

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

From *Wülmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES*,
October 12.

The state of Germany itself continues to excite great alarm. Austria and Prussia seem upon the verge of an open rupture, and the position of Hesse Cassel and several other of the German States renders the relations of the great German powers still more precarious. At Hesse Cassel the most despotic measures are being used, evidently with a view to irritate the people to some overt act of violence, which may serve as a pretext for the intervention of Austria, whilst Prussia, once more 'the sword of Germany,' is concentrating forces around the Electorate under the pretence of supporting the liberal party. Of course, popular feeling would side with Prussia, but that her motives are quite as transparent as those of Austria, and perhaps equally dangerous. If Prussia places herself at the head of a German empire it must be with a fixed resolution to maintain Prussian supremacy in the name of united Germany; and it is not the first time that public liberty has been the plea to subvert the secret ambition of princes when they are bent upon extending their power. Austria, Bavaria, and Württemberg, united by a fresh treaty of alliance, stand ready to dispute the pretensions of Prussia inch by inch. In what all these fiery elements are finally to resolve themselves into, a constitutional state of peaceful liberty is most difficult to foresee. The struggle seems gradually approaching to a crisis.

Our predictions last week respecting the siege of Friedrichstadt have been fully realised. Not only have the Holsteiners failed in their attempts to take the town, but they have been repulsed in such a decisive manner, with the loss of their besieging guns and at least 600 killed, that their cause now seems hopeless. General Willisen and Colonel Van Tann, after five days ineffectual bombardment during which time the Danes made a most gallant defence, at length advanced by a regular parallel and trench. The Danes appeared to slacken fire, and allowed the enemy to advance, when the besieged opened a terrific line of batteries, which spread universal carnage, and after some hard fighting the Holsteiners were obliged to sound a retreat.—General Willisen writes his despatches in a very desponding tone, and the Holsteiners now find that they want funds, and have made a most urgent appeal to United Germany. And yet with all this senseless bloodshed, 'the friends of peace' are stimulating the brave but desperate Holsteiners to hold out against the opinion of all Europe, except some Germans. People of every shade of party bewail the continuance of the war; but the opinions expressed by some Liberals are quite sufficient to deter Lord Palmerston from putting forth his hand to put a stop to it. We never heard anything about the oppression of Schleswig and Holstein until the Germans took a fancy to have a navy, and now they leave their poor dupes in the lurch.

On the 30th ult. Dr. Wiseman was named a Cardinal at a consistory at Rome, under the title of Archbishop of Westminster. The ceremony of investing him with the cap was performed with great pomp; 10 out of the present 14 cardinals have been chosen from foreign states.

The expedition from Spain will sail on the 15th from Cadiz. General Concha wished not to set out for Cuba till the end of the month, but the late news from the United States has accelerated his departure.

October 19.

A controversy of a strange character is now raging between two morning papers, on a subject respecting which angry feeling seem to be useless, if not absurd. The subject is the respective merits of the Nicaragua and the Panama routes to the Pacific. The Times contends that the former is far preferable, is 900 miles shorter, and has the advantage of a much better climate. The Daily News shews that this statement is inaccurate, and hints its suspicion that some undue influence has been at work to puff the line which is the greatest favorite with the New York projectors. 'The seaboard States of North America,' says our contemporary, 'have a deep interest in shortening the passage to California, and an undertaking limited to the accomplishment of that is for them a legitimate speculation. But when the capitalists of England and Europe are invited to join in the enterprise, they are entitled, they are bound to ask that the junction of the oceans shall be effected at the point most advantageous to the commerce of the whole world.' True; but the question of mere distance may after all, be a subordinate one. The physical features of each route are to be taken into account, and other circumstances affecting eligibility of each. Of the three routes which have been examined, many are inclined to prefer the Atrato, because of the splendid harbors at both ends of the proposed canal. But as the Times has thrown itself boldly into the Nicaragua project, the capitalists of London, who swear by its columns, will be found difficult to move in favor of any other.

