

porates, and the moisture which remains produces mouldiness.

Look for great things, expect great things, and work for great things, and great things will surely be accomplished.

A word spoken pleasantly is a large spot of sunshine on a sad heart.—*Ohio Cult.*

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, September 1.

During the last week the weather has been magnificent for harvest operations. The day and night of Wednesday were perhaps as warm as at any of the hottest periods during the summer. No doubt there have been partial showers in many parts of the country, but throughout the country generally nothing could exceed the favorable weather which has prevailed. From the southern counties the wheat is reported as having been housed in splendid condition; in Sussex the grain sheds wonderfully. In Wiltshire the yield will be beyond an average. In Norfolk and Essex the prospects are equally satisfactory. In the northern counties, where the harvesting is now going on rapidly, the tone of the reports bespeaks future abundance. In fact, this week, which may be considered the critical week of the whole harvest, has proved so favorable, that where some little apprehension existed, it has been entirely dissipated, and we have no doubt the yield throughout England and Scotland will be greater than it has been for some years. A continuance of the present weather for ten or fifteen days longer, and Scotland will re-echo the cheerful tone put forth in the south and middle of the kingdom, and the operations throughout the country generally will be successfully completed. Altogether, the reports of the potato crop have been of a much more favorable character during the last few days. Under these circumstances the corn markets throughout the country are on the decline. From the Baltic ports generally, especially from Danzig, Königsberg, Stettin, and Rostock, prices continue firm, and the yield of corn does not appear to have been so abundant as in the west and south of Europe. In Holland they have experienced bad weather; but the reports from France are in the highest degree favorable, and whatever may be the state of politics, or the range of prices, we fully anticipate that large quantities will again come from that quarter. We have no decisive information as yet from the Mediterranean or the ports in the Black Sea.

The Peace Congress in Paris has terminated its session. The members have all been received with great courtesy, and even distinction by the French Government; all the public monuments in the capital have been thrown open to them; the most distinguished English and American propagandists have been cheered to their hearts' content, and the whole affair has passed off agreeably and peaceably. Although two gentlemen were found very foolishly and quixotically to advocate the necessity of war, the one "aggressive," the other "defensive," yet they escaped without having their bones broken.

The last week has been a critical period for the prospects of Ireland, and we rejoice to say the uninterrupted fine weather has not only enabled the farmers to proceed in the most active manner in getting in the harvest, but the genial warmth generally prevailing, has almost completely counteracted those fearful indications of the potato disease to which we alluded in our last as having once again made their appearance. In one or more counties the most undoubted proof has been adduced of potatoes brought to market having been more than half rotten. But equally satisfactory evidence is adduced that in a great extent of country, where the haulm has been decayed, the tubers are perfectly safe and sound; and as the breadth of potatoes sown, instead of being less, is greater than even that of 1843, the largest ever known, we may repeat with increased confidence our report of last week, and announce that a sufficiency, or certainly, nearly a sufficiency of food will be secured for the people of Ireland without the necessity of having recourse to large importations. It is quite evident that the reliance of the Irish people upon their favorite root as the main article of food is unshaken. We always deemed it impossible to eradicate the habitual taste for the potato which seems to be inseparably interwoven with their existence. What-

ever improvements may be engrafted upon the Irish character and habits, it is plain that the potato must and will be the main stay of the country, and it will only be by the slowest and most gradual changes that a taste for a better description of food can be brought about. It is satisfactory to learn that capitalists of the highest character are turning their attention to Ireland, as a country where, during the autumn, not only health and recreation can be enjoyed, but where philanthropy can be united with profit—the *utile cum dulce*. It is significant to read the announcement that Mr Samuel Gurney, Mr Buxton (query, Sir Fowell Buxton), and other members of the society of Friends, are daily expected in Dublin on a tour through the country. These are of the classes of capitalists whose money is the life-blood of English industry. The Irish people should grapple such friends "with hooks of steel." Only convince the representatives of Lombard street that there is money to be made out of Ireland, whether from peat or from her agriculture, her mines or her fisheries, only satisfy the money aristocracy that peace and tranquillity will be maintained, and security in its widest acceptation is safely pledged to them—and the Irish people, if they choose to work, will have ample means furnished to them, and the fullest scope given to their energies. The Queen has now set the fashion to visit Ireland, and crowds of tourists, with the facilities given by the railway companies, are flocking to the most interesting spots in the country. The Sovereign has discountenanced, in the most marked manner, all kinds of party or sectarian feeling, and the votaries of pleasure or business, who are following the path chalked out by royalty, will show the Irish, by the like indifference to party animosities, that these are not the safest roads to power and prosperity. Upon the whole the prospect is most cheering, and woe betide the politician who, again pandering to the worst feelings of the Irish people, shall attempt to divert the current of returning prosperity towards the blighting field of political agitation. Her Majesty, in the distribution of her liberal charities to various public institutions in Cork, Belfast, and Dublin, has given especial directions, through Lord Clarendon that, in the allocation of the funds her name shall not be mixed up, even in the remotest manner, with political or sectarian discussions. If this example be followed political and religious animosity will receive a fatal blow and discouragement.

