

## European News.

## Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

Willmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES,  
July 20.

It was rumoured some time ago, and the rumour is now confirmed by the party mainly interested, that Lord Brougham will shortly visit the United States. Excitement is essential to the existence of this eccentric and extraordinary man. Notwithstanding his years, which have already reached the allotted period of human life, the vigour of the ex-Chancellor hardly knows diminution.

In the 'mixed Government' of France, miscalled a Republic, where the President, backed by an overwhelming well-appointed military force, is the executive despot, and the Assembly with its co-ordinate functions is the legislative arbitrary authority, we scarcely know which is becoming the more fatal to public liberty. The Legislative Assembly is making such frightful havoc of the law of the press, that for our parts, if we had the misfortune to be connected with the French press, we should infinitely prefer the naked despotism of a censorship than the more covert, and therefore, more dangerous alternative of the new law. The efforts made in the Chamber to rescind the vote requiring the writers of political, philosophical, and religious articles to sign their names to their productions, has only led to the more decisive expression of the feeling of the Chamber in favor of restrictive measures. The new law, by a variety of most oppressive regulations, is made more stringent than ever; and the September edicts, about which there was such an outcry, and which, by a subsequent reaction, led eventually to the overthrow of the monarchy by the National party, were mild in comparison with these infamous specimens of legislation under a Republic. The new law on the press of France will be, of all their measures, the most lasting reproach to their legislative career, and, sooner or later, must end in the downfall of the system. One folly leads to another. The *Pouvoir*, the present organ of the Elysee, has written something not unlike what we have just said, the object of the article being to exhibit, in the most moderate language, the declension of the power of the Legislative Assembly, which seems destined to fall even lower than the Constituent Assembly, which had attained the extreme of discredit at which a deliberative assembly could arrive. This article, whatever may be the general tone of the paper, is perfectly true in every respect, and is couched in a simple ratiocinative style. It is now under prosecution, not by the President, not by his Ministers, but by that precious guardian of public liberty the Legislative Assembly. The writer has been summoned to the bar of the Assembly, and he will be most lucky if he escapes with a short imprisonment for having impeached the wisdom and the infallibility of the Assembly. It is indeed high time that a prorogation should take place, and perhaps the three months of the recess will give a breathing time to the country. The new law of the press, instead of creating a perfect ferment in France, is viewed by the public generally with the most profound indifference. The democratic fit is over, and a total absence of public spirit has succeeded to the revolutionary vertigo of the past two years. The President of the Republic has once more appeared in public. At Compiègne he was feted by the authorities, and attended a wedding feast of humble peasants. Of course, a small dowry was the consequence, and the whole affair seemed got up for the occasion, in the true dramatic French style.

The Montagnards are, it is said, about to meet in London to concoct further schemes of revolution. This redoubtable congress is more likely to assemble on the continent, and some of the towns of Alsace, or in Switzerland, are suggested as suitable places.

In the Danish Duchies hostilities seem inevitable. The Schleswig Holstein army has passed the Eyder, and their head quarters have been fixed at Schleswig. The Danes have not yet come up, but as the Prussian troops have ere this completely evacuated the Duchies, we do not see how the affair can proceed further without a battle. There is some cloud hanging over the movements of the Russian fleet; but there is every reason to believe that it has been re-inforced, as 15 vessels were described off the port of Kiel. A large body of troops are on board this fleet evidently prepared to assist the Danes in case of emergency. We are told that the entrenchment and batteries of Eckenforde have been garrisoned by Holstein troops, so that the war may be said to have actually commenced.—The decision of the smaller German States, as regards the ratification of peace, is looked to with eagerness, in the vain hope, that they will refuse; and a cry is raised against Russia for her interference in German affairs, and it is asked will England permit this? We have all along prepared our readers for this unpleasant result, and believing as we do, that Lord Palmerston and France are perfectly in accord with Russia upon the subject, we have only to express our regret that the Germans were not wiser in time. As for the poor deluded people in the Duchies who are put forth as champions of liberty, to fight for the benefit of the Germans who will leave them in the lurch, as Prussia has at length done, we pity them. They are not likely to listen now and the probability is that thousands of lives will be shed for no earthly purpose whatever; since if the Schleswig Holsteiners should

beat the Danes the Russians will step in and turn the tide of victory against them. The next accounts will probably tell us that a battle has taken place.

