

The Pens of Sheep contained several animals showing decided marks of improvement in shape—in the Rams both in shape and weight. We were pleased to see a number of fine Lambs in the Pens, brought for sale, many of which met with purchasers at remunerating prices. In one Pen there were some superior rams of the Leicester and South-down breeds, just imported from England by the Society; three of which, namely, two Leicesters and one South-down, being the portion which fell by lot, to this County, were put up to Sale by Auction, and realized the following prices:—

1 Leicester, bought by Capt. Cumberland, or £8.
1 do., do. C. Hazard, Esq., for £6 10s.
1 Southdown, do. His Honor Judge Peters for £5 10s.

We are informed that these Sheep, particularly the Leicesters, are the best that have been imported here for many years, and will no doubt be the means of affording additional improvement to this valuable species of Stock.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

Willmer & Smith's European Times,
October 6.

We take up the Irish journals daily with feelings of unmitigated alarm.—Scarcely a local paper reaches us but it records some sanguinary conflict between the tenant and the landlord for the possession of the corn; and the long cherished feelings of hatred between the occupier of the soil and the owner have now broken out with a degree of violence which threatens very serious results.—Already numerous lives have been lost; and certainly some of the instances recorded of the fraud, ingratitude, and spirit of plunder which have marked the conduct of some of the conspirators, prove to what a wretched degree of morality many of the Irish are sunk. We have the most clear cases before us where the corn plunderers, after having exhausted the soil by the most reckless system of husbandry, have then confederated with large bodies, and have carried off the property in defiance of the owner of the land to whom an enormous amount of arrears has been owing. Can Ireland make the smallest progress or improvement whilst such a frightful system prevails? Will the landlords quietly submit to have their property thus wrested from them by fraud or violence? Will capital find its way to such a country? The answer is before us. In the Kilrush Union a sentence of eviction has been passed against no fewer than eighteen hundred souls from their homes and their holdings. Thus this dreadful struggle is carried on by both parties, each striving for his very existence. In fact, party politics, visions of repeal, the disputes between the Irish and Protestant churches for supremacy, are all forgotten; and the main question, to which all others are subordinate, is the tenant-right to the land, or how its products shall be divided between the owner and the cultivator. It is, however, such frightful instances of dishonesty, coupled with wanton mischief in exhausting the soil by reckless cultivation, as we have now such numerous instances described before us, that place insurmountable difficulties in the way of any satisfactory adjustment of the tenant right. The landlord will not trust the tenant by granting him a lease which shall be abused by rendering his land incapable of being cultivated when the lease expires, or that the tenant after robbing him of his crops, has fled with his family to another country. The landlord has not the capital to cultivate the land himself; political agitation and insecurity of life and property prevent enterprising Englishmen from settling in the country; and thus a frightful system of mutual distrust, breaking out periodically into open violence, has taken root in that unhappy country. In such an unpromising state of things, it is not to be wondered that emigration is proceeding with a fresh impulse. It is believed that the winter emigration from the south will be greater, this year, than even the last; and no doubt, as before the numbers will be swelled by hundreds of those who having, with Irish ingenuity, extracted from the soil all that it was possible to raise during their holding; and finally, having carried away the crops, have left the landlord an impoverished soil, a plentiful arrears of rent, together with the liability of paying up the rates, of which the tenants have contrived to evade payment. In what mode this distressing state of things is to be reme-

died, appears beyond the power of man to fathom.

It is very satisfactory to announce the continued decrease of cholera more especially in the London and Liverpool districts. The weekly returns from London have been successively 2026, 1682, 839, and last week 434. Diarrhoea was also fatal in proportion of 272, 280, 238; and last week 163. This diminution is about the comparative range of our own town. The daily returns from London are now about 50 or 60 deaths from cholera, and about 30 from diarrhoea. In Liverpool about 10 or 20. The disease, however, lingers in many parts of the country, and in such a manner as not altogether to remove uneasiness. The daily deaths from cholera reported from the provinces, amount to 300 or 400, with diarrhoea. From Scotland the daily deaths are about 50. Therefore, although London and Liverpool are no longer suffering as heretofore, there are still 500 or 600 extra deaths daily from these epidemics beyond the ordinary mortality.—Wolverhampton, Leeds, Dudley, Manchester, and Hitchin are the towns wherein it lingers. The total deaths from cholera in England, from 17th September, 1848, to 1st October 1849, were 14,170, whereof 13,097 have happened since the 17th June last. This frightful mortality has been of course in addition to the ordinary mortality of the kingdom from other causes. The disease is disappearing from most parts of Europe where it has so long raged; but we do hope that it will not be forgotten by those whose duty it is to watch over the public health, and that every step will be taken, both here and elsewhere, to guard against its recurrence, at least as far as human measures can prevail.

