

## European News.

## Arrival of the Steamer Hibernia.

From Willmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES,  
August 24.

The departure of Jenny Lind for America on Wednesday resembled the ovation of a mighty conqueror—one of those celebrations of which we read in ancient history, when all classes, ages, and sexes conspired to do honor to an idolised object. Rarely, perhaps never, in the records of our time, has one individual produced, in a mere artistic character, the same impression on society. The unbounded enthusiasm which accompanied her in the concert-hall, followed her to the river side, where it broke out in an uncontrollable burst of passionate attachment, in which the old and young, the coy maiden, unused to the world, and the sage veteran, who had sounded its depths, respectively took part.

We might dilate at great length upon the grand progress made by the President through the south-eastern departments of France, but that we think the fervid excitement which is displayed by our neighbors much too dramatic for us to rely upon its being the genuine and permanent feeling of the country. The speech of Louis Napoleon at Lyons has been the chief feature of the journey, and has been seized upon by all parties as the manifesto of the intentions and sentiments of the President. In his address to the Mayor of Lyons, he said 'I will tell you from my heart what I am and what I am not. I am the representative not of a party, but of the two great manifestations, which, in 1804, as in 1848, desired to save, by means of order, the great principles of the French revolution.' He then disclaimed any intention of a *coup d'état*, as 'such things can only be the dream of parties, without support in the nation; but the man that is the chosen of 6,000,000 of suffrages executes the will of the people and does not betray them.' If 'culpable pretensions' were revived, and menaced the tranquillity of France, he added, 'I shall know how to render them impotent by again invoking the sovereignty of the people, as I do not admit that any one has a greater right to call himself a representative of the people than I have.' These declarations seem plain enough to our simple capacity. The allusion to 1804, in which year Napoleon was crowned Emperor of the French by the Pope, and became the military despot of France, is a pleasant way of carrying out the principles of a revolution. The President declares that if any 'culpable pretensions' are revived, whether by the Assembly or the Monarchists he shall appeal to the sovereignty of the people. Considering the existence of a National Assembly at present, which is the Sovereign power by the constitution, we scarcely think that Louis Napoleon could have spoken out more plainly. He will appeal to the army and to the mob, and having gagged the press, and suppressed all shadow of public liberty, in good time, by instilling a salutary fear of anarchy into the minds of the middle classes, Louis Napoleon will seize the imperial diadem or perish in the attempt. The time, the place, and the circumstances must be left to the chance of events. As far as we can judge the president was well received at Lyons, Lons-le-Salnier, and Besancon; but vast masses of troops covered him at the entrance of all the towns through which he passed, and a persevering mob hung on his skirts wherever he went, shouting insultingly *Vive la République*. At Dijon and elsewhere numbers of arrests took place for having uttered this 'seditious cry,' and we can scarcely wonder that the Committee of Prorogation at Paris has made the most serious remonstrances at this open blow against the Republic. All parties concur, however, that the days of the Republic are numbered, since every hour confirms the truth of what we said from the first, that France, least of all the nations of Europe, is fitted for a representative republic form of Government. In the meantime the Legitimists are not idle; they have met in great numbers at Wiesbaden, and M. Delarochetjaquelin has published a letter pointing out the necessity for, and promising an unity of action amongst the Bourbonites after the prorogation. There is a vague report that the President has been fired at at Colmar, but we doubt its authenticity. Very stringent measures are being taken at Paris to suppress all prints of Legitimist tendency.

The belligerents in the Duchies seem once more to have suspended all their operations in the field. The generals on both sides are strengthening their position; but whilst the general impression is that some signal engagement will shortly take place, we are more inclined to the opinion that the Holsteiners begin to perceive the inutilty of further bloodshed, and both sides, in spite of all their hostile demonstrations would only be too glad to terminate their differences by means of diplomatic intervention. Since our last the King of Denmark has formed a moragatic alliance with a milliner girl at Copenhagen, and as this marriage interposes a fresh bar to the right male succession to the throne, we are quite prepared to learn that the whole matter is now in progress of adjustment at Downing street; and we trust however such a settlement may disappoint the hopes of some of the parties to the quarrel, that it will effectually put a stop to the further effusion of blood. There has been a willing naval engagement of gun boats and small vessels on the east coast, but it led to no result.