From Austria we learn that the 'bloody Haynau' has been recalled from Hungary; all his plenipotentiary powers are withdrawn and he is, in fact, disgraced. His acts of tyranny towards the people, and disobedience to his own court, have at last caused his downfall. There is no news from the south of Europe.

The accouchement of the Queen of Spain has at length taken place. She was delivered of a male child on the 12th inst.; but we regret to say, that the prince only survived his birth a few minutes. This event must necessarily occasion the deepest sorrow throughout Spain, as it must once more unsettle the question of succession to the throne. The Queen's health has not suffered, each successive bulletin announced that she is progressing favorably in her recovery. The Madrid papers are full of scandalous court intrigues, in which the King, Queen Christina, and General Narvaez, are the alleged principal actors.

An overland mail has arrived from India, but the political news is altogether without interest. From Canton we learn that the commercial treaty between the United States and China, had not been concluded. Obstacles had lately been thrown in the way of the opium trade.

TRADE.—Very little change has taken place in commercial or monetary affairs during the week. Business generally has been tranquil, and the transactions in our produce markets to a moderate extent only. Nevertheless holders being firm, prices have undergone no change.

Cotton is an exception to the above remarks; for, owing to the strong and healthy demand experienced at Manchester for both goods and yarns, and the advanced rates readily paid by purchasers there, the raw material in this market has been actively sought after by buyers for all purposes. Under these circumstances a large business has been going forward daily, and notwithstanding the fact that sellers came forward freely, an advance of fully 1/4d to 1/2d has been established on the rates of all descriptions.

The very seasonable weather which we have recently experienced has had the usual depressing effect upon the Corn Trade; buyers have operated with caution, and all articles shew a decline on the week.

NEW LINE OF SCREW STEAM SHIPS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK.—We are authorised to state that it is the intention of the owners of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ships to commence a line of screw steam-ships, of great size and power, for the conveyance of goods and passengers to and from New York and Liverpool independent of the splendid ships now employed under contract with the British Government for the conveyance of the mails.

IRELAND.—Derrynane Abbey, the hereditary mansion of the O'Connells, is announced for sale; an act which, it seems, is prompted by some half-dozen creditors.

A meeting of Irish members and Irish peers took place on Wednesday, at the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, in London, to organise an opposition to the renewal, next session, of the bill for the abolition of the vicerealty of Ireland.

The End of Repal.—Mr John O'Connell's shadowy Repeal Association is henceforth to be remembered only as among the things that were. It has died out from fair starvation. This long expected finale has, perhaps, been precipitated by the appointment, in itself unobjectionable, of Mr Maurice O'Connell to the office of collector general of taxes. At the meeting, on Monday, Mr John O'Connell moved an adjournment *sine die*, which was put and carried in solemn silence.

Harvest Prospects.—The crops never bore greater promise of abundance. The Dublin markets are actually glutted with the supply of new potatoes, of a quality infinitely superior to anything that has been known even for years previously to the appearance of the blight. The best kinds are selling at 8d. per stone, but very good can be had at half that price. The Cork Examiner states that there is no appearance of blight in the potatoes in the south of Ireland, that the crops in general appear delightful, and that the harvest promises to be a very abundant one.

The Austrian government has given £3000 for the relief of Irish distress.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Hamburg, July 16.—General Willisen made his public entry at the head of his Holstein army into the town of Schleswig at noon on the 15th, and Flensburg is also occupied by Holsteiners. It was expected that should the Danes enter the Duchies the hostile troops may very soon come to close quarters. By last accounts the Danes had advanced to Christiansfeld, and their outpost still further south.

A division of the combined Russian and Danish squadron still lies off the Bay of Kiel.

Constantinople, July 3.—It is reported that the Turks had suffered a severe defeat in defiles of mountains in Bosnia, but news doubtful.

Tamworth Election.—The election for this borough took place this day. It was a mere matter of form, no opposing candidate making his appearance. There was not the least noise or public excitement, and Sir Robert Peel was returned. The honorable baronet did not even make his appearance.

## Colonial News.

## Novascotia.

From the Novascotian, July 31.

