

AGRICULTURAL RUIN.—As an illustration of the deep misery and destitution which abounds, we may state that in the neighbourhood of CloghJordan, Toomevara, Moneygall, &c., excellent hay can be had from 15s. to 18s. per ton; and there are no purchasers! Whole acres are left without the plough or the spade, and with nothing even for the inexorable rate collector.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

REPEAL.—John O'Connell has written another letter on Repeal, which closes with this picture:—"Look but to this brief picture that I present to you. Three years ago the committee of the Repeal Association was a united and powerful body. Where are those who were prominent then? One is put in captivity and exile. Five more are under the stroke of the law—condemned but uncertain yet as to their doom. Others are again pent up in prison—some awaiting trial, others under punishment without it. Two are dead, after melancholy illness caused in much by the dissensions that prevailed amongst us. And the founder of the Association—the leader of all—he died in a foreign land of a broken heart; followed, as in life, so in the cause and circumstance of death (for England to Tom Steele was a foreign land,) by the truest and purest, the most devoted adherent that ever man had, and that ever man loved! The highest talent—the most ardent patriotism—the most powerful eloquence—the longest and faithfullest services—all, all fruitless and lost to Ireland by reason of her unhappy divisions! And death and English ulé alone unchecked and triumphant!"

CONTINENTAL.

Continental affairs still wear an aspect which indicates the beginning of another catastrophe rather than the termination of that which has actually occurred. In Austria and Prussia a struggle is evidently about to take place between the powers of monarchy and democracy—each being now arrayed in hostility against the other, and both apparently convinced that the sword must be the arbiter between them. The whole of the intelligence from Vienna and Berlin represents those capitals as evidently ripe for renewed efforts to secure constitutions which shall place some restraint upon the royal will; while the Kings themselves are gathering round them all available military strength, in accordance with the Prince of Prussia's avowal, that "if the throne fall, it shall fall with honour." Not the least significant circumstance—certainly not the least important one—is the feeling of disgust and derision which the people of one capital manifest towards the proceedings of the authorities in the other; while the murder of Blum by the Austrian General is regarded throughout Germany as a declaration of war with the Frankfort parliament, which, in its turn, demands that Windischgratz and his council of war shall be forthwith punished. In these facts we have evidence of the existence of slumbering insurrectionary power, which a trivial accident may at any moment suffice to call forth with fearful energy. The knot becomes daily more complicated, and the probability is that it will be deemed easier to cut than to unravel it.—France is no nearer the promised goal. Politically, the chances of Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon remain much as they were last week; the Legitimists now and then evince their expectancy of kingly restoration; and the Socialists are displaying their numbers and daring in support of candidates favourable to their views. Financially, the position of the republic becomes worse, though not worse, perhaps, than might have been predicated as the consequences of the stagnant trade in the metropolis, and distress throughout the provinces.

Lamartine will, it is said, after all, become a candidate, and measures are now being taken to secure his election.

FRANCE.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Wednesday, communicates the following important information:—"A message was sent yesterday by telegraph to Macon, for the recall of M. de Lamartine, and it is said that the telegraph was actively at work throughout the day, summoning back to Paris all those members of the Assembly, of the government party, who have lately gone to the departments to promote the election of General Cavaignac. In fine, it is expected that most of the absent members will return before Saturday, when there will probably be a house of above 800. The question raised is grave. It is nothing less than the re-opening of the wound which was skipped over by the decree of arrest against M. M. Caussidiere and Louis Blanc. The June insurrection is again brought before the tribunal of public opinion, through the solemn instrumentality of the National Assembly, but the parties in presence are now not as formerly, the insurgents and their alleged accomplices, Louis Blanc, Caussidiere and their associates, on the one hand, and the outraged majesty of the nation on the other; but they are the late Executive Commission on the one hand, consisting of M. M. Lamartine, Garnier Pages, Ledru Rollin, and Marie, and some of their ministers, and General Cavaignac, the Minister of War under that commission, on the other. The question is not, as before, as to the penalty to be inflicted on the insurgents; it is even more grave; it is to decide whether the blood spilled in June is to be hid at the door of the late Executive Commission or at that of their Minister of War, General Cavaignac. The latter complains, and not without apparent cause, that his name has been the object of the most odious and

