

## HARVEST, MARKETS, &amp;c.

The wheat harvest, so far as we can learn, has been safely got in throughout the province, and is a fair average yield. Spring wheat, and especially the Siberian variety, has been very much hurt with rust. In some places it is not worth cutting. Upon the whole, we believe our farmers have little reason to complain of the produce of their fields this season. If fair prices can be obtained for the surplus they will have to spare, they, as well as all other classes, may hope soon to experience some relief from the present unexampled pressure.

Very little of the new wheat has as yet been brought to market.—Buyers are not very plentiful. Prices may be ascertained from our table below.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last issue events have occurred in Europe of the most startling character. The capital of France has passed through one of the most bloody scenes ever witnessed even in that ensanguined city. On the 14th June an attempt was made by the *outriers* or workmen, the discharged convicts, thieves, lewd women, and several of the disappointed and intriguing political factions, to overturn the Republic which had been established by the Revolution of February. For three days the streets of Paris were red with blood; but the friends of order prevailed, and the insurrectionists were put down. It is supposed there were not less than 5 or 6000 killed, besides an immense number wounded. Prisoners have been taken during and since the insurrection, to the number of 10 or 12,000, who will probably be transported to some penal settlement. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to give satisfactory details in this paper, of these terrible doings. Most of our readers have probably seen or heard them from other sources. We may remark briefly, that the latest accounts from Paris lead us to hope that order will be brought out of chaos, and that a strong and liberal Government, on a republican basis, will be established in France. Still, it cannot be overlooked, that there are disturbing causes at work, deep in the social organization of that people, which may result in an explosion that will involve the whole country, and shake society into its original elements.

## IRELAND.

The eyes of the world, notwithstanding the exciting events transpiring elsewhere, are now directed towards this unhappy island. A popular outbreak seems inevitable. The Government on one side, and the people on the other, are making most active preparations for the struggle which both expect, and which, when it comes, will be fierce and bloody. It is said that the conviction of Meagher or Duffy of the *Nation* newspaper, will be the signal for revolt. The intention of the Clubs, which are organized all over the country, is evidently to wait till the harvest is secured; but the Government seems determined to provoke a rising before that time. We present a few details by the *America*, which arrived at New York on the 4th inst.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA!

Ireland is on the eve of an outbreak.

On the evening of the 21st July, Lord John Russell announced his intention of asking, at the sitting of the next day, for leave to bring in a bill empowering the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or the Governors of Ireland for the time being, to apprehend and detain, until the 1st of March, 1849, any person or persons suspected of conspiring against Her Majesty's person and Government.

Abroad things continue to wear an appearance of returning tranquillity. The German Danish war may be considered at an end, and according to the most credible rumours, the war in Lombardy promises to terminate soon in peace. Charles Albert grows strong in Italian regard, for the Sicilians have conferred the free crown on his son.

France continues tranquil, and the people of Paris have called for their wonted amusements.—Assassinations have been reported, but beyond two or three instances they have not been confirmed. General Cavaignac retains the good opinion of the people and not undeservedly.

Lamartine has taken occasion to vindicate his policy whilst Minister of Foreign Affairs. His published speech is full of eloquence, point and sound principles. He claims the merit of having preserved Europe from war, and challenges approbation for successful efforts in attaching the friendship of England. In her hands he recognizes the destiny of civilization; and he sees beyond the operations of whig and tory, the power above all, of public opinion.

## THE IRISH RISING—THE DEACONS KINDLED.

A letter from Dublin, dated July 17, states that Club Organisation is daily assuming a more alarming aspect, more secret in the mode of proceeding, but more concentrated and systematised, while branch Clubs are extending far and wide into the rural districts. The recent proceedings at Waterford and Limerick in connection with the prosecution against Mr. T. F. Meagher, have shown how difficult it is for the leaders to restrain the clubbists from a "premature outbreak."