The Legislative Assembly of France has once more resumed its sittings. M. Dupin took the chair at 2 o'clock on the 1st inst., and 486 members attended and voted at the ballot to ascertain the number of members in attendance; 53 members wrote letters of excuses, of illness, domestic affairs, and other causes. The French journals generally concur with the English press in deeming the conduct of the Emperor of Russia altogether indefensible. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the attitude assumed by France and England will deter the Emperor from carrying out his designs. The French funds, however, fell 2 per cent. when the news arrived, and it remains to be seen how the Emperor will receive the repulse which he has met with.

The war is at an end; and Comorn, we have reason to believe, has surrendered; but Austria, having no pretended right by treaty to claim the surrender of the refugees, does not appear to move in the high-handed manner to which Russia has conducted herself. In fact, although Austria at this moment owes the integrity of her dominions to the Czar, it is not quite certain that she would yield to his dictates, and assist him to dismember Turkey, when the inevitable result would be that Hungary must eventually be a victim to the rapacity of Russia, as well as any other provinces she may claim as her spoil. Pending the issue of this all absorbing question, Austrian politics are of subordinate interest. As we have said it is generally believed that Comorn has surrendered, and thereby a frightful effusion of blood has been avoided. The southern provinces of Austria have suffered so deeply from the excesses committed by the successful soldiery, that martial law has been proclaimed, and it will be a long time before these rude people settle down to peaceful pursuits. It is idle to talk at the moment of the proceedings of Austria with regard to the Central Power; but we need only confirm what we have before said, that notwithstanding continual reports of a satisfactory settlement, whereby the unity of Germany is to be for ever secured, we believe that not one single effectual step has been yet taken towards the accomplishment of such a project. The day after an article appeared, last week, in a London paper of influence, intimating that an arrangement was probable, the most decisive news came from Vienna, knocking the entire affair on the head. In Pussia everything seems quiet, and the Chambers are transacting business with great decorum and regularity. In the Duchies the excitement is as great as ever, and it is quite evident that nothing but the existing armistice, backed by a predominant military force, keeps the people of Schleswig from open resistance to the authorities. It is said that M. Mazzini is about to quit Switzerland. In Piedmont the Chamber of Deputies only consented to the treaty with Austria in consequence

of the hard and inexorable necessity which crushes them at present. This sentiment of the committee depicts the popular feeling throughout Lombardy and Tuscany. In the latter state, at Lucca, an English officer, Captain Pakenham, R. N., was ordered to quit the place, simply for having presented a religious tract, published in Tuscany, to a paralytic in an hospital. In fact, liberty is now merely a name throughout all Italy. The manifesto of the Pope, to which we briefly alluded last week, has since appeared in an official form, and has been received with feelings of deep disappointment, it not resentment, in all quarters. It is now believed that the Pope repents himself of his former liberal concessions; and the puzzle is how the French Ministers, who are plainly circumvented in their political game whichever way they move, can either withdraw their troops from Rome, or satisfy the Legislative Assembly that they have done anything "glorious" in arms, or for the cause of constitutional liberty. The Pope, relying upon Austria or Spain, or both, and being promised funds from Russia, imagines, good easy man, that public opinion will come over to his side, and thus shut his eyes to the most obvious consequences. We are waiting impatiently for the debates on the subject in the French Chamber, although it is not unlikely that even then we shall be left as much in the dark as before. If the French troops should be withdrawn, it requires no great wisdom to predict that a fresh revolution will immediately break forth in the Papal States. The people of Venice seem to be in state of despondency.

Business during the week has been without any improvement as compared with our notice of the 29th ultimo. The supplies of produce brought forward both here and in London are abundant, but the home trade as well as the exporters manifest little disposition to do business, and where goods have changed hands buyers have had the advantage. In the anticipation of lower rates being accepted speculators entirely refrained from making purchases. Cotton has been rather dull during the past week. The sales were not extensive, and, in the face of adverse advices from the United States, prices continue without change. The demand for breadstuffs has been limited, and prices still have a declining tendency. There is not any change worthy of notice in American Provisions. From the manufacturing districts we hear that trade is by no means brisk.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

We are glad to learn that England and France are most cordially united in the determination to support their ambassadors in the advice given by them to the Porte respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. A note has been drawn up by these two Powers of a most energetic character, which it is thought will have considerable weight with the Emperors of Russia and Austria, to whom it is to be presented. The firm language of the London papers, with reference to this question, is noticed with great satisfaction by the *Debats*.