The schism in the Church proceeds apace, and has been so serious that reporters were excluded from the meeting held this week at St. Martin's hall London, to patch up if possible, a temporary reconciliation. The meeting, which lasted four hours, ended in the defeat of Dr. Pusey and his party. From the statements published by Mr. Maskell, who is

now a Roman Catholic clergyman, but was formerly chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Pusey has been quite long enough in the Church of England. The disclosures which this gentleman has made are of the most extraordinary kind, and have necessarily excited marked attention. He distinctly accuses Dr. Pusey of hearing auricular confession from young persons against the consent of their friends, and maintains that the secrecy with which the system is carried on, and the deceit which accompany its practice, are not the least evils of the system. The end is not yet.

The cultivation of cotton in the West Indies continues to form a subject of great interest in the colonies as well as in the parent state. The colonial papers are filled to repletion with the theme. A Jamaica Planter has addressed a letter to the Times, particularising the expenses connected with the cultivation of three acres of land on the banks of the Minho, in Jamaica. The land, according to the showing of the writer, is composed of what he calls 'brick loam,' and is incapable of sustaining either corn or canes; but for cotton it is admirably adapted. The experiments made by the writer show that cotton of every description can be grown cheaply. He planted the Sea Island seed with the happiest success on his three acres, and his conclusion may be gathered from the following:—There can be no doubt of the fact that every kind of cotton can be produced in this island, and from the number of specimens which are already growing wild in it, it may be termed indigenous. The geniality of the climate is much more favorable for the growth than the southern districts of the United States. The plant in the latter is annual; in the colonies it is perennial, and notwithstanding the lack of labor in the West Indies, the superior physical advantages enable the planter, with a little energy, to raise it at a cost below that of his competitor in the Republic.

The last meeting of the West India Royal Mail Steam-ship Company is not without interest. The financial position of the company has considerably improved, and the clouds which were long suspended over it have disappeared. The disbursements of the company for the last half year amounted to £147,000, the receipts to £226,000; leaving the handsome surplus of £79,000, or little short of 30 per cent. profit, irrespective of interest on the capital and depreciation of property—an inducement sufficiently strong to make the shareholders carry out the new arrangement with increased energy and spirit.

All the mighty schemes of Louis Napoleon to overthrow or to undermine the Republic seem destined to be unsuccessful. Except the empty cries of *Vive le President!* and from some zealous adherent, the 'unbought' shout of *Vive l'Empereur!* which occasionally met his willing ears during his recent progresses, and more recent military spectacles, nothing has resulted from all this prodigality but unsubstantial applause and deep disappointment. It is clear that the plot to destroy the Republic by means of champagne and cold sausages has failed. The Committee of Permanence has marked their sense of the breaches of discipline which have been committed during the recent reviews by reprimanding the Minister of War for not suppressing seditious cries. Bonapartist journals pretend to argue that the soldiers under the empire, or the monarchy, always uttered cries, but it is ridiculous to say that any soldier who valued his life would have dared to shout *Vive la République!* under the eye of Napoleon, or *Vive l'Empereur!* under Charles X. The chairman of the Committee of Permanence, M. Dupin, who has never concealed his strong opinion of the impropriety of the President's intrigues to puff himself up into the imperial dignity, visited Louis Napoleon after the decision of the committee, and plainly told him that his low arts to seduce the soldiery must fail, and that there was not a sensible man in France who did not see through them, and despise them. All the accounts agree that Louis Napoleon, who was delighted with the adulatory cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* uttered by one or two officers of cavalry, but not responded to by the troops, now finds that he has miscalculated his influence and must adopt an entirely new system of tactics before he can hope to accomplish his open, declared purpose of prolonging his authority in some form or other. The Republic from these causes, stands a somewhat better chance of enduring. The various parties of Legitimists, Monarchists, and Republicans contending for mastery, each flatter themselves that their turn may come, and by a dip in the lucky bag—we beg pardon, we mean by the fortune of the electoral urn—they may contrive successively to obtain a brief but very precarious ascendancy over the French people. Thus, although Legitimists, Monarchists, and Bonapartist all alike detest the Republic, they are compelled to cling to it, as the only present chance of realising their respective projects of ambition. A great number of the deputies have reached Paris, and as the period of the re-assembling of the Assembly approaches, political excitement is on the increase. The accounts of the public revenue are satisfactory. The President does not relax his efforts to render himself popular with all classes, but the prospect of a collision between him and the Assembly, and the doubt which prevails as to which will ultimately be predominant, makes even many of his would-be supporters preserve a strict neutrality.