calumnious charges in society and in the press; that if such charges were made by parties out of the Assembly he would disregard them, or, at least, not notice them in the tribune; but he declares, and declares truly, that they have been the common topic of discussion in the *couloirs* and the Salles des Conferences; that no reserve has been maintained—that members of the assembly have expressed themselves openly; that, in a word, he has been charged with being the guilty cause of the bloodshed in June. He has, in his usual soldierlike and straightforward manner, named some of the parties to whom he alludes, M. M. Garnier Pages, Duclerc, Pagnerre, and Barthelemy St. Hilaire, to which he might have added, with equal truth, M. M. de Lamartine and Ledru Rollin. The question now to be discussed is, then, the following: The prognostics of the June insurrection were glaring; statesmen the least practised could not be blind to them. The Executive Commission saw the coming storm; its members affirm and have affirmed long since, that they gave orders to their minister of war, which, if duly executed, would have averted the tempest, and that these orders were not executed by General Cavaignac, and that the catastrophe of June consequently ensued. Such being the questions which have been raised, and the discussion of which will be opened on Saturday, it will not be wondered at that the utmost excitement prevails in Paris. The interpolations of the government have not been confined to the tribune; demands for explanation have been put forth in their official organ of the press.

THREATENED BLOCKADE OF CANTON BY THE AMERICANS.

By the overland mail we have advices from China to the 28th September. A paper called the *Overland Friend of China* notices a disagreement between the imperial commissioner at Canton and Mr. Davis, the American envoy there. More specific details are contained in a postscript to a letter from Canton (dated the 27th Sept.) to the editor of the *Straits Times*, at Singapore, of which we have been favoured with a copy:

"CANTON, Sept. 27.—The new governor of Canton, who affects a supercilious bearing towards all foreigners, and refused some months ago to grant an interview to the Spanish ambassador, has contrived to get into an awkward squabble with the minister of the U. States.—For some time the governor refused to fix a day for receiving Mr. Davis, and when he at last appointed one he did so while that gentleman was absent at Macao. Mr. Davis, as soon as the intimation was conveyed to him, sent word that he would wait on his excellency at the time appointed, and left Macao without delay, but was retarded in his progress up the river by contrary winds, and reached Canton a day too late. He sent an explanation and expression of his regret to the governor (Sen)—requesting that another day might be fixed. To this application an answer was returned of so insolent a tenor that Mr. Davis deemed it inadmissible, and returned it with a note to the following effect:—"I shall wait a few days more for an apology, and if that is withheld, it remains for me to decide whether at once to blockade the river or proceed to the northward, to see what I can do there. The Plymouth and Treble (ships of war) now here, and the Ohio, line-of-battle-ship, the Dolphin, 10-gun brig, and the Princetown, steamer, shortly expected, afford ample means to enforce my demands."

INDIA.

The Overland Mail has arrived from India with dates to the 1st ult. from Bombay. The news received is more negative than positive. The affairs of Moultan had undergone no change of moment. There has been several skirmishes between the British troops and those of the Moolraj, but no regular engagement was expected until the 7th of October, on which day it was reported the camp of the British would be attacked.—The camp is on the eastern bank of the Chenab, nearly five miles from the river, and the same distance from Moultan. The forces under General Whish were at the date of the accounts slightly greater than those of the enemy, whose fortifications were, however, superior, and whose strength would doubtless receive accessions, as the whole of the Punjab is represented as ripe for revolt.

First December Mail from England.

About half past twelve o'clock to-day the Rob Roy arrived from Pictou with the first European Mail for the present month, which reached Halifax on Thursday last in the Steamship Niagara. Latest papers are to the 2nd instant. We can only briefly notice their contents.