This may be considered madness, and it is nothing short of insanity; but the evil is not the less dangerous; and if some decided steps be not taken for the suppression of the Clubs, the most deplorable consequences may be apprehended.

A Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle on the 18th, at which the Lord-Lieutenant presided, when it was resolved to proclaim the following places under the Coercion act; County and City of Dublin, County and City of Cork, County and City of Waterford, and County and Town of Dogheda.

There has been a brush at Carrick on Suir.

The intelligence of the rising of Carrick-on-Suir was received all through Tipperary with enthusiasm. On Monday night the mountains were all in a blaze with fires, from Slievebloom to Slievenamon, and the peasantry crowded round them in large masses. The cheering along the Waterford range was distinctly heard in Clonmel, and the Clubs turned out to do homage to the general enthusiasm. They marched through the town in sections. The military were under arms, prepared if necessary, for repression.

The officers of the City of Dublin Clubs held a meeting on Saturday night, the 15th, Mr. John B. Dillon, President of the Curran Club, presiding, when the following declaration was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Smith O'Brien, M. P., seconded by Mr. R. O'Gorman, Jr.

"The systematic efforts made by writers in the pay of the British Government, to cause it to be believed that the Repeal Clubs of Ireland are organized for the purpose of pillage and massacre, and for the overthrow of religion and social order, render it expedient that we should define the real objects of the Club organization:—Be it therefore resolved and declared—

"That the purposes and end of our organization are the overthrow of the power of the British Legislation in this Island.

"That while we are firmly resolved to abstain in our political capacity, from any interference in matters of a religious or sectarian character, we are not the less desirous that religion should be upheld, and the legitimate influence of its ministers maintained in its integrity.

"That so far from desiring to overthrow social order, and to subject our country to universal anarchy, our first anxiety has been, and is to secure the legislative independence of our country with the least possible injury to any class of its inhabitants; and in accomplishment of these, our designs, we hope to put an end for ever to the sufferings and the disorders which have never ceased to afflict our people under the sway of Britain."

## POSTSCRIPT!

## ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA!

New York, Aug. 14, 10, a. m.

The *Acadia* arrived at Boston at half-past three o'clock, on Sunday afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 29th ultimo.

IRELAND.—The tone of the news is that the insurrection has been temporarily overawed. The troops are pouring into Ireland. It is supposed that there are 30,000 troops within two menaced provinces, and 5000 constables. The Habeas Corpus act is suspended. £500 reward offered for Smith O'Brien, and £300 for Meagher, Dillon, and Dohney. The utmost quietness prevailed at last dates. In the South of Ireland still some outbreaks are considered inevitable. The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation suppressing clubs.

Liverpool has been in great excitement, consequent upon the presence of a large number of repealers. Twenty thousand special constables have been appointed.

MARKETS.—Liverpool, July 29.—Bad weather—potato rot, &c., had produced a rise—prices advancing.

Flour, 30s.; Canadian, 28s. a 29s.  
Corn—Yellow, 36s.; white, 35s. Meal, 16s. a 16s. 6d. There was good enquiry at full prices.

## HOME MARKETS.

The following table gives the highest average prices at each of the three places:—

	Toronto Aug. 14.	Hamilton Aug. 14.	Montreal Aug. 12.
Flour, per barrel .....	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	£1 6 3
Wheat, per bushel ...	0 4 6	0 4 1	0 5 6
Barley, per 48 lbs. ...	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 4 6
Rye, per 56 lbs. ....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 9
Oats, per 34 lbs. ....	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 2 0
Peas, per 60 lbs. ....	0 2 9	0 2 0	0 3 0
Oatmeal, per barrel ...	1 2 6	0 13 9	1 10 0
Potatoes, per bushel...	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 4 0
Hay, per ton .....	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 10 0
Beef, per 100 lbs. ....	1 2 6	0 17 6	1 5 0
Pork, per 100 lbs. ....	1 0 0	0 17 6	1 10 0
Lard, per lb. ....	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 7
Butter (fresh) per lb..	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 1 0