, rose to 2230, whilst the deaths from cholera have been successively 926, 823, and 1230. The excess being entirely from cholera and diarrhoea.

The daily reports of all England fluctuate, but as in the preceding week show a marked decline upon the whole. We daily cling to the hope that the returns will not once more tend upwards. On the day of our last publication the attacks were in all England 749 and 336 deaths.

By the Overland Mail we have more recent intelligence from India and China, the dates being Bombay 2nd, Madras the 9th of July, and Hong Kong the 24th of June. With the exception of a petty insurrectionary movement in Gwalior, which had been immediately suppressed, British India was enjoying profound tranquillity, and the rains having set in auspiciously, an abundant harvest was anticipated. It seems that Gholab Singh, whose ambiguous conduct in his fastnesses in Cashmere during the late war has rendered him an object of suspicion to our Government, has been required to give up his artillery as a security for his allegiance. The guns number about 150, and the wary chief replies that he is quite willing to surrender them, "but that his troops will not permit them to be removed." Large bodies of Sikhs are said to be flocking to the hills, eagerly wishing no doubt, to be again led into the field against the British. It is rumoured that the Marquis of Delhousie has received the most positive information of Gholab Singh's complicity in the late conspiracy against our authority, which if true, will render necessary an expedition under Sir Charles Napier in order to place the whole country under our immediate dominion. A large body of troops is ordered to be ready to form a moveable column at a moment's notice, and Sir Charles Napier being now on the spot, will, doubtless, make a very short campaign of it if Gholab Singh attempts any more "paltering in a double sense." The trial of Moolraj was still proceeding at Lahore, and the imposing ceremony created great excitement. The issue seems doubtful, as the extent of his complicity, apparently, stops short of actual legal guilt, but we reserve our opinion till the trial is concluded.

A Mr. Summers, who had been confined by the Governor at Macao for not paying sufficient homage to the host as it passed through the streets, had been released by Captain Keppel of H. M. S. Meander, who having failed to procure the liberation of the gentleman, sent a body of marines on shore, and by force set him at liberty. In the affair one man was killed by a random shot, and a sentinel was wounded.

By the same arrival we learn from Alexandria that the celebrated Mehemet Ali Pacha died there on the 2nd August, and his body was taken the next day to Cairo, where he was buried with great pomp and solemnity, all the foreign consuls attending in full uniform. He was at least 80 years of age when he died.—This extraordinary man was originally a tobaccoist in Cavalla, in Roumelia, but joined the army in early life. Brooking no superiors, he speedily rose to distinction, and in 1806 was installed in the Pashalic of Egypt. His exertions in promoting the manufactures and agricultural of Egypt will place Ali in the list of the great patrons of improvement. He was tolerant in religious matters, and many Christians, through their military, civil, and mechanical services, have been raised by him to the highest dignities of the state. He learned to read at the age of 45, and by means of translations became tolerably well acquainted with European literature. His great aim to enjoy a high degree of posthumous fame will not be denied to him by posterity.

The retirement of Louis Napoleon to St. Cloud in consequence of indisposition, and the absence of all the chief leaders and diplomatists from the capital produce a general lull in French politics.

Our readers at a distance will scarcely be prepared to hear that the Hungarian war has been abruptly brought to an end by the submission of the Hungarians to the Russian forces. We are as yet unacquainted with the precise details of the circumstances which have led to this unfortunate result, but it seems that the Hungarian chiefs held a meeting at or near Arad, where Kossuth, Georgey, and Bem assembled. Georgey there pointed the inutilty of prolonging the struggle, and most of the Hungarian generals sided with him. Bem and Kossuth had no alternative but to leave the place as speedily as possible, and save their lives by flight. They are said to have proceeded to Orshova, but we should think their escape throughout the Turkish dominions very hazardous. However Georgey being now left in the supreme command, immediately opened negotiations

with prince Paskiewitch, which ended in Georgey's surrender of himself and the whole army. The official information was brought to Berlin from Warsaw by Count Beckendorf, aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, that the Hungarian army put down their arms at Arad, on the 13th of August. The corps of General Bem had been previously destroyed by the Russian General Luders, in two decisive battles which had been fought at Schassburgh and Hermannstadt. In the meantime the Imperialists have re-entered Rabb; and Comorn must be given up, as Georgey being invested with the Dictatorship has, it is said, stipulated to surrender all the Fortresses in the possession of the Hungarians. In spite of the statements made that Kossuth, who has carried away with him the Hungarian regalia, and the crown jewels, intends to hold out to the last, with such remnant of the army as he can collect, any thing like a serious resistance seems to us altogether hopeless. Previous to this abrupt conclusion of the war, it is plain, that notwithstanding the gallant defence the Hungarians have made, they have been worsted in almost all the last encounters, and finding the Russian force altogether overwhelming, as we knew perfectly from the beginning they would be, the Hungarian Generals have felt compelled to throw themselves upon the mercy of their conquerors. If Austria and Russia are now as wise as they are successful they will concede to the Hungarians their liberal institutions to a great extent, and will refrain from exercising any cruel vengeance on a defeated people. It is now stated that a Cardinal *à latere*, the highest authority next to the Pope himself, will be dispatched from Gaeta to Rome for the purpose of conciliation, and that this Legate would inaugurate the reforms contemplated. The brave but unfortunate Garibaldi, after the destruction and dispersion of his adherents, has contrived, it is said, to make his escape to Venice; his poor wife, who followed his fortunes to the last, although so near her confinement, has, according to one of the Italian papers, sunk under her fatigue and has died at Chiogga.

