

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, August 9.

Notwithstanding the minute account which Mr Paxton gave his Derby friends on Wednesday, of the circumstances which led to the erection of the Crystal Palace, the fear is that without some strong demonstration of public opinion, that beautiful erection will hardly survive the month of May next—the time to which its existence has been guaranteed. The Government, it is said, desire its abolition, and the aristocracy of the metropolis are very unfavorably disposed to its continuance. The destruction of a building which is one of the marvels of the age would be an act of Vandalism which we should be sorry to see perpetrated: for the uses to which it can be put, as a source of amusement and instruction, are numerous. That it will ever again be used for the purpose to which it is now devoted, enters not into the mind of the most sanguine. The present generation will probably never see another undertaking of the kind; for the enormous mental, physical, and pecuniary resources absorbed by the Exhibition, to which hundreds of thousands are flocking in Hyde-park, are too overwhelming to be encountered more than once in a lifetime. But this affords no reason for levelling the building. Its conversion into a winter garden is perfectly practicable, and the surplus money which the Exhibition will yield would go a considerable way in permanently maintaining the structure.

The property in the Crystal Palace is said to represent twelve millions of money, a large portion of which has been expended on mere decoration. Such an outlay for such a purpose has no parallel in the history of nations. The suggestion we have thrown out might possibly correct, to some extent, the annoyance which we know to exist in the breasts of many.

French politics have this week followed the course of the sun during the last. They have been obscured by that brighter luminary the Chief Magistrate of London; and the last Parisian *mot* is, that while the sun was invisible, now the Lord Mayor alone is visible in Paris. All the attractions and magnificent displays which Paris, Versailles, and Saint Cloud can boast of, have been brought to bear to celebrate the visit of the Lord Mayor and the Royal Commissioners of the London Exhibition to the enchanting capital of France, and the public journals are filled with voluminous details of the splendid balls, fetes, theatrical representations, and receptions, which have followed each other in rapid succession in that gay city. Versailles has opened her beautiful orangery, and poured forth her surprising fountains. Louis Napoleon himself acted as *cicerone* through the gorgeous saloons of that wonderful building; and most of the visitors must have smiled when from the terrace of the splendid palace of Louis Quatorze the *enceinte continuee* round Paris was pointed out to them as a remarkable object "in these piping times of peace." This smile would break out into a loud laugh when the visitors reflected that the chief spectacle prepared for their delight and amusement to celebrate the triumph of peace between the two countries, was a grand military fete on the Champ de Mars, but except under the momentary disappointment of not being able to partake of all the good eating and drinking with which the visitors are treated, by reason of the pressure of the crowd at all the great public entertainments, every body seems disposed to be pleased, and the principle of *nil admirari* is banished from the world of fashion in Paris. The Marquis of Normanby has thrown open his ambassadorial mansion; the French Ministers have given a succession of brilliant entertainments; and the world of fashion, which a month or two ago flocked to the London Exhibition, appears to have migrated to Paris, and is now plunged into all the delights of that voluptuous capital. In the meantime, politics are at a discount. The Legislative Assembly is quietly proceeding with the ordinary business of the country preparatory to the prorogation.

The alarm which prevailed about a month ago respecting a great prospective deficiency in the harvest has all subsided, and the fine weather which has recently prevailed inspires the hope that the production throughout France will at least equal the consumption. The weather was beautiful.

There is very little news from Germany.—The Austrian Minister is about to contract a fresh loan to the extent of about 80 millions of florins. The terms are to be about 93 or 94 for a five per cent. stock, either by subscriptions at home or abroad. The report is revived that Scutari, in Albania, is to be made a free port. The Austrian journals affect to treat with contempt the protests made by France and England against her project of incorporating her non-German States with the Confederation; but we can tell her that this proceeding would be treated in a far different manner than the absorption of Cracow in 1846. A. M. Rosenthal has committed suicide at Pesth, having been thrown into prison upon suspicion of being connected with the Propagandist party in Hungary. Rather than submit to a trial before his Austrian foes, he had destroyed himself. The spirited conduct of the American charge d'affaires at Vienna, in procuring the release of his countryman from similar confinement, is still spo-

ken of in the public journals with becoming encomiums. Marshal Radetski has once more demanded the delivery up of arms and ammunition in Lombardy to the competent authorities, and if, after the expiration of eight days, any person is discovered with any forbidden weapon in his possession, he will be treated with all the rigour of military law.

