

Mr WILLISTON has furnished us with the following sketch of his remarks. This was the first speech delivered, but it was not received in time to enable us to put it in its proper position:

Gentlemen Freeholders—From usage the candidate declared elected having the smallest number of votes, should first address the electors. I therefore have to perform the pleasing duty of thanking you for the honorable support you have rendered me during the present contest. Free independent votes have placed me in such a proud situation, that I am quite overcome by it.

Gentlemen—You all know, that I have not left my house for the purpose of canvassing you for your valuable support, only in part of two parishes, and to have done so would have been impossible. I therefore relied on the knowledge you have of me, and the views I enunciated in my Card, as to what I thought would be beneficial measures, to claim the attention of the Legislature; then I stood as one seeking your support, now I stand as one of your Representatives. But now I am elected, I am as ready to pledge myself to aid and assist in carrying out useful reforms, as I was when I first issued my card, and if I do not mistake, the Electors have done their duty in the different counties, by returning a number of new members, such a number as I think will insist on and successfully effect very great changes, and particularly in the salaries of the office holders borne on the Revenue of the Province; I think all such should be reduced at least one third, considering the fallen state of the Province. I consider retrenchment and reform necessary, and should I by advocating such measures, tread on the toes of the great, I cannot help it, even should the Lieutenant Governor oppose retrenchment, I should tread even on his toes, and that with the heel of my boots, for the great who receive their pay from your hard earnings must of necessity bend to the altered circumstances of the times. I am against no one—it matters not with me who compose the Government, it is not men I oppose it is their measures; but depend on it, as they themselves have introduced Responsible Government, that a system whereby the country must be governed in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people, through their representatives, and should they not do so I would be one to require a change by placing others in their place.

Gentlemen—The short time I was in the Legislature, I with the assistance of those that thought with me, procured the altered mode of granting licenses to cut timber and lumber, and the mode of collecting the revenue derived from that source, which I think was a wholesome measure. I take no credit for the idea, it originated with Mr Street the year before, but failed in getting it passed, but the credit is due to him for first bringing the matter before the Legislature. I found his printed Bill which was of great help in introducing the subject.

Gentlemen—The country calls loudly for change, not radical changes, but invigorating changes that will benefit society at large. They are tired of class legislation, and depend on it that the old members will have to come within the operation of public opinion, and legislate for the whole people, and not for the few.

Gentlemen—I have been attacked for broaching the subject of cash payment for the productive labour of the country. This is not a thought of yesterday; I have had it in my mind for years, and often have I deplored the system of paying for labour in goods. Money is the only means by which the value of any article can be fairly ascertained, and until such a system shall have been introduced, we must remain in an inactive state, and the dealings between man and man, unsound. I am so convinced of this, that should I reach the House, I shall certainly try to introduce a measure of relief.

Gentlemen—I from the first made up my mind to stand or fall by myself. I therefore did not canvass the county, neither I did for or against any one. When Electors asked me how they should dispose of their remaining votes, I have invariably told them, "vote as you please, exercise your right as freemen, do as you think right, regardless of any one." I have been guarded not to utter an expression to give offence to any one, and I cannot suppose that I have offended any, but if I have, I now tender amends. It has been reported that I spoke against the Sons of Temperance. I have done no such thing. They in Chatham are my particular friends. What I said was in answer to a question put to me, "what I thought of the institution of the Sons of Temperance." My answer was that I knew of no harm they had done, but should it be found that they were doing harm, I would be the first to interfere. But it is of a piece with the canvass that has been carried on against me, in some instances of the most base and mean description; but it appears the country took the liberty to think for themselves, and depend upon it that I consider myself the representative of the county of Northumberland, not of any great interest, for which I feel very much gratified, and have, Gentlemen, to thank you most cordially, and now beg to take my leave; but before doing so I have to inform you that the scrutiny demanded I do not regard, and hope to find myself in the Legislature advocating your true interests. I have again to thank you for your disinterested support.

ENGLAND'S GOOD NAME.—Our late proceedings in Greece have induced foreign nations to make a little alteration in our national nickname, by adding a letter to it. Instead of calling us John Bull, they everywhere style us John Bully.—*Punch*.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernia.

Willmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES,
June 29.

