

## European News.

## Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, September 8.

We regret to state that more real alarm has excited during the last week respecting the ravages of the cholera than at any former period of its fatal course; and the reports which come in from all parts of the country more than justify the uneasiness which prevails. Once more the weekly returns of the Registrar-General present a serious aspect. From 823 deaths from cholera alone in the London district a month ago, the weekly returns have risen to 1229, 1272, and last week they were 1663, the deaths from diarrhoea being 234 more, and the total deaths from all causes 2796. This is the greatest number ever registered since 1849, the largest having been 2454 during the influenza in December, 1847. The mortality is now three times the ordinary average, and cholera has already destroyed 9129 lives in London alone, whereof 4731 were from the south of the Thames. The daily returns from all parts of the kingdom, upon a rough average, somewhat exceed those which take place in the metropolis, but the returns are necessarily very imperfect. Manchester and the greater populous manufacturing districts have escaped at a trifling loss, whilst the ravages of the disease seem to be distributed in smaller towns and villages, some manufacturing and others rural. The greatest exertions are now made to check the progress of the disorder. Churchyards are closed, house visitation is actively put in practice, and skill and energy are applied in every direction to stay this fearful scourge. Science now suggests that the absence of ozone in the air has caused the malady at this time. Ozone has long been known to be water in extreme tenuity, in fact a combination of hydrogen and oxygen, with an excess of oxygen. This, when it exists in the atmosphere, is a powerful disinfectant, and as it is not now generated in sufficient quantities, the poisonous exhalations from man and his exuvia are not absorbed. This theory has excited a good deal of public attention, but no practical remedy is proposed. In Dublin there have been many deaths from cholera; and the disease still lingers in many of the great cities of Europe. Five thousand men under Prince Paskiewitch were attacked in three days.

From Ireland we have had for a brief moment a shade of uncertainty on account of the weather, which, however has since become more settled, and if it is like that in which we now are writing, we can say that we never experienced anything equal to it in England at any antecedent period during harvest time, reminding us, as it does, of the magnificent sunny heavens within the tropics—so clear, so bright, so warm, so purely beautiful. It must revivify all Ireland. Bearing in mind our previous reports, our readers need scarcely be told that from all quarters of the country the most gratifying reports reach us of the general plenty which prevails. The last splendid week of fine weather will enable the farmers to get in the whole of their crops in perfect condition; and as we should think the grain, even in the most northerly part of Ireland, is now fit for cutting, nothing can prevent the husbandman from reaping a rich reward for his labor. The potatoes were reported upon much more favorably, and in many spots where the haulm had become blackened and blighted, the roots are still sound and free from disease. The contest of classes, namely landlords and tenants, for the right to the standing corn, have led in some cases to violence, but the authority of the law has been maintained. The lowering of prices consequent upon the prevailing abundance, has revived once more the question of free trade, and many of the Irish journals are at a loss how to reconcile its practice with payment of rent and heavy rates. Upon the whole, however, they recommend political union amongst all classes, each exercising his energies to the utmost, together with a generous confidence towards his neighbor so that the difficulties which threaten them may be surmounted. The first of September having brought about the expiration of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, Ireland now enjoys the same political freedom as Great Britain. We are very glad to see in the Irish journals accounts of meetings to promote various branches of industry; and, indeed, every thing wears an improved aspect.

France continues in a state of complete tranquillity. Louis Napoleon has pre-

sided at a grand banquet given in the Champ Elysees by the exhibitors of national industry, and upon his health being drunk, said, "that the true Congress of Peace was not in St. Cecille, but at Jardin d'Hiver; here, gentlemen, it is you who compose it, you the elite of French industry. Elsewhere only wishes were expressed; here are developed all those great interests which peace alone can develop." The President in the course of his speech, added, "one is consoled with the idea of having arrived at that period to which is reserved another glory besides that of arms. In fact at this time, it is by the improvement of manufactures, by the conquest of commerce, that the struggle is to be carried on with the whole world, and in this struggle you have proved to me the French will not succumb." These are noble sentiments; sincerely do we hope that they will be acted upon. The President left Paris on Sunday morning for Epernay, to open the Paris and Strasbourg railway. At Meaux there was a cry of *Vive la Republique* from the national guard, but in all the other towns his reception seems to have been one of the most enthusiastic character, with cries of *Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur*. The President returned to Paris with the assurance that his popularity in that part of France is even greater than in the north.