We learn little or nothing authentic from Rome, except that new reinforcements of French troops are finding their way into that city. At Verona, Venice, and indeed in almost all the cities of Lombardy and Italy, arrests on political grounds are continually taking place. Great excitement has been created throughout Europe by the disclosures recently made by Mr Gladstone, and other writers, respecting the fate of several illustrious men who are pining in the prisons of Naples, the victims of the suspicions, or of the bigot policy of that wretched court. Ministers of State, who have filled the highest offices, men of unblemished reputation, and of political opinions wholly opposed to Socialism or Revolution, are now suffering imprisonment, manacled with the worst fellows of society. Should this system of tyranny last much longer, it is very easy to conjecture what the consequences will be.

By a declaration made by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons it would seem that the Turkish Government has given an assurance, that on the 1st of September next, according to the Turkish style, or on the 15th of September, according to our own, Kossuth and his companions shall be liberated, and Lord Palmerston expresses a belief that this pledge will be fulfilled.

TRADE.—We have not much alteration to record in the business transactions of the country since our last report. During the past few days, indeed, a dullness has prevailed both in the Money and Grain markets, but there is nothing to warrant the conclusion that any permanent cause—either social or political—is at work to lead to continued depression; the excellent harvest prospects may partially account for this temporary inactivity. There has been a further decrease in the quantity of Colonial Produce brought forward, and prices have ceased to decline for nearly all articles, but home dealers continue to operate with caution, and are generally inclined to hold moderate stocks, although consumption is still on the increase. The general impression seems to be that moderate rates will prevail up to the close of the year, but that a larger consumption will exist.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

ENGLAND.

We have now arrived at the most important period of the agricultural year. Hitherto there has been no appearance of those destructive blights which for several years have almost destroyed our spring crops, and we are consequently enabled to report more favorably of the state of the present crops. From all quarters our accounts in reference to the wheats are unusually satisfactory; but we regret to observe that in some places much damage has been sustained by the heavy showers of rain; nevertheless, the prospect is unquestionably good. Towards the middle of last month barley stood much in need of moisture. The rains which have since fallen have had a most beneficial effect upon that crop, as well as on oats, beans, and peas.

The past week made a great change in the wheat crop, and the brown and ripened appearance of the ear inviting the sickle, the harvest has commenced generally with the most satisfactory prospects, and plenty of laborers at command. Peas in many districts are cut, and a few fields are already cleared.

IRELAND.

Complaints are heard of some extensive failures of wheat, but this crop has ceased to be of the same paramount importance in Ireland that it formerly was. Since the heavy rains ceased about a week ago, the weather has continued overcast, and by no means favorable to the ripening of the harvest. Agricultural reports from nearly every county in the four provinces have come to hand, and they are, generally speaking, favorable as regards all kinds of crops, with the exception, in several instances, of potatoes and turnips. There are some further complaints of the reappearance of the blight in the former, and the latter has suffered severely from the ravages of the grub or maggot, but not beyond hope of recovery. In Wexford it is said that there is no doubt whatever of the disease having attacked the early sown potatoes, but as yet the main crop remains intact, and the virus of the distemper is much less malignant than in recent years. The blight has also shown itself in several localities in Kerry and the west of Limerick, where "it is daily extending and assuming a more virulent form." From other parts of Limerick the accounts are more cheering. From the two ridings of Tipperary the intelligence is most satisfactory; not a word of the blight in either district, and the crop reported to be productive and healthy in every part of the county. In the King's County the prospect is equally good. The crop is both luxuriant and prolific.

