

## European News.

## Arrival of the Steamer America.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, October 4.

Our Australian colonies, it must be admitted, are in any state but a satisfactory one at the present time. The new constitution has come into operation, but with its provisions much dissatisfaction has been expressed, more particularly with that portion of it which renders the civil list independent of the colonial representatives. In giving the new colonies a Constitution, it was surely desirable to assimilate it as closely as possible to that of the parent State; but here we see a marked contrast between the check which the House of Commons has ever the supplies, and the absence of all check by the colonists over the items which form the civil list.—This, in itself, is a fruitful source of contention, but it sinks into comparative nothingness before the still greater difficulties which are rising up in the Australian colonies.

The claim which Sir Charles Fitzroy has set up on behalf of the Government, to all the precious metal found in New South Wales, is another point upon which the colonists and the colonial authorities must necessarily come into collision. The Governor has no available force to prevent the numerous party at the "diggings" from seizing whatever auriferous treasure may come in their way.—They will regard his authority with contempt until he has the power of making it respected. If troops are sent from this country to guard the region of riches in the vicinity of Bathurst, many months must necessarily elapse before they can reach their destination, and in the meantime, the gold-finders will ply their calling with all imaginable industry. The step is a false one, because the means are wanting to make the order respected.

But worse than this is the serious rupture about the deportation of convicts. The respectable colonists of Van Diemen's Land have long protested against the reception of transported felons from this country, and something like a pledge was given by the Colonial Minister, three or four years ago, that the annoyance would not be continued. This breach of faith has called into existence a formidable body called the "Australian Anti-Convict League," who are determined to resist by every means, the further introduction of felon labor. If any stimulant were required in this case, it would be found in the success with which the people at the Cape of Good Hope resisted the colonial office.

Upon Lord Grey all experience seems to be lost. Although a string of the most determined resolutions has recently arrived from Van Diemen's Land relative to convict transportation, at this moment a vessel is lying off Woolwich, with two hundred females on board, many of them from Liverpool and Manchester. Worse characters than many of this new batch it is hardly possible to imagine. On the arrival of these abandoned women will immediately commence another of those unseemly contests between the Colonial office and the colonists, in which the former is always humiliated and the latter victorious, and which, the oftener they occur, weaken the sympathy between the old State and the new one.

If we may believe some of the Paris journals, Louis Napoleon mediates a similar *coup d'état* to that which his uncle achieved when he purged the Tribunal of a body of his personal enemies, and sent them without trial to perish in the pestilential marshes of Cayenne. Our present Dictator, finding that his only chance of seizing the imperial sceptre is to procure a Revision of the Constitution, by fair means or by foul, has formed the idea of getting rid of some forty or fifty Red Republicans in the Assembly, upon the grounds that these deputies subscribed to the loans opened in favor of the cause advocated by the ex-triumvir of the Roman Republic, Mazzini. The lawyers of the Elysee think they have here pounced upon impeachable matter, and we are told that, by some parliamentary process, forty seven refractory members are to be extruded from the Assembly, and the ground cleared for the accomplishment of Louis Napoleon's traitorous designs against the Republic. We are very glad to find that the most independent members of the London press begin now to confirm the views we have all along taken of the extravagant estimate which has been entertained of the influence of Louis Napoleon's power. The arbitrary proceedings of his Ministry against the press, and the detestable political principles by which his pretensions to the throne are attempted to be bolstered up, are producing a serious effect in the public mind; and it can only be by a prodigious stretch of Legitimist power, exerted cursorily enough in favor of a member of the Bonaparte family, that the present President can hope to see his power perpetuated.

The Marquis of Londonderry has again made a chivalrous attempt to induce Louis Napoleon to release Abdel Kader; but the promise-breaker of the Elysee replies in his usual coxcombical tone, "You ought to know my Lord, that honors in my eye are but a burden, incapable of dazzling my understanding, or of paralyzing the noble dispositions of my soul; therefore, when I do not perform all that I wish, it is that I cannot." In short there are difficulties, and so the poor old man, in spite of treaties and French honor, will probably end his days in a French prison,

the miseries of which are tried to be softened by honied expressions. The inhabitants of a whole town have been massacred in the central Sahara of Africa, by a band of Arabs, who had some quarrel with the neighboring tribes.

We learn from Spain, that a gentleman from Cuba is on his way to England, to induce Lord Palmerston to guarantee Cuba to Spain, and at least to protect the colony from future foreign buccaneering attempts. The temptation offered for this guarantee is said to be the suppression of the slave trade, by a complete emancipation, at a future and not very distant period; the payment of a million annually to Spain exclusively of maintaining an adequate military and naval force on the Island; and a fair participation, to native Cubans, of places of trust and honor under the Government.

