

## European News.

## Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

Willmer & Smith's European Times,  
May 26.

Our readers will perceive, from an account in another part of our paper, that after an interval of several years, another outrage, as base as it was odious and contemptible, has been perpetrated against the person of our beloved Queen. A man named Hamilton, born in Adare, county of Limerick, fired a pistol at Her Majesty, as she rode in her carriage with her children on Saturday last, on Constitution-hill, shortly after holding the drawing-room in celebration of her birth-day. It has been ascertained that the pistol was not loaded with ball or any missile, but that the object of the ruffian was mainly "to get himself talked about."

As we anticipated, the British Parliament is not in such a violent hurry to take up the affair of the Canadian quarrel. The news brought by the 'Cambria,' embracing all the intelligence up to the 8th of May from Montreal, has left the impression in England that the excited party will speedily allow their feelings to settle down, and will perceive the enormous mistake they have made in fastening upon Lord Elgin the political crime which has been committed by a constitutional majority in colonial Parliament assembled. Having had some experience in our time how exciting the most ordinary remarks are, in a small community where local animosity exists to a morbid and mischievous extent, we designedly avoid from entering into the disputes of the parties, because we believe and hope that when these remarks shall reach them, the aspect of affairs will be changed, and that the high-minded men who have personally insulted Lord Elgin, finding how completely their cause, or rather their conduct, is repudiated by every party here, will endeavor to atone for their error by every means in their power.— We can only assure the Canadian people that the English Parliament, encouraged by the Tory leader, the Marquis of Granby, instead of thinking of Canadian nullification, have all been thinking this week of the Derby and Epsom races; and when, next week, the question of the Navigation laws shall be settled one way or other, we doubt not exceedingly whether Canadian politics will be seriously discussed at all, as the universal impression prevails that they, having a free and constitutional Parliament, are quite capable of settling their own affairs. The expectation which exists in some quarters that the English Government will disallow the Indemnity bill will be completely disappointed. We think we see in the fierce local meetings, which are reported at Toronto and elsewhere, some little resemblance with our own boisterous assemblies, which but too often end in nothing,—*vox et presereva nihil*. As parents, we cannot condemn our sons for doing that which we have often been guilty ourselves; but we know well that the Canadians will never stain the even virtue of their loyalty by any unconstitutional act, and that the nonsense we hear of about annexation is the pure invention of their political opponents.

On Monday last the House of Lords went into committee on the Repeal bill of the Navigation Laws, and Lord Stanley, in a very elaborate speech, attempted to convince the peers that his scheme of amending the existing laws, was preferable to that of the present Ministers, but we rejoice to say that he again signally failed. The majority in favor of Ministers in committee, when proxies do not count, proved greater than at the last division, the numbers being, for Lord Stanley's amendment 103, whilst the non-contents were 115, thereby increasing the late majority of 10 to 13. On Thursday evening the bill came again before the House, but, as was justly observed by Lord Stanley, "it was quite clear that the Government had it in their power effectively to carry all they intended in this bill, and were determined to resist all modifications that might be suggested," he, therefore, withdrew from the contest. The amendments proposed by Lords Elphinstone and Wharcliffe were feebly supported, and the bill passed through the committee in its entirety.

The bank of England returns have now resumed their ordinary character, and a slight increase of bullion appears upon the face of last week's accounts. Money continues easy, and the English funds, notwithstanding the alarming, but not to be unexpected, fall in the French Securities, are remarkably well sustained. The

value of gold has risen considerably in Paris, being now a trifle higher than the price in London, but a perfect panic has taken place in the Bourse. The vote of the Assembly, which abolished four millions sterling of income, without regarding how the deficit was to be supplied, has done more to destroy credit than all the other prevailing commotion. We anticipate, from the next official accounts of the Bank of France, that a formidable change for the worse will appear; and the utter want of confidence which has resulted from the elections, must nip in the bud the foreign trade with France, which, after so long an interval of gloom was just exhibiting promising signs of improvement.