*The Queen in the Highlands.*—The Royal family, pursue, in Scotland the life of a country squire's household, with this distinction, that they create apparently less stir and commotion in the neighborhood of their abode.

Her Majesty's excursions have been confined within the limits of the pleasure grounds attached to the mansion. Since her arrival she has gone but twice beyond them. On Saturday she visited Birkhall where Sir James Clarke, the first physician to the Court, is now residing with his family.

On Sunday her Majesty accompanied by Prince Albert, attended divine service in the Church of Crathie. As proprietors in the parish of course a pew in the church has been allotted to them. It is in the front of the gallery, and decorated with scarlet cloth. The whole edifice had undergone a beneficial purification in anticipation of their presence. The building, which is by no means large, was filled but not to excess. The congregations, however, was much larger than on ordinary occasions, and comprised a number of strangers, a few of whom had come a considerable distance. The service, as is usual in Scotland, in country districts, took place at 12 o'clock. Precisely at the hour, the royal carriage drove up along a new pathway, that had been made for the purpose, at the western door by which her Majesty was to enter. The vehicle was of a construction akin to the one presented to the Queen by the ex-Sovereign of France—open, with the roof supported by pillars. Those assembled drew aside respectfully, and made way for it; and as the Queen passed all bowed to her. She seemed much delighted, smiled and bowed her acknowledgments, as did also his royal highness. On entering her seat, her Majesty and the Prince, in accordance with the English form, a practice, by the way, which is highly becoming, and might with propriety be imitated by Presbyterians, spent a few moments in silent devotion, as did also Sir George Grey, who had been loitering about and conversing with several gentlemen till the arrival of the royal party, with whom he entered, and occupied a pew immediately behind them. The service was marked by the utmost propriety and decorum. A staid sobriety and attention pervaded the whole; and we are glad to say that there was not any rude, unseemly gazing at the pew where the Queen was seated, such as would have annoyed her Majesty.

*The President Steamer.*—On Saturday July 21, a bottle was washed on shore at Queensborough, Kent. It contained a

slip of paper evidently torn off a serial publication, written with lead pencil, and related to that ill-fated steamship the President. It stated that the immediate destruction of the vessel and passengers was inevitable.—*Maidstone Journal.*

*An Incident in the Queen's Visit.*—On Her Majesty's reception at Dublin, the royal children, it is said, were objects of universal attention and admiration.—"Oh, Queen dear!" screamed a stout old lady in the crowd, "make one of them Prince Patrick, and all Ireland will die for you!"

*The Trade of Liverpool.*—An idea may be formed of the extent of the commerce of this port from the fact, that according to the local shipping list of Thursday last there were on that day, in the docks and in the river, no fewer than from 900 to 1000 vessels.—a circumstance, we may venture to say, unprecedented in the annals of Liverpool, or of the world. By the last annual statement of the dock treasurer it appears that, during the year ending the 23rd of June, 1849, there was an increase, as compared with the preceding year, of 422 in the number of vessels entering the port, of 354,183 in the amount of tonnage, and of £29,710 in the receipts of rates and duties!

*Baptism of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel.*—It having transpired that the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, who lately seceded from the church of England, and who has embraced the views of the Baptists, was to be publicly baptized in John-street Chapel, Mecklenburg-square, in the immediate vicinity of the chapel in which the Hon. and Rev. gentleman had preached as a minister of the church of England for 22 years.—The chapel was crowded in every part long before the time appointed for the commencement of the services. The number present must have been from 2000 to 2,500, while almost as great a number must have gone away unable to obtain admission. The services of the evening, after the usual preliminaries, were commenced by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, assistant to the Rev. Mr. Evans, minister of the chapel, delivering a short sermon, bearing on the subject of adult baptism. Mr. Noel himself then ascended the pulpit, and delivered the address usual among Baptists before the administration of the ordinance. The Hon. and Rev. gentleman spoke at considerable length on the nature and obligations of adult baptism; the whole of which period he was listened to with the deepest attention. After some intervening devotional services, the Hon. and Rev. gentleman descended into the font, which is situated in the body of the chapel, and was immersed by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd. Several other persons were also baptized in succession. The ceremony was witnessed with the deepest interest by the vast crowd assembled on the occasion, and the utmost order prevailed during the whole of the service, which lasted about an hour and a half. The Hon. and Rev. gentleman has not yet fixed where his place of worship shall be.

The new two-shilling piece, the *Florin*, has been issued, and is a very beautiful specimen of the engraver's art.

A project has been formed to commemorate the royal visit to Ireland by a statue of the Queen, to be erected by public subscription in Dublin. It is proposed that the individual subscription to this national testimonial should be limited to £2, in order to embrace the largest possible number in the public manifestation of loyalty to the Queen.

The Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge, has promised the sum of £2000 towards the establishment of a theological institution in Colombo, for which purpose the Bishop of Ceylon has paid £2000 out of his own pocket for purchasing a site for the building, and has promised to devote £200 a year from his income during his episcopate.

During the Queen's stay in Dublin she ordered three large pots, in which shamrocks were growing, to be conveyed from the Lord Lieutenant's gardens to the royal yacht, in order that one might be sent to Balmoral, another to Osborne, and the third to Buckingham Palace, at which royal residences, these Irish shamrocks will be preserved, as memorials of her Majesty's first visit to Dublin.

Wires are being extended from the central station of the Electric Telegraph Company in London, to the Post-office, so as to give instantaneous intelligence of the arrival of mails at the outposts.

The Chartist prisoners, Coffy, Lacy, and the others, convicted at the Central Criminal Court, were put on board the Adelaide transport on Tuesday evening, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

*New Bishopric in Canada.*—The Rev.