Everything is perfectly quite in the hos-

tile camps in the Duchies. The Holsteiners are endeavoring to make some effectual appeal to the Germans to give their cause more assistance, but experience tells us that these paper pallets are not of much avail. It is doubtful whether the Holstein army is strengthened by the several parties of recruits which continually join the camp, inasmuch as desertion goes on to a corresponding degree. There has been a report that the Holsteiners intended once more to renew the attack on Friedrickstadt, but such an attempt would be more useless than the former. The Danes, however, are fortifying their positions as if they never intended to move from their present entrenchments. The general disgust at the prolongation of this wretched war increases, but not the slightest progress is made to bring it to a conclusion.

The Hesse-Cassel difficulty has assumed a new shape, exceedingly perplexing to the tyrannical party of the Elector. The officers of the army, conceiving that their oath to the Constitution is more binding than that which they have sworn to the Elector, being resolved not to enforce the late tyrannical decrees, have all resigned in a body, or, in English parliamentary language, they hold their offices until their successors are appointed.—This has proved most unlucky to Haynau and his party, and they are in the utmost state of embarrassment. In fact, for a day or two, it has been generally reported that the Elector has abdicated; but this seems premature. It was also alleged that a joint intervention of Austrian and Prussian troops was to take place immediately in consequence of orders from Frankfurt, but everything remains provokingly quiet.

Some of the London journals have written very vehement articles against the adoption of the title of Archbishop of Westminster by the new Cardinal Wiseman, which we have already announced. We can scarcely wonder that it has given such deep offence. The Pope seems bent upon acting in the most hostile manner towards England, tutored, as he doubtless is, by the Austrian, Neapolitan, and Irish Absolutists. Marshal Radetski has reached Bologne, and has proceeded to Venice.

In Spain we have a recurrence of one of those palace intrigues which are peculiar to that capital. Narvaez and Gen. Concha, as sometimes wicked people do, have fallen out together, and high words have passed between them. A ministerial crisis is going on, and it is said that Serrano or Mon will be authorized to form a Ministry; but we have very little reliance upon these reports. The presumption is that Narvaez will contrive to keep possession of political power in some form or other.

TRADE.—The position of trade remains unaltered. All descriptions of produce are in moderate demand; this, however, is usual at this season of the year; notwithstanding prices keep steadily supported. The reports from the leading continental markets inform us that sugar, coffee, tea, &c., are not in such good request. Prices, however, are not lower. We do not notice any material change in the Money market. The public funds are on the advance, and a good business is going on therein.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial Intelligence.—The loss of the packet Ariadne, and the destruction by fire of the Isabella, at Penang, are reported. The business season has commenced. Trade is looking up, and there is a good opening in the import market.

Paris, Thursday.—The parliamentary commission met to day, and after a short and important meeting, adjourned. It is said that the heads of the party of Order are agreed to the question of prolongation which they assent to, provided that the late demonstrations are not repeated. It is also reported, that if, towards the end of the President's renewed term, it should be thought right to ask the country to decide between a Monarchy and Republic, he has promised to throw no obstacle in the way of this proceeding. It is hoped that the Assembly will meet in better temper than was expected a few days ago.

Colonial News.

Nova Scotia.

The following articles were communicated to the *Nova Scotian*, and copied into our columns by request of a subscriber.

Examination of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.—A deeply interesting and most respectable meeting took place at West River, Pictou, on Wednesday, 30th ult., in connection with the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