We are as yet unable to report any improvement in the state of public health. It is a melancholy fact that the mortality last week still exhibits a slight increase over that of the preceding week, the numbers being for the metropolitan districts, in the last four weeks respectively 1567, 1909, 2229, and 2457; the deaths from cholera being 926, 823, 1229, and 1276—the official weekly report for all England, ending the 25th day of August, of deaths from cholera was 2368, out of 5168 attacks. About 1100 of these took place in the metropolitan districts, 1000 in various towns in England, of which Liverpool furnished no fewer than 216 victims; and 176 took place in Scotland, 101 of which happened in Dundee. Since the 25th of August the daily reports have fluctuated almost in the same ratio they did last week. On the 25th August they were 355; on the 26th and 27th they were 591; on the 28th the day's mortality was 401; on Thursday, the 30th, the deaths were 527, including 120 deaths in three weeks in Gainsborough. Although our own town stands still in a painful position of pre-eminence in the official reports, the mortality is on the decrease, and the authorities spare no exertions to prevent the malady again gaining ground. At the weekly meeting of the Board of Health on the 30th the medical officers reported that the deaths from all causes were 652, and from cholera 498, being a decrease of 161 on the general mortality, and of 164 on the deaths from cholera, as compared with the previous week. In Manchester and the neighborhood the deaths continue at the same comparatively trifling range, which, considering the population, is most satisfactory. In fact the towns on the coast of England, or where there is water, seem to be the spots where the malady takes root. A successful case of cure has been reported in London where the patient was in the last stage of collapse. Saline injections were introduced into the system by the veins of the arm, and the patient rallied in a marvellous manner, and was completely restored in a day or two. The greatest activity prevails amongst all the authorities in taking measures to arrest the progress of the malady, the origin and treatment of which occasion as much dis-

putation as ever. In Holland the malady continues to linger. In one of the towns there it is stated that the birds which frequented the spot, deserted it as soon as the cholera made its appearance, but returned to it as soon as the malady ceased. From the other cities of Europe the accounts are generally satisfactory.

During the recess of the Legislative Assembly of France all parties seem to have agreed upon a cessation of political strife, and speculation upon the future prospects of France is confined just now to the rumour of a change in the ministry which it is positively asserted has no foundation, except in the wishes of those who aim at the dislocation of the present administration.

We have very little to add to the untoward news, communicated in our last, of the unconditional surrender of the whole Hungarian forces under the new Dictator Georgey. The fact has been confirmed in a variety of modes, but we seek in vain for any satisfactory explanation of the events which led to the final catastrophe. It seems, however, that Comorn has not yet fallen, and to our uninstructed minds, if Georgey acted *bona fide* from a high sense of duty, and not from improper motives, General Klapka, who commands at Comorn, would have at once unhesitatingly surrendered that important fortress. The tone of the letter of Georgey to General Klapka is anything but satisfactory. The visit of Prince Schwartzbourg to Warsaw, the suddenness of the surrender of Georgey, without, as far as we know, having beforehand any consultation with the commanders in the South, throws a mystery over the whole transaction which it is absolutely necessary to remove altogether before we are satisfied that some foul play has not been perpetrated. We have been led to believe that Georgey was so high-minded, so gallant, so liberal, that when we find that he has surrendered unconditionally, we feel quite astounded, and the news which has since reached us only renders confusion more confounded. Beyond a report that Kosuth has been arrested on the confines of the Turkish dominions, together with several officers, we know little or nothing of what has passed at the seat of the late war during the past week. It is most inexplicable that the Austrian government furnishes no authentic details of an event which is beyond a doubt decisive of the war. We learn with some satisfaction that the Russian Minister at Paris, in a formal note, has given an assurance to the French Government that the Emperor has no thought of territorial aggrandisement, but that he will retire his armies as soon as the Hungarians have laid down their arms. It is asserted that the Grand Duke Michael of Russia has died at Warsaw of apoplexy. The brave men of Hungary having been defeated or betrayed, it will naturally be expected that Venice could not hold out much longer. Accordingly we are told from Vienna that the city of Venice surrendered at discretion on the 23rd of August. It seems that at the last moment four delegates waited on the Austrian general and accepted all the conditions imposed upon them, but stipulating for a guarantee for the legalisation of the paper money actually in circulation in Venice. This was refused, and the bombardment recommenced with such fury that the surrender of the city became unavoidable. The city of Peterwardein and all those bodies who are still in arms must now yield, and thus ends the melancholy history of the European rebellions of 1848 and 1849. The profound secrecy observed by the Court of Vienna respecting the recent important events, quite precludes us from even speculating upon the probable results. If Russia is sincere in her declarations, and retires her forces without making any territorial acquisitions, it will be most desirable for the peace of Europe; and we shall not fear then but that the Hungarians will find means, from the very necessities of the Austrian Emperor, to wring from him such concessions as shall preserve a due share of independence. At Baden several other political criminals have been publicly executed. The Danish and Schleswig-Holstein prisoners have at length been exchanged, and we expect that the blockade of the eastern ports of Holstein will be finally raised on this day. It is announced that General Oudinot was to leave Rome on the 21st of August, and that 10,000 men were to follow him to France. We have no authentic information respecting the secularisation of the Roman Government. Nevertheless we think we perceive a little more disposition on the part of the Pope to yield to his people. What the nature of the concessions may eventually be it is difficult to