The deplorable destitution which has so long prevailed in Ireland goes on increasing; and, as we anticipated, the general Relief Committee in Dublin has made a public appeal to the untiring beneficence of the British public, once more to relieve the people in the south and western districts from the complication of human suffering which is depopulating the country. The fatal abuse of English generosity, during the last and preceding year, which was the ungrateful theme of Irish agitators, has sunk deeply into the English mind, and, accordingly we see no public symptoms of that active benevolence which, at other times, has been the characteristic of our countrymen. We cannot conceive that whole multitudes of people will be left to perish, without some effort to stay the scourge of misery and pestilence; but, up to this moment, there is no indication of any public meeting or organization, having for its object to raise funds for the Relief of the present distress. Indeed, we regret to say, that a fresh instance of Irish outrage has conducted very much to alienate feelings which, both from natural and local ties, might otherwise be disposed once more to aid the destitute poor. A barbarous and unchristian attack upon Lord Monteagle's overseer, on his Limerick estates, charged with the management of the works undertaken by his lordship with the sole object of lessening the sufferings of the poor on his property, has caused the noble lord to issue an address to the laborers on his estate, in which, in eloquent and heart-rending language, he overwhelms them with reproaches, for attempting to murder an unoffending stranger. He does more; he at once discharges the whole of his laborers; and tells them that "a curse will be brought upon the land through their impious, barbarous crimes—that acts like theirs will make the Irish name abhorred in every country on earth, and that they will be repelled from America and from Australia, as well as hunted down in Europe." It is as painful to ourselves, as it was to Lord Monteagle, to record these crimes; but we are compelled to do it, as they furnish a ready explanation why it is, with such wide-spread distress prevailing in Ireland, that neither the English public nor the British Parliament is interfering to endeavor to arrest the terrific progress of famine and misery. The Rate-in-Aid bill is now safe through the House of Lords, the third reading having been carried by a majority of 37 to 29. But, great as the difficulty has been to get this bill through both houses, the extent of relief which it will furnish will not, we fear embrace anything like what is absolutely necessary to prevent a frightful amount of human suffering. The Encumbered Estates bill is being pressed through the House of Commons, though Mr J. Stuart, the member for Newark, threatens a division on the third reading. Colonel Duane calls it an arbitrary bill, and Sir Lucius O'Brien, a conservative, gives but a qualified assent to it. The names of the Commissioners are not known, but the current report is that Lord Devon and Sir Edward Sugden will be two of the; but this rumour has no other foundation than the admitted capacity and intimate knowledge of the subject which these distinguished individuals, in their official duties connected with Ireland have eminently displayed. Whilst the Pope is without a temporal throne, whereon to exercise temporal or spiritual authority, the nominations of the parish priests of Ireland, containing three names, are being sent to his Holiness, together with a fourth name, selected by the bishops, to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Dr Crolly, the late Roman Catholic Primate. It is greatly to be hoped that the election will fall upon a moderate well qualified personage; as, in times like the present, vast social benefits will necessarily result from the benign influence of the authoritative head of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. Extensive supplies of breadstuffs appear to be arriving at Cork, and during the next three months we are prepared for still more

considerable imports. In the meantime, the cultivators of the soil and cattle growers in Ireland complain loudly of the unremunerating prices of produce and stock. Mr Samuel Dickson, a large landed proprietor in Limerick county, and a Mr Thomas Fitzgerald, of Dublin, are the present candidates to succeed Mr O'Brien as representative in the House Commons.

During the last week France has undergone, and is still undergoing a great political crisis, upon the issue of which depends not her own internal tranquility, but the general peace of Europe. We refer to our French news for the details of the results of the French elections, from which it will appear that the success of the Mountain party throughout France, has been much greater than was anticipated. The Socialist party will muster nearly two hundred and forty strong, and the friends of order rather more than twice that number in the new Assembly. But the friends of order comprise parties and sections of parties, opposed furiously to each other, whilst the Mountain exhibits a firm, united, unconquerable phalanx, bold, uncrupulous, and ready to plunge their country and all Europe into a war. The effect of the elections spread general dismay. The funds from the highest to the lowest point, fell more than 13 per cent., the five per cents. we last quoted at about 89, on Monday last they were done at 76, and the conduct of the expiring Assembly—has destroyed all confidence.

The Assembly which is on the eve of dissolution, has endeavored to embroil matters as much as possible. By one vote they knocked off a revenue of 103 millions (about four millions sterling) levied on potable liquors; in vain the finance minister pleaded for delay, or that some substitute should be found, the representatives of the people of France were inexorable, and voted the abolition of the duties by 293 to 259. But the proceedings of the Assembly with regard to the foreign relations of the country are fraught with the most alarming and imminent danger of war. The terrorism of the Mountain, now increased by the National party, who declare the country to be in danger since they have lost their elections, exceeds anything which has yet occurred. The scenes of violence in the Chamber have been terrific. M. Joly, after some interpellations by M. Sarraus upon the affairs of Hungary and Rome, proposed distinctly a motion, which was nothing less than a declaration of war against Russia; the Ministers combated it with all their force and eloquence, and at length General Cavaignac moved an amendment somewhat less violent than M. Joly's, not being an actual declaration of war, but a declaration calling the serious attention of the Government to the events and movements of troops taking place in Europe; and pre-occupied with the danger of that situation, both for the liberty and the internal and external interests of the Republic, recommends the Government to adopt energetic measures to protect them. Ministers opposed both Joly's declaration of war, and the above amendment by the order of the day. This was rejected amidst frightful tumult by 459 to 53 against Ministers. The minority were threatened with being declared *hors la loi*, which in fact is a sentence of death. The Assembly was nearly being declared *en permanence*, and finally an additional paragraph of M. Bastide to General Cavaignac's, "as also the independence and liberty of all nations" being rejected by 346 to 269, the amendment of General Cavaignac was carried by a majority of 436 to 184. This motion is almost tantamount to a declaration of war, and if the Mountain pushes forward their advantage by insisting that a French army shall advance to the Rhine, under pretence of aiding the Democrats of Frankfurt or Baden, it is mere self-delusion to expect that peace can be preserved. The Emperor of Russia has acknowledged the French Republic; but as the object of the Mountain is not simply to enjoy a recognised settled Government, but to measure swords with the Cossacks or any one else who stand in their way; we have serious apprehensions for the result. There have been violent tumults in the provinces, and the present excitement in Paris will no doubt revive them.