The Synod's Committee of superintendance present on the occasion, were the Rev. Messrs. William McCulloch, James Ross, Angus McGillivray, James Bayne, James Watson, and George Patterson, and Messrs. Daniel Cameron and James McGregor. Besides these there were present six Ministers belonging to the Pictou Presbytery, and all of these in accordance with the invitation of the committee took part in the Examination. Moreover the lay auditory appeared to be in number not less imposing than the clerical, so much so, that the usual place of meeting was found to be altogether unfit to accommodate them, and the large Church adjoining was opened for their reception. The Roll of Students for the past half year term, con-

tained the names of twenty one young men, and of these twenty were present and underwent a most searching scrutiny in the several Branches of their Literary and Philosophical study. This being the second year of the Seminary there were necessarily two distinct classes. The junior class were first examined in Logic, and manifested a very creditable acquaintance with the details of such subjects as were assigned by the Examinators. Each Student read part of an Essay on some particular Branch of the science, and gave ample proof of satisfactory progress in the art of composition. The senior class were next examined on Moral Philosophy, and as might have been anticipated from their previous training and attainments, exhibited that complete mastery of this most important subject, which argued most favorably for their ultimate success as Students of Divinity.—Specimens of their Essays were severally read and afterwards subjected to the inspection of ministers and others present. The impression made by this part of examination was perhaps the most successful, because most open to the personal investigation of the entire assembly.

The Philosophical was immediately succeeded by the Literary department. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and also Mathematics, were all in turn brought up and the different classes called upon by the examiners, acquitted themselves with much dexterity and great accuracy. An opportunity was afforded to the Ministers and others, who had witnessed the proceedings, to address the Students, and several individuals cordially embraced the privilege. Among those who spoke we observed Rev. John McKinlay, James Smith, John McCurdy, David Roy, John Campbell, and James Waddell. Their united testimony was exceedingly flattering alike to the system of Tuition and the proficiency of the students; and there can be no doubt that Professor Ross and the talented youth under his care, must have regarded this unanimous and well merited tribute of praise, as a rich reward for all the toils and anxieties of the session now so auspiciously closed. Nor was the silent testimony of the numerous and respectable audience less satisfactory. During the 6 hours of their attendance, their interest appeared to be intense, and exhibited a consciousness that in this Seminary lies the Elementary mechanism by which the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia will yet be elevated to a position worthy of her renowned ancestry, and equal to the aspirations of her most sanguine friends. The Committee brought the services of the day to a close, by individually expressing their views of the progress made by the Students during the term, and giving suitable directions to them, both with respect to the private prosecutions of their studies, and their general demeanour during the recess. Upon the whole, we heartily congratulate the Members of our Church, on the very efficient state of their Seminary, and pronounce it to be no longer an experiment, but an accomplished fact which nothing but disunion among its supporters can ever pervert or destroy.

Opening of the Theological Hall in connection with the United Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, at West River, Pictou.—Agreeably to Synodical arrangement, the Divinity Hall was opened at West River, on Thursday, 1st October. Introductory Lectures were delivered by Rev. John Kerr, Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology and Church History, and Rev. James Smith, Professor of Biblical Literature. Seven Students were entered as duly certified by the Presbytery of Pictou, and two were admitted to the privileges of the Hall without the status of Divinity Students.

The opening addresses of the Professors were such as most fully justified the confidence which the Church has reposed in them by their appointment to the onerous though honorable duty of their respective Chairs. Moreover, if any criterion may be found in such premises, the Students will be furnished with no ordinary facility for the successful study of Theology in all its departments.

At a meeting of the Committee of Superintendance, held subsequent to the examination of the classes, it was agreed that the next session shall open on the 1st March, 1851, and continue during the six months thereafter.

New Brunswick.

Freshet.—The water in the St. John is at this moment as high as a common Spring freshet, and much higher than we have ever before seen it at this season of the year.—We expect to hear of great loss of property on the low lands below Fredericton. The greater part of the hay and fences must in our opinion be carried off, and large quantities of potatoes and other things be destroyed. Some little damage has been done to the dams at the mouth of the Maduxnakik, but not of sufficient importance to delay operations at the Mills over a few days.—*Carleton Sentinel*.

Tripoli.—We have been presented with a sample of this highly esteemed substance, which was found in the upper district of this county by Henry Jones, Esq. The New Brunswick Tripoli has been pronounced by those qualified to judge of such matters, equal to the Mount Eagle, or any other yet discovered. The deposit is said to be inexhaustible.

Thunder Storm.—On Thursday evening last we had one of the heaviest storms with which this part of the country has been visited for some time past. The lightning struck a barn belonging to Mr. A. C. Plumer, in the Parish