conjecture, but they are not likely to be of a very extensive character. Whilst the people are in a state of suspense with a Republican paper money depreciated some 35 per cent., every thing is very unsettled; and if the Pope is really desirous to benefit his subjects, it would be far more rational to come forward with some simple, deliberate plan, which, with a well administered government, might satisfy the Romans for some time to come. The Sardinian and Austrian quarrel being now settled, Marshal Radetsky has granted an entire amnesty to all political prisoners; but the people of Milan do not relish even a kindness at his hands; so they insulted the soldiery, and made such manifestations of their displeasure that the bastinado was inflicted on the men in the public square, and on the women within the prison walls. The authorities in Tuscany seem to be on as equally bad terms with the Austrian generals as the people of Lombardy. In this state of things it is scarcely possible for the whole of the Austrian empire to settle down into peace. We have more than once hinted at the notion of a new holy alliance being formed for the maintenance of European peace, as the despotic princes interpret it. In the under circles of diplomacy the idea is revived, with the addition that France is to be the chief member of the new alliance.

We have just received a further express from India, with dates from Bombay to the 25th and from Calcutta to the 13th of July. The trial of Moolraj, for being accessory to the murder of Lieutenants Anderson and Agnew, has been brought to a close, and the prisoner found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The capital punishment has been commuted to imprisonment for life in the fortress of Chunar. A severe gale of wind has visited the upper part of the Bay of Bengal, which was felt all over India. Several vessels were disabled or lost. There is no news of interest from China. The Dutch have again been unsuccessful in their expedition against the island of Bali. It is very satisfactory to add that the intelligence by this arrival throws entire discredit upon the rumors, so actively put forth by the Indian press, of misunderstandings between the English authorities and Gholab Singh. We are glad also to learn that the Sikhs are rapidly entering the British service.

Commercial affairs, although in a healthy state, are not active. Holders of Produce bring forward large quantities at the public sales both here and in London, still the demand is by no means active, whilst orders for the most articles can be executed on easier terms.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HAMBURG.—The Prussian troops have been recalled. The first portion leaves on the 29th, General Pritwitz on the 30th, and a further portion on the 2nd September. A serious skirmish had taken place at Flensburg, between the Danes and Schleswigers, which was put a stop to by Prussian soldiers.

TURKEY.—Bem and Kossuth have arrived at Adrianople, where they have embarked in an English ship.

A new edict dismisses or degrades all officers created or promoted since Nov. 16. All Italians belonging to foreign states, are sent away with a month's pay. Gen. Oudinot was not to leave till the 22nd.

Colonial News.

Canada.

We cut the following from the Hartford (Conn.) Courant to show how real estate is benefited by the encouragement of Home industry and the mechanical arts. Our present Government has declared a deadly war against both; and the consequences are empty tenements, which should be filled with those who go to the States where they cannot be built fast enough to hold them:—

MORE TENEMENTS WANTED.—We have heard many complaints the present season in relation to the difficulty of procuring tenements in this city. Probably there never has been a time when the demand was greater for houses worth from \$75 to 300 per annum. The introduction of Colt's Pistol and Wesson's Rifle Factories, and the Extensive Car Manufactory of Tracy & Fales, the enlargement of the Machine shop and Foundry of Woodruff & Beach, and other establishments, and the building of the railroad east and West, have brought into our city a large number of persons. There is particularly a call for cheap tenements—such as are used by mechanics—and we are informed that in one of the manufacturing establishments alluded to, there are at the present time twenty workmen who keep their families in Springfield, because they are unable to procure a place for them here. There are plenty of building lots in Hartford, and capital enough to build with, and classes of our citizens are interested to have those who wish to come and reside