

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Ca'edonia.

Willmer & Smith's European Times,
September 29.

The weather during the past week has been generally fine and warm, especially in the northern parts of the kingdom; so that any fears which may have been entertained about getting in the crops in Scotland are now dissipated, and we may confidently state that the harvest is more productive than the general average of years throughout the whole country. The main drawback upon this satisfactory state of things is the undeniable mischief which is now developing itself in the potatoes. There are such numerous classes interested in creating needless alarm, that we feel a reluctance in adding to the clamor which some politicians are making on the subject; nevertheless we believe that the disease has shown itself to a very great extent in Ireland and sporadically in England, several districts scattered at distances having suffered. It is of course quite impossible to fix the limits of the mischief so far as it has yet spread. The farmers throwing all the diseased potatoes at once upon the market, and mixing them with sound ones, in order to get rid of them, make it appear, perhaps, that the disease is more extensive than it really is. But well authenticated statements prove that much of the planting is injured, and time alone will show whether the disease will increase in the rapid and sudden manner it did in former years, or whether the injury done will be arrested in its present state. The question will necessarily form an important element in the problem of future prices.

Domestic news continues to be of subordinate interest. The public mind has been greatly relieved by the remarkable improvement in the sanitary reports from all parts of the kingdom, and the benevolent are meditating some comprehensive scheme of charity to relieve those who have been made desolate by the recent great calamity. A public meeting will shortly be convened for this object. Her Majesty and the court have left Scotland and returned to the Isle of Wight.

We wish we could find any excuse for omitting our customary weekly article upon Ireland. It is painful to dwell upon the sad incidents which fill up the history of that unhappy country. Disturbances of the most unruly kind in the south; secret confederacies, having for their objects plunder and robbery; political agitators, both in the field and in the closet, resorting to the old revolting follies of past times to drive an ignorant peasantry into fatal courses; and, lastly, a revival of the potato disease, which threatens to be of a very serious character, which misfortune is even seized upon by political agitators as a fresh pretext or excuse for invading the rights of property and thereby adding to the general insecurity which prevails. During the last week the Irish papers have teemed with accounts of the corn plunder movement, each instance furnishing some deplorable illustration of the laxity of all moral feeling on the part of the tenantry, or of the sharp practice of the landlord in aiming at all the hazards, to secure his arrears or his rent. Whilst such a state of barbarism prevails, it is quite hopeless to expect an improvement in the condition of the country. Between Tipperary and Kilkenny there have been assemblages of armed men amounting to several hundreds, all of the lowest class; and as their design appears to be shrouded in mystery and the conspirators who lead them on keep concealed, after having bound their victims by secret oaths, it is very much to be deplored that the power does not exist to put them down at once. The respectable inhabitants complain bitterly of the ruin which is brought upon them by the restless machinations of these bodies of armed ruffians. Of course, an effective military and police force is now organized in the district, and the confederacy will be utterly broken up; but our regret is, for the sake of Ireland, that any such mischievous conspiracies should exist at all, at a time when every man in England is desirous to raise the country from its miserable state.

We have again the satisfaction to announce that the mortality from Cholera has further declined, and that to a degree which would make us confident of the permanent subjection of the malady, but that its re-appearance in many places where it had seemed to have been extinguished makes us still hesitate to pronounce that the danger is altogether passed.

As the period approaches for the re-assembling of the Legislative Chamber of France, the members are finding their way to Paris, and preparing for a renewal of political strife. From all the imperfect news which reaches us from Rome, it is abundantly clear that the letter of the President to M. Ney has completely disconcerted all the intrigues of the reactionary party. It has been even positively stated that the breach between the cardinal administration and the French had reached such a height that a complete non-intercourse was anticipated; so that whilst Mazzini is fulminating his denunciatory epistles from Lausanne against M. Tocqueville and the French Ministers, the unlucky administration of Louis Napoleon seems likely to be forced by public opinion to make a fresh revolution in Rome against the cardinals, and more obnoxious than that of Mazzini, because it is likely to be permanently successful. By the latest news from Paris we learn that a manifesto from the Pope to his people has reached the French Government, and its tenor is of a very unsatisfactory nature. Not only are Mazzini, Garibaldi, and the chiefs of the Roman Government excluded from the benefits of a proposed amnesty, but the whole of the Constituent Assembly and the military chiefs are shut out from pardon by the Head of the Catholic Church. This document of the Holy Father must increase the difficulties of the French Government tenfold; since it is quite plain that whatever may be the sentiments of the French people about granting liberal institutions to the Romans, it is quite clear that the Romans themselves will not submit to the tyranny of the cardinals unless there is an overwhelming military force to keep them down. Louis Napoleon has spoken out the opinions of all rational men upon the subject; and if the Pope and his junta should be so infatuated as to persist in their present course, relying upon the Austrians and the Neapolitans to support them, a fresh revolution must be inevitable.