The news from Berlin only continues to assure us that Prussia persists in her refusal to accept any of the proposals of Austria for another diet; but the differences which have existed about the passage of the Baden troops through the federal fortress of Mentz are expected to be submitted to a court of arbitration. Austria has appointed Bavaria, but Prussia has not yet appointed the power to represent her interests. We are sorry to observe that there have been some cases of cholera at Berlin.

The mail from India brings the definitive account of the resignation of Sir Charles Napier. It would appear that he had thought proper to disband a regiment without consulting the Marquis of Dalhousie, and his lordship very properly caused him to resign. The Napiers cannot obey. When Sir Charles was appointed to the command we said that England had 'five hundred men as good as he,' and were not surprised that he has quarrelled with his superiors. The news from China reports fresh proceedings on the part of the pirates in those seas. The new Portuguese governor had arrived at Macao, with a force of about 1000 men, but the measures which he is likely to pursue with the impracticable Chinese have not been made public. The export of tea up to the 23rd of June was 54,000,000 lbs., against 47,000,000 lbs. the previous year, the excess being chiefly black. The Governor was still at Shanghai.

TRADE.—There has not been any change in business affairs worthy of the least notice during the past week. The transactions in our Produce market have been to a fair extent, and generally speaking prices have been well supported. Little if any change has taken place in the Money market. The harvest on the whole promises well, and commercial matters, taking everything into account, are satisfactory.

With regard to the Grain trade we may remark that throughout the week the weather has been unfavorable for securing the crops, and the trade have shown some disposition to purchase Wheat at the full prices of Friday last. Oats and Oatmeal meet little attention. A moderate quantity of Flour has been sold at a reduction of 6d. per barrel.

Freights close this week with rather an improved feeling, but no decided change in rates.

Letters from Hamburg announce the suspension of no less than three commercial houses of standing, namely, J. F. Hinck, with liabilities amounting to £65,000; E. C. Meyer, manufacturer of hair cloth; and Messrs. Herbert and Co., general merchants for about £3,500 each.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.—Russia.—The Journal of Odessa gives a melancholy account of the harvest in the south of the Russian empire. The crops around Sympheropol have suffered severely from drought, locusts, and insects. In the districts of Cherson they have suffered from the heat, and the prices of corn were rising at an alarming rate.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—The Queen's Visit to Belgium.—The royal squadron arrived Ostend at half past eleven yesterday (Thursday) morning, after a fine passage. The Queen and Prince were received by the King and greatly cheered by the people. The royal party would remain at Ostend during the night, and leave at twelve on Friday for England.

Schleswig Holstein.—The Hamburg papers state that on the 18th a skirmish took place midway between Schleswig and Rendsburg, between the 10th Holstein battalion, having its position on the outpost of the Holstein army, and advancing northwards, and the Danish outposts. The Danes were eventually dislodged from their position at Kropp, this done the Holsteiners fell back to their former position. Toning Frederickstadt is still held by the Danes.

Eyrestedt advices report that that district was occupied by the Danes on the 17th inst., and that enormous contributions were exacted from the inhabitants. A telegraphic despatch from Rendsburg, of the 20th inst., in the Cologne Gazette states that the entrenchments are now completed, and that the whole of the Holstein army left Rendsburg on the 19th, and advanced in the direction of the Danish positions.

## Colonial News.

## New Brunswick:

Shocking Occurrence.—We learn that a horrid affair occurred a few miles from Gage Town, in Queen's County, a few days ago. It appears that a family named Mays, consisting of a father and two sons have not lived on terms of intimacy for some time, one of the sons living by himself, a short distance from his father's residence. On the day of the catastrophe referred to, some of the cattle belonging to the father strayed into the lands of his son, which the latter drove away. On returning home he was met by his brother, who assaulted him, and together with a negro man in his employ, commenced beating him unmercifully. The father heard his cries, and ran to his assistance, when the negro struck him a blow on the head with a club, which killed him almost instantly. One of the brothers is so much injured that his life is despaired of. The other brother and the hired man have been arrested and lodged in jail. *St. John New Brunswick.*