SCOTLAND.

Winter wheat may be said to promise a full average crop, being a fair bulk close to the ground, and having a large well-filled head, comparatively few of the florets being sterile. Spring wheat has latterly been improving, and though in many instances still rather thin, yet, from the head being large, the produce may ultimately be about an average.—Barley is the heaviest of the grain crops, and the yield will probably be about an average; many fields are gradually obtaining the au-

tumnal hue. Oats are generally very short in straw, but this was the case in 1849, when the yield was as large as last year, and the straw double the length. Barly varieties are mixing, and on those spots where the drought of last month had decidedly checked them, the sickle will speedily be put into requisition. Beans are almost uniformly an inferior crop; in all cases they want straw, and likewise it is said, in most cases corn. From the wheat and other grains being well filled, warm sunny weather would bring them speedily to maturity, but even on dry early soils it is not thought much can be done in the way of general harvest before the end of the present month.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech.—Parliament was prorogued this day. The application for admission to the House of Lords was greater than on any previous occasion. The weather was beautiful, and for many years there has not been so large a concourse of people to view the procession. Near to the entrance to the house the crush was extreme. Her Majesty entered the building about two o'clock, and the usual ceremonies having been gone through, delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am glad to be able to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and I thank you for the diligence with which you have performed your laborious duties. I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers. I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the very considerable diminution which has taken place in the African and Brazilian slave trade. The exertions of my squadrons on the coast of Africa and Brazil, assisted by the vigilance of the cruisers of France and of the United States, and aided by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government, have mainly contributed to this result.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the service of the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding the very large reduction of taxes, the revenue for the past year considerably exceeded the public expenditure for the same period. I am rejoiced to find you have thereby been enabled to relieve my people from an impost which restricted the enjoyment of light and air in their dwellings. I trust that this enactment, with others to which your attention has been and will be directed, will contribute to the health and comfort of my subjects. I thank you for the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of a measure framed for the purpose of checking the undue assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles conferred by a foreign power. It gives me the highest satisfaction to find that while repelling unfounded claims you have maintained inviolate the great principles of religious liberty so happily established among us. The attention you have bestowed on the administration of justice in the Courts of Law and Equity will, I trust, prove beneficial and lead to improvements. I have willingly given my consent to Bill relating to the Administration of the Land Revenues of the Crown, which will, I hope, conduce to the better management of that department, and, at the same time, tend to the promotion of works of public utility.

It has been gratifying to me, on an occasion which has brought so many foreigners to the country, to observe the spirit of kindness and good will which so generally prevailed. It is my anxious desire to promote among nations the cultivation of all those arts which are fostered by peace, and which, in their turn, contribute to maintain the peace of the world.

In closing the present Session, it is with feelings of thankfulness to Almighty God that I acknowledge the general spirit of loyalty and willing obedience to the law which animate my people. Such a spirit is the best security at once for the progress and stability of our free and happy institutions.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The papers by this mail put us in possession of some important items of news.

THE RAILWAY.—The New Brunswicker after copying the important rumour respecting the money voted for the Railway by the British Government, which we have copied from the Novascotian in another page, remarks:—

"This is something more than rumour; the information may be fully relied upon; the grant of Seven Millions has been fully settled, and these Provinces may begin to draw for the money so soon as they have completed the necessary arrangements. The money part of the business, so far as England is concerned, is all right, and there need be no fear on that score."

PICTOU.—Mr Howe visited this town, and addressed the Freeholders on yesterday week. The Eastern Chronicle speaks in high terms of the able manner in which Mr Howe advocated the claims of the Government scheme for building the Railway. The Editor says: "His explanation of the fact that Nova Scotia stands pledged to build 60 miles more of the

road than what runs through her territory was most satisfactory." A vote of thanks was moved by Mr Primrose, seconded by Mr Holmes and passed unanimously thanking him for the able and eloquent address he had just delivered. The meeting then broke up with three cheers for the Queen, the same for Mr Howe, and ditto for the Railway.