We were enabled last week in a postscript, to announce the resolution of the Porte not to yield up the Hungarian refugees to the demands of Austria and Russia. Nothing has since transpired upon the subject, except that we learn that a Russian officer of high rank has arrived at Constantinople to demand their extradition. There is no doubt that the chief leaders are still at Widdin, in Wallachia, and the probability is, that as soon as the requisite facilities can be furnished to get them out of the Turkish dominions that they will be allowed to go where they please. A great many Polish exiles meditate crossing the Atlantic with the design of establishing Polish colonies in the United States. Comorn has not yet yielded; but whether the garrison holds out a month or a year, as they must finally surrender, and as their resistance has not the smallest effect upon the fate of the empire, for humanity sake we should be glad to see the sword of war sheathed. A frightful and unavailing loss of life must attend either a prolonged resistance or a final bombardment; the probabilities are that, among those who persevere in the resistance are to be found men who are hopeless and reckless of their lives, and that their influence protracts an unavailing defence. Nothing definitive has yet been arranged with regard to Hungary; but from the schemes of arrangement thrown out apparently as feelers, there does not appear any insurmountable difficulty in the way of a final pacification, upon the basis of a complete union with Austria, Hungary retaining her old institutions for her future provincial administration. As might be expected, after such a frightful ordeal as Austria has passed, there are a great many executions, many trials, many intrigues; but certain it is that the imperial party are now as popular as a year ago they were unpopular, and thus have secured a fresh lease of power. Whether that power is to be, as heretofore, irresponsible, is at present in the womb of history. The Emperor of Russia has returned to St. Petersburg, and his troops are gradually withdrawing within the Russian frontiers; and at present we see no indication of any desire of pushing those frontiers beyond their present limits. Switzerland again indicates a revival of agitation. The Roman Catholic cantons have plucked up courage from recent events, and threaten openly to oppose the Federal Government. The canton of Schwytz, as heretofore, heads the new movement. From Rome the news is most unsatisfactory. The Papal Government continues to exclude from office all those who had favored the Republicans. The promotions made by Durando and his colleagues are made void, and 120 officers who submitted to General Oudinot are dismissed.

It is evident that the cardinals rely upon the Austrians and Neapolitans to revive and perpetuate the old state of things. The Pope remains at Portici; his manifesto to which we have referred in our French article, must prove a fresh stumbling stock in the way of adjusting this most complicated affair. The tumults in Cephalonia have led to numerous executions, and we expect by the next accounts to hear that they are completely quelled.

The dull tone connected with business affairs, as noticed last week, still continues; indeed, if any change has taken place, it is for the worse. The produce markets, both here and in London, are well supplied, and, notwithstanding the absence of an active demand, prices are steadily maintained. The Cotton market has been very quiet this week, both consumers and speculators acting with great caution, and although a fair amount of business has been transacted, prices have suffered a decline. The Grain trade has again become dull; there is only a limited business going forward, and prices have rather a downward tendency. The reports from the manufacturing districts still represent the state of trade therein as being languid, without any immediate prospect of improvement, particularly as the recent advices from India are not favorable for extensive shipments of goods to that quarter. The Money market is still abundantly supplied, and the rate of discount easy; namely, 2½ to 2¾ cent. for first class paper, and 2½ per cent. on call.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The only subject of conversation in the political circles of Paris is the manifesto of the Pope. It may be remarked as singular, though not altogether unexpected, that throughout the whole of this manifesto the name of France nowhere occurs though she has played so prominent a part in restoring the Sovereign Pontiff to his temporal government. This studied omission has grievously wounded the pride of that country, and is certainly not calculated to heal the differences so long existing between the two nations.

We learn that at Rome the concessions were considered by the people of Rome to be so digressing, that the greatest discontent was manifested as soon as they became generally known. The proclamations were torn down from the walls, and the populace vented forth their denunciations in the strongest terms of ridicule and disgust. As for the amnesty, no language could convey the deep feeling of animosity and regret with which it was contemplated.

It was confidently affirmed by some persons at Vienna on the 22nd, and as confidently declared premature by others that Comorn had surrendered to the Austrian troops. No doubt was however entertained but what it would very shortly submit, if it had not done so already; for the terms offered by Gen. Nugent were said to be of the most generous character, and highly favorable to the garrison.

It was reported that Bem had died of his wounds in Wallachia.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

St. John New Brunswick, Oct. 9.