The question of prolonging the period of the duration of the Presidency is, however, agitated in the journals just as much as ever. It is evident that the French Government, and the Pope are upon very bad terms together. The infatuation of the cardinals in attempting to establish a commission to try political offences during the revolutionary period, when the French had wisely proclaimed an oblivion of the past, renders it impossible for them to act in harmony together; and it is very plain that all the blood which has been shed has been altogether in vain. The re-actionary faction in Rome throw every impediment in the way of the secularisation of the administration; but if the French persevere in acting upon the noble language ascribed to the President, "that the liberators of Rome will never be the abettors of clerical or political despotism," it will indeed cover a multitude of sins, and the Pope, or rather the cardinals, must be taught to yield. If the French troops were withdrawn from Rome, a revolution would inevitably break out immediately, and President of France is much too anxious for popularity to endanger his position by committing the grave error of allowing the re-actionaries of Rome to re-establish a worse despotism than existed before. The cardinals, however, by the last accounts, seem to be as incurably obstinate as ever, and refuse to annul the decree for appointing a court of commission and for prosecuting the alleged offenders. General Oudinot left Rome on the 28th of August for Naples, and would proceed from thence to France on the 31st; whilst the French frigate Vauban, which has been placed at the disposal of the Pope since March last, has been ordered back to France.

The European news of the present week is like the winding up chapter of a dramatic romance, in which all the various characters who have figured on the scene are disposed of. We have at length some news of Kossuth and his comrade in arms, Dembinski, together with Perzel Metaros, and several other officers. It appears that, after having discovered the hopelessness of further resistance, they bent their steps towards Wallachia, and the whole of them having surrendered to the Turkish authorities, were transported to Widdin; and we have no doubt a safe conduct will be granted to them, so that they may choose their future place of exile. Of Ben's whereabouts we have no certain information. We conjecture that he is somewhere in the Banat, in the Badchka district, where the last remnant of the now dispersed Hungarians will probably hold out to the last. We are told that Georgey has received a free pardon from the Austrian Emperor, upon condition of his retiring into Styria for the present. After the suppression of an Austrian *emute* within the fortress of Comorn, Clapka has now entered into an armistice, and when he finds that the whole of the Hungarians have really laid down their arms, he can have no alternative but surrender. Raab and Peterwardein must inevitably follow his example. A great deal of savage hostility appears to exist between the conquerors and the conquered; and many a poor fellow will be executed in cold blood, without remonstrance or remorse. As yet, we are but just becoming acquainted with the sad details of the catastrophe, and these are more

obscured by prejudice and falsehood than even the history of the campaign. The authority of the Austrians is completely restored at Venice. Manin, General Pepe and about 40 officers have embarked in the French Steamer, Pluton, for Corfu. General Garzkewski is made civil and military governor, and M. Mazzani Prefect of Venice. The city has been but little injured, but the bombardment has been terrific. The English consul was wounded when in bed by one of the splinters. Chioggia has surrendered. The Austrians are calm and moderate as conquerors. They have abolished the personal tax, and diminished the price of salt. The free port of Venice is limited to the island St. Giorgio Maggiore, until the custom-houses are re-established. All the revolutionary decrees are of course annulled. We have referred in our French article to the deplorable policy of the Papal Commissioners, who untaught by experience, are endeavoring to twist the traces of tyranny once more round the necks of the Romans. It is but too evident that the cardinals disregard utterly all the remonstrances of France, and if they proceed much further, assuredly they will endanger their spiritual authority, besides having what little temporal authority they were again attempting to usurp once more wrested from them. The cardinals, relying upon the success and support of the Austrians, are carrying matters with a high hand, only to make their inevitable fall more certain. The rupture between the Pope and France is all but complete. The Archduke John Regent of Germany, has again arrived at Frankfort, amidst the cheers of the population. His guard of honour consists of Austrian and Prussian troops. The Prince of Prussia appears to be quite restored in favor of the populous, wherever he appears he is greeted with cheers.

Although business prospects are not in a worse position than at the date of our last issue, still there has been less activity in the market for foreign and colonial produce, and in some instances rather lower prices have been paid. The Cotton market has been steady, and we close the week with a fair amount of transactions, at steady prices.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Thursday.—Accounts from Vienna, a few days since, stated that the Russian troops were about to be withdrawn from Hungary by order of the Emperor. This statement is fully confirmed the French Government having received official information to that effect.

A dinner was given on the 4th inst., at Barle Duc, Meuse, by the Mountain party to M. Bovignier, one of the representatives in the Constituent Assembly. At night upwards of 200 individuals patrolled the streets, exclaiming—"Down with the wealthy!" "Long live the Red Republicans!" The police endeavored to suppress these unlawful proceedings, but were met with personal insult. Several of the rioters are known, and legal measures will be instantly taken against them.