CANADA.—The Toronto Correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle under date of August 16, writes as follows:—

"Hon. Mr Hincks moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee to consider the expediency of appropriating a sum of money not exceeding £4,000,000 currency towards defraying the share of this province in the expense of constructing the main trunk railroad from Halifax to Quebec and of continuing the said Railroad from Quebec to Hamilton, such amount to be raised on the security of the consolidated revenue fund with, or without the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament or on the security of local taxes. Carried."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*The Executive Council.*—A meeting of this body takes place at Fredericton to-day, for the transaction of important business. The great complaint against the Executive Government last winter, was its "do-nothing" policy. Whether this complaint was well or ill-founded, it is not necessary to discuss; but we sincerely hope that the present administration, by vigorous and effective action in all matters which concern the welfare of the country, and the advancement of its best interests—and by such decided measures as will leave no doubt of their intentions—will prevent the possibility of the charge of "doing nothing" being brought against them now, or at the meeting of the Legislature.

There never was a time when the people were so fully prepared to sustain the Government in any well-digested and properly conducted proceedings for promoting the settlement of the Province, developing its numerous resources, and carrying out arrangements for the advancement of all its material interests—and perhaps at no previous period, has so favorable an opportunity offered for effecting these desirable objects with so great certainty of success as at the present moment. —*New Brunswicker, August 21.*

We are glad to learn, on excellent authority, that so far the dreaded blight has done little damage to the Potato crop. In some instances the leaves are slightly spotted, but in no case, our informant assures us, is the haulm affected, and the potatoes that come to market present, we believe, no appearance of disease. The other crops, too, throughout the Province—wheat, barley, oats, and particularly hay—are most luxuriant.—*St. John Freeman.*

CANADA.—A most heart rending accident occurred in Kingston, Upper Canada, on the 14th instant, by the capsizing of a yacht, in which a party of thirty five persons were returning from a picnic at Long Island—nineteen of the number, mostly females, were drowned. The saved were all males.—The steamer Prince of Wales proceeded to the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in recovering ten of the bodies.

UNITED STATES.—*Later from the Isthmus and Jamaica.*—*Wreck of the Steamship Union.*—*Disasters to Steamers.*—The steamship Brother Jonathan arrived at New York on Tuesday night. She left Chagres on the 9th, and Kingston, Jamaica, on the 12th. She was detained on her return trip by a fire, breaking out near the boilers, on the evening of the 17th instant. The vessel was densely crowded with passengers, and for a time the excitement among them was intense. However, in less than an hour the flames were extinguished and quiet was restored. The boilers sustained so much injury by the fire that but slow progress was made thereafter.

Steamship Union, bound from San Francisco to Panama, with three hundred passengers and three hundred thousand dollars in gold dust, was totally wrecked the fourth day out, on St. Unintlan's Reef. The passengers and gold with the exception of six thousand dollars, were saved. The loss of the ship was the result of carelessness, the man at the wheel being too intoxicated to see where the vessel was going.

The Kingston, Jamaica, papers received by the Brother Jonathan contain no news of general interest. Cholera still lingers on the Island. The small pox has broken out in several parts, and the extreme heat of the last fortnight, succeeded by heavy showers, had led to the prevalence of an epidemic resembling influenza, attended with fever.

An earthquake, felt at Algiers on the 20th ult., did no further damage than to frighten the ladies of the harems, who rushed out into the streets with scarcely a covering.

For Sale—A Piano Forte.

Apply at the Gleaner Office.
August 22, 1851.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just claims against the Estate of the late DANIEL MCGRAW, late of the Parish of Blackville, Farmer, deceased, are required to render the same, duly attested, to the Subscriber, within three months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

ROWLAND CROCKER, Executor.
Nelson, 18th August 1851. 1m