It is scarcely possible to condense within our prescribed space even a summary of the events which are going on in Europe. Concurrently with the rumours industriously put into circulation by the Germans, that the war in the duchies was about to end, more stringent notices of the blockade are issued by the official authorities of one of the belligerents. The war, however, is quite disregarded and

the threatening elements of mischief fast collecting elsewhere. The Emperor of Russia, so long silent, has issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel; and, notwithstanding that he has simultaneously recognised the French Republic, the effect of his intervention in Hungary has stirred up all the feelings in France which have been subdued since 1812, and the shout resounds amongst the ultra-Republicans, "The Cossacks are coming, hurra! let them come! France will break the sword of war on the breast of the last King!" All which in plain terms, means that they will have a bloody war for the pleasure of fighting, under the pretence of maintaining civilization against barbarism, promising, as we heard more than half a century ago, that "they will dig a vast grave for the Russians in the bed of the Rhine." Our French article will develop the state of feeling of the Red Republicans in France, which will furnish a key to almost all the propagandism which is going on in the smaller states of Germany, especially those bordering on France. Prussia is mustering her forces, and has pretty well succeeded in tranquillising the various towns in Rhenish Prussia which have erected barricades and played their little episodes of Rebellion. The Frankfurt Central Government, finding the Prussian and Saxon deputies gone and departed, Gagern, Dahlmann, Bassermann, Mathy, all withdrawn, and none but wild bloodthirsty democrats left, is trying to find some forlorn, desperate price to take up the hopeless case of German unity.— We cannot describe the state of Baden or Wurtemberg; the convulsion is going on, and the troops from the northern states are pouring down to the south in order to quell the general commotion which prevails. The greatest fear in our minds is that the vast population of Baden and the Rheinpfalz should unite with the people of Alsace, under the influence of the Paris agitators, and concoct a little republic under the protection of France. If this happens no mortal power can prevent an European war, and there is all the symptoms of some such proceeding. If Prussia, and Hanover, and Mecklenburg can bring down troops in time to prevent extremities, this may be avoided; but every day increases the excitement in Paris, it is impossible to calculate upon the continuance of peace one single hour. From Hungary and Austria we learn little that is authentic. It is quite clear that the belligerents are well matched.— Even with the aid of the Russians it is reported that Bem has gained considerable advantages; but although we give elsewhere the most authentic reports which reach us from the seat of war, these are so little trustworthy that we refrain from recording them ourselves. It is, however, beyond a doubt that the Russians have now effectively intervened, and a vast body of men is now within the confines of the former Austrian empire. We know, however that the most active negotiations are going on in order to avoid extremities, and so far as his influence extends, we believe that Louis Napoleon is as anxious as any one to maintain peace. But the people of Germany, the people of France, seem bent upon war. In Italy all is confusion. The Austrians have bombarded Bologna; at Leghorn the most frightful effusion of blood has taken place; whilst the French remain about Palermo, near Rome, the derision of all Europe. Gen. Oudinot has received the vote of the national Assembly which disapproved his attempt to put down the Roman Republic; so the poor general is left to do the best he can to promote "the legitimate influence" of France in Italy. Up to our latest news, we have no hope held out to us that the Romans will surrender; and if General Oudinot should unhappily bombard Rome whether he succeeds or does not succeed, we fear "his head's assurance is but not produce further bloodshed, and that some *mezzo termine* will be chalked out, so as to avoid further discomfiture to the French; which may provoke them, and yet save the gallant Romans. From all the statements which reach us, we are led to believe that the Pope is more than ever hostile to the French intervention; and under such circumstances, the solution of the present difficulties seems magnified in a tenfold degree. The Neapolitans having, in spite of their assertions to the contrary, been beaten by Garibaldi, have not made any progress towards the Eternal City. Palermo, after an ineffectual struggle, has again, we believe, been compelled to yield to the Neapolitans. From Spain we have no news. We may mention, however, as a specimen of the habits and manners of the court, that the Queen has attended a spectacle, where 20,000 persons were present.