Rome has been the scene of a great popular tumult, ending in bloodshed, and the usurpation of the Pope's authority. Count Rossi, the papal prime minister, was murdered by the mob on the 15th ult., and on the 16th the mob proceeded in a body to the Quirinal palace, where they demanded a new ministry, the immediate declaration of war, &c. They were resisted successfully for some time by the Swiss Guards; but being shortly after reinforced by the civic guard, the gendarmerie, the line, and the Roman legion, the palace of the

Pope was invested in order of battle, and a fusillade commenced against the windows. The Swiss Guard was completely overwhelmed, and the Pope's Secretary was shot in the breast. His Holiness was compelled to submit—negotiations were entered into, and on the 18th a new ministry was formed, comprising the names of those who were foremost in getting up the conspiracy. The popular Club has usurped all power from the Pope, and decides upon all matters of Government. Meanwhile, General Cavaignac has despatched four steam frigates, with a brigade of 3500 men, to Civita Vecchia, for the purpose "of securing the liberty of His Holiness and respect for his person." What influence this intervention of the French will have upon the Italians, it is yet difficult to conjecture.

At Vienna and Berlin there has been some little approach to tranquility. At the former city the energetic measures adopted by Prince Windischgratz, have enforced obedience to the imperial authority, and the severe punishment inflicted upon the students has been relaxed.—The accounts from Spain state that a column of about 500 men of the Queen's troops have been worsted and captured by a Carlist division in Catalonia, and that the Queen's General had proceeded to Madrid to demand reinforcements.—In France the contest for Presidency between Prince Louis Napoleon and General Cavaignac increases as the important event of the Election approaches. The latter threw himself on the National Assembly for a vindication of his character from the calumnies sought to be fastened on him, in connection with the insurrection of June last, and he has achieved a complete triumph, the National Assembly declaring by a majority of 503 to 34 "that General Cavaignac had deserved well of his Country." This event greatly enhanced his popularity.

From Ireland the intelligence is unimportant, if we except the frightful increase of destitution amongst all classes—the filling up of the Poor-Houses, and the deportation of emigrants in large bodies.—The voluminous arguments of counsel in the case in error of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and the other State Prisoners, have been brought to a close, but the Judges have deferred pronouncing judgment.

In England two distinguished political leaders have been removed from the stage of life. The accomplished Viscount Melbourne—prime minister of the Whig Cabinet in 1841—expired on the 24th ult.; and the Right Hon. Charles Buller, M. P. for Liskeard, who was Secretary to the Earl of Durham while in Canada, has also been snatched away in the prime of life.

Willmer & Smith's *Times* notices a slight improvement in trade since the last packet.

MR. WARBURTON'S STATEMENT.

It will be seen by a glance at Mr. Warburton's letter, printed on our first page, that, in writing on the subject of his removal, in our last paper, we were not misinformed as to the facts, when we asserted that he has been politically sacrificed because he is an advocate for Responsible Government. We scarcely think His Excellency will write a letter, as in the case of Mr. Coles, to give an "explicit contradiction" to this assertion. Other people have their wits about them as well as "our worthy Governor," and have a right to be considered as accurate in their details of conversations in which they have been concerned.

We should not think so ill as we do of the part His Excellency has taken in this matter, if we had not been led to expect a different procedure. Had he commenced his Administration by telling us honestly that he was determined to pursue a different policy from that which distinguished the rule of the last years of his predecessor, we should have quietly prepared ourselves for the result; and have given His Excellency credit for his candour. But he came amongst us, declaring that he would be a no-party man: if he adhered to this declaration he would have left the Government as he found it—he would not favour the views of those who are opposed to Responsible Government, and exclude from his councils those who are in favour of it. In his opening speech to the Legislature, His Excellency stated it to be his "earnest desire to administer the Government upon just and impartial principles." Was it "just" and "impartial" to remove Mr. Warburton to make room for the leader of a party, who has for a long period of time controlled the government of the Island