THE ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN.

We give, in another column, the latest and the fullest particulars respecting a brutal and diabolical attack on her Majesty. It appears that while the Queen was returning from Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on Thursday afternoon, where she had been paying a visit to her Uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, she was assaulted by a person in the garb of a gentleman, who struck her in her carriage with a stick. The blow, levelled at her Majesty's face, fell upon her bonnet, and, while the ruffian was seized by the bystanders, the carriage drove up Piccadilly, and her Majesty was loudly cheered as she proceeded towards Buckingham Palace.

The name of the ruffian who perpetrated this cowardly assault, on a lady and a Queen, while riding in her carriage, is Robert Pate. He served, it seems, first as a cornet, and secondly, as a lieutenant in the 10th hussars, and sold his commission before the embarkation of his regiment to India, four years ago.

What his motives were for this extraordinary proceeding does not appear. In station he is far in advance of the unfortunate wretches who have on previous occasions assaulted or attempted the life of the Queen. In despotic countries, where the will of the sovereign is the law of the land, attacks of this character may be traced to morbid feelings of vengeance under which the parties rankle. But in a country like England, where the supreme power is passive in the hands of the Minister for the time being, the indulgence of conduct so unmanly, and, in the case of a lady, so thoroughly disgusting and brutish, can only be traced, we suspect, to a state of mind bordering on positive insanity. But this is a point which will receive, of course, the fullest and most complete investigation.

Such incidents, however, bring out more fully the loyal feelings of Englishmen, and the personal character of the Queen. Her virtues, and her modest, amiable, and womanly bearing, impress more fully upon all who own fealty to the throne their perfect appreciation of the mild and liberal Government under which they live, and of which she is the head.

The great Parliamentary event of the week is the debate on the foreign policy of the present Government. Certainly no part of their policy is less exceptionable. In its boldness and independence it stands out in refreshing contrast to the timidity of their domestic policy. The conduct of the Whigs as a party has not always met our views; but those who most keenly censure them for their backslidings in the cause of progressive reform at home, cannot but admire the manly tone which they have assumed whenever the honor or the interests of England and Englishmen have been assailed by the despots of the continent. Short, too, of actual embroilment, their sympathies have been in favor of every people struggling for constitutional liberty; and they have made themselves odious to the absolutists of Europe by the disinterested, but most unpalatable, advice which they have ever been ready to tender to rulers who view their subjects in the light of human animals to be butchered at will, or tortured to death, for daring to question any act, however monstrous, of a legitimate sovereign. Look at the barbarities practised by the Greek King, of whom the Tory party are now so enamored—at the thumb-screwing of innocent men and women—the placing of heavy stones on their chests, while wretches stood on them—the tying of their heads to their breasts, and, while they were swung like pendulums, bastinadoed as they swung—all of which refinement of cruelty, Lord Palmerston in his masterly and unanswerable defence, has so feelingly and eloquently described. Can it excite surprise that a monarch who countenances these atrocities on his own, and on British subjects, would be mean enough to seize Mr Finlay's land and Pacifico's property. Can we wonder that English politicians who arraign the Foreign Secretary, because he determined to chastise such a King, when he refused for years reparation to British subjects for the wrongs he had done them, are ready to palliate the butcheries of Haynau in Hungary, and the monstrosities of that wretched being the King of Naples in Sicily.

Since our last General Lahitte has announced to the Assembly that, as far as the French Government is concerned, they have accepted the consent of the English Cabinet to substitute the London convention for the clauses of the arrangement concluded at Athens, which has not been executed. The effect of this is to let all the conditions of the Athens agreement remain in force, with the exception of Pacifico's claims on Portugal, which are to be settled by arbitration. Greece will rue the day when she first became the obsequious instrument of Russian and French intrigue. It has yet to be seen whether King Otho will still dare to thwart England in her desires to benefit the Greek people. It is suggested by Mr B. Osborne, the member for Middlesex, that the reward given to our own correspondent of the Times, for his part in the late intrigue at Athens should be altered from the Order of our Saviour, to that of Judas Iscariot! After a world of intrigue, through the dirty details of which we have no desire to drag our readers, the Assembly has