## Novascotia.

Nova Scotians Abroad.—We are glad to learn that by the last Mail from California, Dr. Hoffman has received intelligence from his son, W. M. Hoffman, Esq., formerly of this City, and now a resident of San Francisco, to the effect that he had been duly installed as a Justice of one of the Courts in that city, at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. Our old friend speaks most encouragingly in reference to his future prospects. He had been burned out at the recent great fire, but the go-ahead principle appears to be firmly established in California, for notwithstanding the Court-house had been consumed at 9 a. m., Mr Justice Hoffman held his Court at 1 p. m. the same day in a building rented for that purpose—the handsome sum of \$500 per month, being the terms on which it was rented. Mr Hoffman had seen very many Nova Scotians in California, including Messrs. H. N. Dickson, Dewolfe, Almon, Mackie, Grant, &c. These are all represented to be getting along famously in their newly adopted home. In addition to these gentlemen, Mr H. will soon have the pleasure of meeting his old friend, J. H. McNab, Esq., of this City, who has proceeded to California via the Isthmus. The latter gentleman intends, we believe, returning to Halifax in the ensuing autumn, when we shall doubtless have the whole particulars as to how our enterprising countrymen are getting along in the Western Paetolus. We also observe by the New York Journal of Commerce of the 13th inst. that the splendid British Mail Steamer Ecuador, of 1500 tons, and commanded by our friend and fellow townsman, Capt. Thomas Downes, has been placed upon the line between Panama and San Francisco. This magnificent Clyde built Ocean Steamship, is by advertisement calculated to accommodate 200 passengers. The advertisement referred to thus details the qualifications of the Ecuador and her officers:—'The Commander and all his officers were trained in the well known Cunard Steamers which is a sufficient guarantee of their ability and experience.— Their treatment of all passengers will be kind and courteous, and the table will have every possible luxury and comfort. She will leave Panama for San Francisco as soon as possible after the arrival of Steamers which leave New York, Aug. 25, and 1st Sept. and having every arrangement made for a due supply of coal, she will make the run in the shortest possible time.'

The Revenue.—The hon. Provincial Secretary referred, in his late speech at the Railroad Meeting to the steady increase of the Revenue, not only in Halifax but all the outports.

The Season and the Crops.—It is no longer to be disputed that the potatoe blight has taken hold of almost every field in the vicinity of the city. Everything else promises an abundant yield. The most cheering accounts continue to be received from the Western Counties; Judge Harris, who was in town a day or two since, declares that never since Kings has been a county, has there been such an abundance on its surface. Annapolis also has been blessed with an extraordinary yield of the products of the soil. A gentleman recently from that quarter, informs us that, on one small farm in the vicinity of the town of Annapolis, he saw a crop which, at the most moderate estimate, could not be worth less than £1000. The present fine weather will materially assist the Farmer in his operations. Fruit will be very abundant this season. We have heard of one gentleman, Mr Hall of Bridgetown, who, after giving away as many cherries to his neighbors as they could carry, brought the balance to Halifax, and netted nearly \$100, the proceeds of their sale. From the Eastward, the accounts are also most cheering. The Eastern Chronicle says:—

At length we are enabled to state with some degree of certainty that crops of all descriptions will be excellent and abundant this season. Along the whole Gulf coast, so far as we can learn, east and west, they present appearance of prosperity rarely seen and certainly not experienced for the last six years. The threatened Weevil has proved innocuous, the Potatoe blight has scarcely made its appearance, while the favorable sunshine has made every green thing to bud and grow with unparalleled luxuriance. There is only one chance now against our barns being filled with plenty, and that is a continuance of the dark weather that has prevailed for a few days past and which may prevent the wheat and oat crop being safely housed. A considerable quantity of grain has been already cut.

The Terminus.—A great deal of unnecessary talk has been going forward, relative to the terminus of the proposed Railroad. The Eastern Chronicle takes high, and in our opinion, unwarrantable ground, in insisting upon Whitehaven being the favored locality. The Editor of that paper takes our Mayor to task for recommending, or, if he likes, insisting upon Halifax being the terminus; and contrasts Admiral Owen's opinion in opposition to that of our chief magistrate. Now, this is all beside the question; for we are not quite sure, that Mr Pryor is not just as good authority on the capabilities of Whitehaven as Admiral Owen. The statements of the gallant Admiral are paraded at length; but did it not occur to our contemporary, that the admiral could only speak as far as his own observations went. We should like to ask Admiral Owen, what time of the year he commenced, and how late in the season he extended his survey? That would be way to get at the truth! So with the correspondent of the Eastern Chronicle, who has been half a century