The Portland Convention.—The Convention to promote Railway connection between the Eastern States and the Lower Colonies, meets to-morrow at Portland. The greatest enthusiasm prevails on the subject in the adjoining Province of New Brunswick. Every mail brings us intelligence of Meetings held, Resolutions passed, and Delegates appointed to attend the convention. Nor are we lukewarm or idle in our own Province. Besides the meetings already noticed, King's has spoken out in favor of the Western line, and pledged the county to the extent of £25,000, and the yeomanry of Colchester have expressed their willingness that the county should contribute £4,000 per annum towards the Eastern route. Both Counties have sent Delegates. King's will be represented by J. C. Hall and Samuel Chipman, Esqrs. and Colchester by John Ross, and H. Hyde, Esqrs.

All the movements in favor of the Railway with a single exception, have been remarkable for unanimity. It is true that some difference of opinion exists as to whether the line of Railway should pass through Windsor or follow the less direct but uninterrupted route through Colchester and Cumberland. The convention will, we have no doubt, wisely settle this point. We trust all minor differences and local prejudices will be thrown aside, and that the Delegates from hence will consider themselves as Representatives of a Province, charged with the interests of a people, rather than the representatives of the views of a particular county or district.

The Fisheries.—It is generally believed that the Fisheries will be vastly productive during the present season. We are glad to learn that the Slaves in the Southern States of the Union are manifesting a decided liking for Mackerel. If this be true, an additional and extensive outlet will be afforded to this valuable staple of the province. The Masters will of course take the lion's share, and appropriate No. 1 to their own use; while Sambo will smack his chops at No. 3's.

The Season and the Crops.—A gentleman who has recently returned from a tour of the Western Counties, informs us that the country is every where looking delightfully. Marsh Hay, from some reason or another, will be rather a light crop. Probably the roots were injured by the drought of last year. The grain, potatoes, and upland hay promise to be most abundant crops; while the fruit trees are already complaining of the weight of their luscious burthen. It may fairly be assumed that 1850 is destined to be indeed a year of Jubilee to the inhabitants of the earth. For every wind that blows from Heaven tells unmistakably that the Lord of the Harvest has opened His hand, and is crowning the world with plenty.

Halifax Sun, July 29.

Our Trade with Canada.—The Jacques Cartier, Adelaide Victoria, Pearl, Marie Reine, Primrose, Lady, Marie Priscella, and Lady. Since Saturday last the above vessels have arrived from the ports of Quebec and Montreal.—Flour laden, for this market, whence they will carry return cargoes of West India Produce and Fish. We have been informed that 12,000 barrels of Canadian flour were entered at our Customs between the 25th and 29th inst. Indeed it would appear that the Canadian growers of wheat and flour must shortly acquire a monopoly of this mart, for the cereal produce of their extensive and rapidly improving country.

The Canadian Trade is one of vast importance to Nova Scotia, more especially to our fishing interests, and we rejoice to have it to report that those great industrial resources of the country have so far, in the passing season proved more than ordinarily productive, and promise to be sufficiently abundant to meet an increasing demand.

In order to satisfy our readers that we are not over sanguine, it may be sufficient to state that from the harbours and coves East, not inclusive of any portion of the catch at Sambro and Westward, nearly Nine Thousand barrels of Mackerel have been landed on the quays of this city within the short space of 10 days.

We are glad, moreover, to have it in our power to relieve our alarmists and desponding Gentry, who love to bode evil and bad times in the present, and worse in future, of some small matter of the weight with which they are burdening themselves so oppressively. The impost of 1s. 6d. per barrel on United States flour notwithstanding, the Revenue accounts for the current quarter show an increase to the amount of £5,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Couple this fact with the cheering prospect of Harvests—the products of which shall fill the garner of our husbandmen; with all manner of store abundantly; and we may fairly bid the croakers not to disquiet themselves because of the probable failure of a 'crop of grievances' for special use or abuse in 1851.

## Canada.

Halifax Sun, July 20.

More Gold in Canada.—Captain O. H. Matthews, Cornish Mining Engineer, F. G. S., London, several years in the employ of the Quebec Mining Company, and well known as the most experienced and scientific miner in this country, has been prevailed upon, with the consent of the Quebec Company, to visit the Wallace Mine, belonging to the Upper

Canada Mining Company, on the north shore of Lake Huron. His interesting report contains among other matters of great importance, the following:

'To the north of the Wallace Mine, and at a distance of about ten miles is the Iron Mine.' The greater part of the road is gradually ascending and liberally wooded with pine, birch, oak, ash, maple, spruce, &c. Beyond these are the two principal (east and west) mountains, corresponding in character with a series of auriferous rock in the Virginia and in the Macabus gold range of the Brazil, in which formations, some of the most valuable metals are being worked with satisfactory and permanent benefit.