come to a vote on the Dotation Bill. A trifling compromise has been made, but as we expected from the first, the President has got a good round sum. A deduction of 240,000 francs has been made, and after a most admirable opposition speech by M. Mathieu de la Drome, who warned the Assembly not to establish an 'aristocratic republic,' nor try to throw a purple robe over the shoulders of the nephew of the Emperor, under the pretence of converting him into a second Providence, a vote was taken on the amendment, acceded to by the ministry, granting an extraordinary credit of 2,160,000 francs to pay the President's debts. The vote was carried in the affirmation by an absolute majority of voters, the numbers being 354 to 308; actual majority, 46. M. Mathieu said, with great probability of truth, that this vote will be followed by a proposal to extend the power of the President for ten years, unless the Monarchists make an effort to restore royalty.—In that case, which king will they have? This they have not agreed upon among themselves. But the Monarchists, as a body, are triumphant. Louis Napoleon is fettered hand and foot by them. Plunged in debt by his imperial habits, he has been forced to accept an ignominious grant from his most violent enemies. He is a puppet in their hands; and we Englishmen, albeit not particularly attached to republican forms of government, especially when engrafted upon kingly and imperial habits, plainly perceive that the present regime cannot last. Liberty is extinct in France, and we cannot believe that a great people like the French will consent to live long under the thralldom of a Legitimist aristocracy, put in motion by a hybrid republico-imperial President. The late vote would have been rejected by the Assembly, but at the last moment General Changarnier came to the rescue, and hinting that if the money was refused, the army would open a subscription in favor of the President, the waverers came to the conclusion that it was best for the Assembly to extricate Louis Napoleon from the state of embarrassment into which his extravagances have involved him.

The Electoral Bill having passed, and the President having got his money, there is no present occasion to make an appearance of national indignation, and so a first class diplomatist a most respectable man, returns to London.

In Prussia the crusade against the press is carried on still with unrelenting vigour, and scarcely a day passes but some journal is seized by the police and its impression confiscated. Even a royalist paper has been seized and its copies condemned. Political offenders are no longer permitted to escape to England or America, between the interval of their being found guilty and their sentence, but arrest follows immediately. A Berlin decree has been issued against the London Punch, and the genius of fun is not allowed to pass through the Prussian Post-offices.—Alas! poor Germans! They have but little of their own, and they will not allow it to be imported. There is to be no free trade in wit. The German papers seem to be as wrong-headed as ever about the Duchies. It is evident that the question remains in statu quo, not the smallest progress having been made towards the adjustment of the quarrel. We are threatened with an immediate renewal of the war, but this would hardly take place without notice. Nevertheless it is not improvable.

The position of Rome is still most unsatisfactory. A commission of Cardinals have been named to 'discuss' the affairs of the country, and we are told that the police has been placed under Austrian military authority. At Naples a frightful accident has occurred. On the 18th June a part of the Grenaglio, an immense edifice used as a barrack for troops, gave way and fell down, involving 400 or 500 persons in the ruins. The Tuscans are going to hold their grand exhibition of manufactures immediately, so as to be able to send forward the articles exhibited to London for the exhibition of the industry of all nations.

The French Government have demanded reparation of the Federal Council of Switzerland, for the attack committed on the person of M. Clerc de Landresse, on the 11th April last, and by a decree, M. M. Langeron Collin, Napoleon, Chancel, and Bertrand, principal authors of the assault, have been expelled from Switzerland.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

TURKEY.—A letter, of the 17th of June from Semlin, states that an insurrection against the Turkish Government had broken out in the three Bulgarian districts of Widdin, Gurgissova, and Belgradsizza, and that the small fort at the latter place had fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

RIOTS IN SCOTLAND.