The accounts from the provinces continue to speak of the great increase of trade in nearly all its various departments. The operatives are generally in full employment, and the orders on hand, it is believed, will occupy the workmen for some months.

## United States News.

From Santa Fe.—Accounts from Santa Fe to the 15th ult., have been received. Apaches, attacked Capt. Forces at Los Vegas. The Indians were defeated with a loss of all save ten warriors. The fight was hand to hand. Santa Fe is in a critical position, being surrounded by 50,000 hostile Indians. The Santa Christie mines are opened, and the miners have found gold abundant.

Father Mathew has gone to Lowell, where he was received by the people with great enthusiasm.

There have arrived at the quarantine, Staten Island, New York, from the 2d of April, to the 12th instant, 150,713 steerage passengers, by vessels from foreign ports.

A month later from California.—By the arrival of the Steamer *Empire City*, at New York, on Thursday, from Chagres, we have dates from San Francisco to the 2d of August. The news is favorable.

The *Empire City* brought home \$603,153 in gold dust, chiefly consigned to New York.

The estimated yield of gold for the months of September, October and No-

vember, is \$12,000,000. The number of people at the mines is 25,000.

## SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1849.

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

It is gratifying at all times to speak of our improvements, but is more so at a time like this, when our means are curtailed, and our energies paralyzed by the depreciation in value of those few articles of trade in which we have been almost solely engaged, in the markets of the mother country, the only channel which we have yet sought for the outlet of the produce of our fine forests. What that trade has left us, it is needless to state; it is too palpably felt, and may be seen by the most careless and indifferent observer. It therefore behoves us to adopt a new course, to husband our natural resources, develop our latent mineral treasures, and encourage the establishment of every branch of manufacture among us. We have too long neglected our own interest in these matters; but we are glad to perceive a change for the better, and a disposition evinced to give a preference to home manufactures, and to home produce. Had this spirit been evinced at an earlier period in our history, we should have been, as a community, in a much more independent position than we are at present.

We have been led to make these remarks by finding on our table last evening samples of Cigars and Tobacco, from the establishment of Messrs. JOHN and DONALD MACLAUGHLAN, in Chatham, who have recently embarked in this branch of trade; and when we consider the large consumption of these articles, we are surprised that some person has not attempted it before. Charlotte-town, in P. E. Island, has three manufactories in operation, and Pictou two; surely Miramichi can give employment to one, more particularly, when we are informed by the proprietors, that they can produce as good an article as can be purchased abroad, and at a cheap figure. We hope from henceforth to see these articles excluded from the list of importations.

COUNTRESS OF ERROR.—The Canada papers make mention of the death of this lady. She was the grand-daughter of the Hon. James Fraser, who represented this County in the General Assembly of the Province, and the account of whose marriage, our subscribers will remember, we published in the Gleaner a few months ago.

SUPREME COURT.—Our Circuit Court was opened a fortnight since, and we understand it is likely to continue beyond this week. We should like some person who is clever at figures, and has been in attendance, to give a rough guess what it has cost the county, including the time of Jurymen, Witnesses and other persons who are compelled to be in attendance; we do not allude to idlers or persons who attend from curiosity; even this would form no small item. We are inclined to think the sum total would astonish the natives, and incline them to think that law is a rather expensive amusement to indulge in.

ERRATA.—We made a few errors in the account of the accident which occurred at Black Brook on the 6th instant. The girl was 15 years of age, not 18, as stated, and the boy nearly 11; not 8. The gun had a guard, and there was no understanding between the father and boy that he should discharge the gun, should the fire approach the dwelling. How the accident happened has not yet been positively ascertained, as the boy prevaricates, and gives different versions of it.

The Earl of Egin has been raised to the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom.

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.—We have already noticed the arrival of H. M. S. Wellesly, and the Earl of Dundonald, after an absence of nearly two months. During that period his lordship has visited the principal harbors of Newfoundland and Cape Breton. At Labrador the ship fell in with several icebergs.

The same spirit that characterized the veteran Earl in his tour through the West India Islands last winter, in improving the agriculture and industry of these colonies is manifest on this part of the station. Besides making a most extensive enquiry into the condition of the fisheries, and the best mode of affording them protection and encouragement. His Lordship has collected many valuable specimens of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms as referring to the resources of the country. In addition to the aid afforded by the Hon. A. A. Cochrane and the officers of the flag ship the Admiral has enlisted Dr Geener in his ranks, and we understand that some valuable discoveries have been made during the expedition. A number of wild, but hitherto unnoted plants