coasting—how many times has he entered the harbor of Whitehaven, of which he speaks so confidently, between the months of December and April? That is what we ask him. But this discussion is an idle one. The public may rest assured, that when the survey is made, the very best line will be adopted; and we are proud of the spirit which animated the citizens of Halifax, in voluntarily taxing themselves to the amount of £5000 per annum, to aid in the construction of the Railway—provided the terminus was at this city. The advantages of Halifax are too well known to be talked lightly of; while Whitehaven is yet too obscure, to place its claim in opposition.

Maine and the Railroad.—The Legislature of Maine has passed an act to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company. An appropriation has been made for the survey of a line from Bangor to the Boundary of the State to meet the line at present being surveyed from St. John to Calais. The Act is exceedingly liberal, and subscribers are guarded by its provisions, being liable for no more than the amount subscribed.—*Halifax Nova Scotian Sept. 4.*

## United States News.

From the St. John New Brunswicker.  
THE TRAGICAL END OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

By the Steamer Fairy Queen, from Portland, we have received Boston papers of Friday evening, which contain the particulars of the Execution of John W. Webster, for the murder of Dr George Parkman. The family of the unfortunate man visited him in his cell on Thursday afternoon, the day before his execution, and left him without knowing that it was the last time they would see him on earth. During the first part of the night he passed the time in reading the Bible and other books, and in writing a letter to Dr Putnam. He retired to rest at 12 o'clock and to all appearance slept soundly until half past four o'clock on Friday morning, when he awoke and appeared perfectly calm. The remaining part of the tragedy is thus detailed by the Evening Journals of Friday:

At an early hour this morning, the click of the hammer is heard sounding from the jail yard, which told too plainly that workmen were busily engaged in erecting the stage upon which was to be acted the last scene in the Parkman tragedy—the execution of the murderer.

About 8 o'clock, the Rev Dr Putnam and Mr Andrews went to the prisoner's cell, where they remained until ten minutes before nine o'clock, when the turnkeys and other officers under whose care he has been during his imprisonment, were called in. The prisoner shook hands with each of them, and in general terms expressed to them his thanks for the kindness and attention they had manifested towards him. After being in the cell about five minutes, the officers, with the exception of the jailer, retired.

The Sheriff, his deputies, and the witnesses required by law to be present, who were in attendance at the request of the Sheriff, then left the jail office, walked in procession to the lower hall of the easterly prison, and gathered about the door of the prisoner's cell, which was in the north easterly corner of the building. After these persons were stationed, such others as choose, or at least as many as could get within hearing followed. When silence had been restored, Dr Putnam, standing in the door of the cell, addressed the Throne of Grace in a brief and impressive manner, invoking God's Holy spirit to accept the repentance of the fellow being who was about to be sent into his presence, and beseeching that it might be sincere. He also prayed that the hope of forgiveness which the prisoner had been permitted to entertain might be realised; and that strength from on high might sustain and support his family, that their days on earth might be crowned with blessings, and when time with them should be no more, that they all might meet again and be united in Heaven. He also invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon the family who had been brought to suffer from the sins of the prisoner. He prayed that the ministers of the law might be sustained in the performance of the painful duty required of them, and that the scenes of that hour might be sanctified to all who witnessed it. Dr Putnam concluded his prayer by committing the prisoner to Almighty God, and beseeching that he might be numbered with the redeemed of the Lord.

The witnesses and others then retired to an enclosed area in front of the gallows, which was erected directly in rear of the old court house, in the jail yard. While this was being done, the jailer, and Mr Galen Holmes, turnkey, bound Webster's arms and hands with a narrow leather strap.

At twenty minutes after nine the prisoner was removed from his cell, and preceded by the Sheriff and his deputies, walked to the foot of the stairs leading to the scaffold. Rev. Dr Putnam being on one side, having hold of his arm, and Mr Holmes on the other. The prisoner was dressed in a black suit and black hat. He ascended the steps with a firm step, and took his stand on the drop, directly under the fatal noose. His countenance was pale, and betokened that there was deep emotion within.

On the scaffold beside the prisoner, were High Sheriff Eveleth, Deputy Sheriff Co-