There have been some serious riots at Dunfermline, in Fifeshire. On Saturday evening, a band of 'navvies,' armed with bludgeons and knives, made a savage and unprovoked attack on some of the inhabitants of Dunfermline, several of whom were severely injured—one, it is feared, fatally, from a stab in the neck and fracture of the skull. Ultimately the navvies were overpowered, and eleven of them lodged in jail. On Sunday evening two men were attacked and stabbed. The feelings of the townspeople had now become much exasperated, and a certain class resolved on summary retaliation. Accordingly, about ten o'clock on Monday morning, a mob of 400 or 500, principally very young men and boys, paraded the streets, vowing to send all the Irish out of the town; and proceeding to the Irishmen's lodgings, turned them

summarily out of doors. Only one man, we believe, resisted, having struck at one of the townspeople with an axe, and cut open his arm, for which he was severely punished by a dreadful blow from a bludgeon, which laid his scalp open. The mob having proceeded to the works of the Sterling and Dunfermline Railway, about a dozen men were marched thence, and the whole paraded through the town for the purpose of being sent across the Forth at Queensferry. A company of the 13th Light Dragoons passed through Edinburgh at seven o'clock on Monday night to aid the civil authorities. These efforts to suppress the rioters were attended with success, and the dragoons had returned to Edinburgh.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The gigantic mail steam ship Atlantic arrived here on Wednesday morning from New York, after a magnificent run of something more than ten-and-a-half days, thus confirming the opinions of the most competent judges who inspected her, that few boats would cross the Atlantic sooner.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

In our last publication we were enabled to announce that the weather was of such a character as to afford much satisfaction with respect to the growing crops. Various reports have recently come to hand, from which we glean the following intelligence. The Worcester Chronicle says:—The weather continues highly favorable for the crops. Mowing has been commenced in the neighborhood of this city the crops of grass will be a heavy one.—The hops here, as in Herefordshire, promise well on the whole; there are few complaints of fly, but the cold spring has greatly checked the multiplication of this pest, and thus compensated for the general backwardness of the growth of the plant. No complaint of the potato disease has yet reached. A Sussex paper of a late date says:—Potatoes are growing and looking healthy. Wheat promises an abundant crop, and grows rapidly as it shoots into ear. Barley has improved. Oats are also looking well. Peas have grown; but we do not expect them to be an average crop, although some splendid pieces are to be found. Beans improve rapidly. The fallows are in a forward state of preparation in the heavy lands. The weather which prevails in this part of the country, says the Doncaster Gazette, is as favorable for the growing crops as could reasonably be desired. The accounts respecting the appearance of the wheat crops were never more encouraging. They present a state of healthy luxuriance which has rarely been equalled; probably never surpassed; warranting the conclusion, should favorable weather continue, that the produce will be most abundant. The barley, oats, &c., which in some localities have recently looked sickly, have also derived much benefit from the frequent showers; and the turnips in many situations, have come up in a surprising manner; while the grass crop will fall heavily before the sweep of the scythe. With regard to the potato crop, it is an universal remark that they never presented, row by row, a more uniform and vigorous appearance. Indeed, 1850 promises at present, to be a most bountiful year. Accounts from the Isle of Man mention that there was a warmth, without scorching heat, in the early part of the week; and in the latter copious and refreshing showers. Crops of all kinds, especially wheat, barley, and oats, look well; and the potato, so far, is promising, sending up apparently healthy and vigorous shoots. All green feeding crops look well, and garden stuffs, which were rather backward, are beginning to cheapen. Our advices from Scotland and Ireland are also very encouraging.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Thursday last, the seventy fourth anniversary of the declaration of American Independence, was celebrated in this city by the American Consul displaying the "Star Spangled Banner" at the Consulate, and by the citizens of the United States, residing in Halifax, going out *Trouwing*. We clip the following from the Eastern Chronicle, to show what the Pictonians think of the Fourth of July:

"This is a day on which every citizen of the United States has reason to look back upon the career of his country with pride and satisfaction. It is a day also the recurrence of which gives food for reflection to the sober minds of every country. On this day seventy four years ago that nation started into independent existence which is now second to but one on the Globe in the possession of all the acquirements which confer greatness, glory and happiness on any people. On such a day as this the great contrast between the prosperity of that country and our own, forces itself upon our notice in a most painful manner. One hundred and one years since, the city of Halifax was founded, and to-day its inhabitants do not number thirty thousand. Scores of cities in the Union with that population and perhaps a greater, are now standing on ground that 12 or 15 years since was occupied by the primeval forest. The city of Boston in 1820 had a population of 43,298. In 1840, 80,400, and this year it cannot be less than 140,000. Before the American revolution the first settlers of this County from the State of Pennsylvania had built their shanties on our shores where the town of Pictou now stands, and to-day we do not number over 3000.