In the bureaux yesterday, the discussion was on the expedition to Rome, Louis Napoleon's letter, and the credits demanded. General d'Hautpoul and others disapproved of the letter of the President of the Republic Colonel Ney, while Victor Hugo, de la Moskowa, and several more gave it their cordial sanction. M. Thiers expressed his satisfaction with the manifesto of the Pope, and hoped that as the object of the French expedition had been fulfilled, the troops would be withdrawn. M. Baroche was of opinion that the army should not retire until the Pope gave promise of a more extended amnesty. M. Bengnot thought that if the amnesty was more general, some of the most discontented would return to Rome, and foment fresh quarrels. There is no doubt but the committee will recommend the adoption of the credits for the Roman expedition.

The Constitutionnel contains a letter from Cephalonia, which states that three journalists had been exiled by the Lord High Commissioner (Mr Ward), and that five prisoners, among whom was the priest Zapardi, had been executed. Several of the captured rebels had been severely flogged.

The funds closed higher, and business was more lively.

Although no official notice has been received at Vienna to the 30th ult. of the actual surrender of Comorn, no doubt whatever existed as to the fact itself.—The best authorities stated that the act of submission was signed on the 27th ult., and that on the following day General Count Nobili entered the fortress to make the necessary arrangements for its occu-

pation by the Austrians, which was expected to take place on the 29th.

Advices from Pesth of September 26, inform us that the insurgent Chiefs Aulich and Kiss had been shot at Arad.

It was reported at Vienna on the 30th ult., that Georgey, the ex-dictator of Hungary, had been shot by Count Edmund Zichy, whose brother was executed by Georgey's decree at Csepel.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

The public will be gratified to learn, from the following communication from the Admiralty, that there is at last some glimmering of hope as to the safety of the adventurous leaders of the Arctic expedition; and, although the intelligence brought to England by the *Truelove*, is, unfortunately, very far from being conclusive, we do not hesitate to offer our cordial felicitations to Lady Franklin, and to all those whose relatives departed to the Polar seas under her distinguished husband, at the gleam of news which has at length, broken through the impervious haze of uncertainty. Without further preamble, we gladly lay before our readers the accounts this day transmitted to ourselves by the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

"Admiralty, October 4, 1849.
"The Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the editor of the *European Times*, and requests the prominent insertion of the enclosed notice in his first publication:—

"From communications made this day to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the editor of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* newspaper, some hopes are entertained that the news brought by Capt. Parker, of the *Truelove*, arrived at Hull, from Davis' Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ships having been seen by the natives, as late as March last, beset by the ice in Prince Regent's Inlet, is not without foundation.

"From the same source reports have been received that Sir James Ross's ships are in the south of Prince Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe.

"This hope is somewhat strengthened by the telegraphic message to the Admiralty since received from the Mayor of Hull, where the *Truelove* arrived last night."

"The *London Shipping Gazette* of the 4th inst. contains the following:—

"We have great pleasure in publishing the following most important intelligence which has reached us this morning, from our agents. It leads us to hope that the expedition of Sir John Franklin was all safe, beset in the ice in March last:—

"LONGHOPE, ORKNEY, Sept. 29, 1849.—Put in, the *Truelove*, Parker, from Davis' Straits, for Hull. He penetrated the ice as far as Prince Regent's Inlet, in search of Sir John Franklin's expedition, but could get no further than the entrance on account of solid ice; but from accounts received by the natives, Sir John Franklin is still in Prince Regent's Inlet beset, and Sir James Ross on the south side of Prince Regent's Inlet, with all four vessels safe, being left by natives in the month of March last. He has also a drawing of the four vessels made by a native. He has no account of the *North Star*."

"The above information was furnished to our Longhope correspondent by Capt. Parker. The *Truelove* arrived at Hull last night, and we have this day received from Hull the following confirmation of the statement:—

"HULL, Oct. 4, 1849, 11 a.m.—News has just reached here, by the *Truelove*, Parker, from Davis' Straits, of Sir John Franklin's expedition. They are said to have been in Prince Regent's Inlet, all well, in March last. This account was obtained from the natives."

The British Press.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, Oct. 6.
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The limited power of man in penetrating the great scheme of Providence, in the disposal of the mighty events which constitute the history of our own time, has never been more signally illustrated than by the issue of the Hungarian war. A great people, gallantly fighting for their rights, were overwhelmed by the combined power of two of the most despotic potentates of Europe. The rights and laws of nations forbade any intervention in the quarrel. Whatever sympathy the people of other countries may have felt for the Hungarians, no plea could be set up to justify an armed intervention in favor of the weaker party. The vanquished leaders of the unsuccessful insurrection fled across the Hungarian frontiers, and threw themselves upon the merciful protection of the Turks, "as the dove pursued by the sparrow-hawk took refuge of old in the bosom of the Athenian." The Athenian lifted the