The Fisheries of the Gulf.—We learn that our townsman M. H. Perley, Esq., who has been for the last two months engaged in collecting information respecting the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, returned to this city yesterday morning, having visited and examined the whole line of coast, from Baie Verte to the Restigouche. Mr P. has also inspected the rivers on this line of coast, and extended his observations to the Northern side of the Bay of Chaleur from the Restigouche down to the Pasbebiac.

We understand that much useful and interesting information has been obtained by Mr Perley on his extensive route, and we trust it will be presented to the public in such a manner as to be generally useful.

The development of the great fishery resources of New Brunswick will, we trust, be a leading topic with our Legislature at its next session.

Shipwreck and Melancholy loss of Life!—We have been kindly favored with a copy of a telegraphic despatch received yesterday by Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this City, which states that the brig *St. John*, Oliver, master, 30 days from Galway, for Boston with passengers, was broken in pieces on Sunday in Boston Bay; and one hundred and thirty passen-

gers were drowned! The master and part of the crew were saved.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who has been on a tour through King's and Westmoreland Co., arrived in this city yesterday, and left the night steamer for Fredericton. His Excellency was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

We perceive in one of our American exchange papers, a very favorable notice of a young Gentleman belonging to this city, Mr T. A. D. Forster, son of C. V. Forster, Esq. of H. M. Customs here, and who is at present a student with D. Fiske, Dentist, Salem; and with whom he has been studying for the last four years. The production of Mr Forster's, noticed at the fair held for the exhibition of articles of domestic manufacture, was a set of teeth, manufactured by himself. We believe that Mr F. intends practising as a Dentist in this city, during the winter months, when we wish him every success.

Fredericton Head Quarters, Oct. 10.

Survey of the River St. John.—We understand from a gentleman lately from the Grand Falls, that the surveying party under the direction of Captain Bent, of the Royal Engineers, had reached that point last week, and that the captain had expressed himself highly pleased with the River. It was also rumoured in that quarter that there will be no difficulty whatever in obtaining four feet of water between Fredericton and the Grand Falls at all seasons of the year, for a sum less than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the measure.

We forbear mentioning the sum, as both that and the practicability of accomplishing the undertaking at all, rests with us, in this instance, on no stronger authority than we have already stated. We have however, a belief that it is true, founded partly on what we have seen in a former report, but, perhaps, quite as much on the wish which we have long entertained that it might be so. With regard to the route from the Grand Falls upwards, to the mouth of the little Madawaska River, we believe there was never any doubt about its practicability. Indeed it has already been navigated by the steamer Madawaska for nearly two seasons, without difficulty, and the principle object to be ascertained will be the expense of making some improvements on the main river, and locking the Madawaska. This done, the navigation to the head of the lake is complete, and if the Canadians are not altogether blind to their own interests, they will take care that the portage of some 15 miles to the Trois Pistoles is disposed of by railroad or canal, either at their own expense—for Canada should, in justice make the whole of that portion of the route—or at the joint expense of both Provinces.

Miscellaneous Items.

State of feeling in Canada.—A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing from Montreal on the 25th ult., states that the article in the London Times, announcing that Lord Elgin has been made a Baron, and that he is fully sustained in the course he has adopted, by his Sovereign, has created great excitement in Canada, as it is believed to be semi-official. The feeling in favor of annexation to the United States he represents as becoming universal and intense. It is rumored that the Government intend to remove the Capitol from Montreal to Upper Canada; this has made the French party furious, and if carried out, will, says he, virtually dissolve the Union of the Provinces. The Montreal Courier 'openly and distinctly declares its opinion, that no man in Canada now owes allegiance to a Sovereign whose Ministers are permitted to treat him as they have done,'—and declares that a movement is on foot which will convince Earl Grey and Lord Elgin that their policy 'is at an end.'

From the Montreal Gazette.

Various reports continue to be propagated with respect to the removal of the Seat of Government. Our belief is, that nothing has been decided, and that it will stay where it is. Report says that the French members generally, and particularly those from the district of Montreal, have quietly intimated to Mr Lalonde their intention to resign their seats, if he consents to the removal from Lower Canada; and that that minister has consequently signified to his colleagues his own intention to resign, provided the majority of Council agree to the removal.

We understand that a certain M. P. proposes resigning his seat, in order to enable him to agitate the grand question of Annexation. So vital a matter should be argued, and carried out, if practicable, by men of strict integrity, undeviating principles, and without the white sleeve lining of their coats being seen. Let no man listen or follow any other. We shall soon have our hands full, and we shall take care who leads us.

The city of Kingston (U. C.) has been lighted with gas since the 1st inst.