The gold extracted from the mountains in Virginia and Brazil, is rarely visible in the rock. It is stamped to a fine powder or sand, the bulk of which is reduced by washing, after which mercury is intermingled so as to form an amalgam. The quicksilver is separated and the gold retained in the shape of dust.

Captain Matthews recommends that a suitable force be sent on to make the necessary excavations, upon which he is quite confident of beneficial results. Success to the Canada gold mines.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

From the Montreal Gazette.

Awful Tornado in Cartwright and Dartington.—At about a quarter to 4 o'clock I was at Mr David Hooey's, in Cartwright, and from the gloomy appearance of the heavens, I was induced to remain till the threatening storm should have passed; I never beheld a more gloomy sky, to the northward nothing could be seen but one black mass of rolling clouds, carried along with a velocity beyond conception, while to the southward every thing looked calm and serene. From the direction of the storm the lightning was emitted with a vengeance which seemed to threaten destruction to every thing around; then would follow a long loud peal of thunder, which appeared never to come to an end. For about twenty minutes those appearances continued, when it was observed that those black, rolling clouds had become quite compact, and had moved considerably to the westward, apparently hovering nearly in one place, when all at once a part of it dropped a huge water spout, at the head of Lake Scugog (about four miles from where I was) and which threatened to drink the Scugog dry. I could compare it to nothing but the black smoke emitted from the funnel of a steamboat, burning pine or pitch.

This water spout took up water for about twelve minutes, when another long loud peal reverberated through the sky, then a vivid flash of lightning was seen from the spot, which caused an explosion, and like a shot from a piece of ordnance, the tornado descended on its mission of destruction and desolation. We could now see it coming towards us, tearing with it every thing in its course, limbs of trees were flying at an almost incredible height in the air, the cracking of the trees were distinctly heard amid the loud roar of the tempest. The storm did not travel as quick as might have been expected, for it did not pursue a straight course—it was a whirlwind—it twisted off every tree in its course—it was an awfully grand sight. Now the storm nears us—but we are lucky in its outskirts—here is the wind and hail—if I may call it hail: it was pieces of ice as large as hen's eggs, which soon melted beneath the heaviest rain I ever saw, and which continued for about twenty minutes, at which time we perceived all the fences thrown down with the wind. About half an hour after the storm was over, I proceeded to Dartington. As I went along I perceived several pieces of ice which had stood the rain, and were yet as large as the ones we picked up, and which I was assured they really were by persons who were there. Here before me lay large trees across the road, some of them torn up by the roots; others of two or three feet in diameter, broke or twisted close off to the ground. Having passed those obstacles, the first that presented itself was one vast wilderness of waste, as far as the eye could reach, of what one hour before was a proud forest, was now laid even with the ground. To describe it would be impossible; suffice it to say, that not a single tree was left standing, and beneath this levelled forest were cattle, horses, and sheep, many of which were killed, others with their limbs broken or torn in a fearful manner, and harnessed in so that it will be next to an impossibility to extricate them.

Gaspé Gazette, July 25

Point Peter, July 18, 1850.—After a most delightful passage of only thirty-two hours from Quebec, in the steamer Alliance, Captain Rudolf, we reached this place. Notwithstanding the Rowland Hill left Quebec the same morning, we had upwards of 40 passengers for the River du Loup, and 20 for Pictou, to which place the Alliance is bound, being chartered expressly by Captain Ross for the purpose of towing up two vessels wrecked near that place. Although this steamer was built expressly for the trade between Quebec and Montreal, we were most agreeably surprised to find that the rough sea of the gulf made but little difference in her velocity, and we have experienced much more vibration in some of the Liverpool vessels. We anticipate that the year 1851 will see a Gaspé steamer in the Bay. We have had many opportunities of conversation with highly influential individuals in Montreal and Quebec, and we are happy to announce that Gaspé is at length likely to excite public attention. John Wilson, Esq., the spirited owner of the Alliance, we understand has expressed his intention of establishing a Gaspé steamer. We wish him every success.