After all the various reports circulated respecting the liberation of M. Kossuth, and the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, we have the satisfaction to announce that the Mississippi, United States steamer, reached the port of Marseilles with the ex-Governor of Hungary, and about sixty of his comrades, on the 26th ult. The chiefs, having applied to the authorities, were permitted to land. It would seem that they made some ineffectual attempts to procure permission to pass through France on the way to England, but such difficulties were thrown in the way, that, after coaling, the steamer proceeded on her way to Southampton, where suitable preparations are being made to give these unfortunate men a hospitable reception. The American Government have presented Kossuth with a purse of 15,000 dollars, to meet his pecuniary wants, and the most satisfactory assurances have been given to the whole party that they will find a home in the country which they have selected as their final resting place across the Atlantic. We must not conceal, however, that it has been specially remarked that the illustrious Count Batthiany refused to come home in the same steamer with Kossuth; and the French government gave him a passage in one of their vessels of war. The Morning Chronicle, in a very admirable article, in which we generally concur, has drawn a broad line between Kossuth and the far more gallant and patriotic men who fought and suffered in the Hungarian war; but such is the enthusiasm in favor of German and Hungarian freedom, and detestation of Austrian cruelty and despotism, that Kossuth seems likely to carry off all the admiration of the multitude wherever he may appear, although very serious doubts may be entertained respecting his merits either as a statesman, a soldier, a financier, or an honest patriot.—Whatever verdict the future historian may pass upon the deeds of Kossuth, certain it is that he and his companions are still in the highest degree obnoxious to the Austrian Court. A most angry protest has been presented by the Austrian Internuncio to the Sublime Porte against the liberation of these *détenus*. The Sultan, however, has turned a deaf ear to these ebullitions of rancor, and, in conformity, with the pledge given to "a certain embassy" (Lord Palmerston), Kossuth and his friends have been restored to liberty and to the world.

The Overland Mail from India, has brought no fresh news of interest.

## IRELAND.

The Drogheda Conservative states that Lord Bellew and his son, the Hon. E. J. Bellew, have conformed to the Established Church.

Mr Woolsey, the brewer, is denounced by the Ribbon Society, and death to those who drink his ale or porter, because he exerted himself to bring the murderers of McIntagart to justice at the Dundalk assizes.

During one night in the present week, eleven head of black cattle, the property of Sir Edmund Hayes, M.P., were stolen from a stock farm on his lands in the neighborhood of Stranorlar, near Londonderry. A tenant of Sir Edmund's has also had a valuable mare ripped up.

The remains of a full-grown pauper boy, of Mill street Union, were found under a camp of turf, near Killarney, last week, with the head severed from the body. A letter was found in his pocket from the clerk of that union to the Killarney coach office.

The American Minister and Mrs. and Miss Abbot Lawrence, arrived on Monday in Dublin from their tour in the west and south.

The Martin Estates in Cornemara, are likely to be purchased by an English Land Company that has been recently formed in London.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Prussia.—The Cologne journals state that a prosecution has been commenced against six of the municipal councillors in that city, for having, in a discussion as to whether an address should be presented to the King, attacked the Government. They add that the burgomaster has been reprimanded for having allowed them to continue speaking.

Intrigues in Turkey.—Turkey has been on the point of a political crisis. Rechid Pacha's power was tottering, and his successors were already talked of. It was said that the son of one of them had been chosen for the husband of the Sultan's daughter, a princess of eleven years of age, but the young man, who was said to be full of talent, was found poisoned one morning, and the Sultan's daughter was affianced to Rechid Pacha's son, a child of ten years of age, who, in spite of his extreme youth, has been named Vizir.

## Colonial News.

## New Brunswick.

From the St. John Morning News.

## NOMINATION DAY.

Yesterday was the day of nomination for a person to fill the seat of Mr R. D. Wilmot, just vacated by that gentleman's acceptance of the office of Surveyor General.

Mr R. D. Wilmot was nominated by Walker Tisdale, Esq., seconded by John Kerr, Esq. Mr Allan McLean was nominated by John Owen, Esq., seconded by R. W. Crookshank, Esq., Senior.

Mr Wilmot came forward and addressed the people. He said he had been branded on all sides as being a loafer, a scoundrel, and everything that was bad. At the last election he was returned at the head of the poll, which plainly showed that his principles of Protection had been fully appreciated by the people. He had always acted up to those principles with consistency and honor. He professed to be an honest man, and had always done his duty towards his constituents. He did not deny that he was poor, but notwithstanding this, he felt himself to be as independent as any man living. He had always been a Protectionist, and it had been his study to serve the interests of the farmer, the manufacturer, and the mechanic. Had his proposals been accepted when the European and North American Railway question was first mooted, a portion of that road would have been built this day. He had always been the friend of railroads in this Province, as a means of opening up its resources. His reasons for joining the Government, were that he had now a prospect of carrying out his favorite principles; the Government had been re-organized, and his views in matters of trade acknowledged. He joined the Government because he thought the constituency of St. John, entitled to a representation at the council board, and because that he thought it was his duty to do so. He did not believe with those who thought that a man should never change his mind—for there were circumstances that warranted a change of principles.

Mr Wilmot spoke for a considerable time; and the above is only the substance of his remarks.

Mr McLean followed. He said he came forward at this time by invitation of a large body of the freeholders. He did not seek a place in the House himself. It was his friends who called upon him to accept the nomination. He was not there to condemn any man's principles. He left that for the constituency to do if they felt so disposed. He had always been a liberal and the advocate of a moderate protection. He was opposed to the present Government because he could not sanction many of their acts. The public monies for roads, bridges, &c., had been used in an extravagant way, and to an alarming extent, for electioneering purposes. He felt sorry to see the members of the Government coming down to Saint John at this time to influence the election in favor of Mr Wilmot. It had a bad appearance, and showed they were determined to carry their point in defiance of every principle, and to strengthen their own hands. He was identified with the shipping, agricultural and manufacturing interests of this Province, and if elected would do his utmost to serve his constituents in an upright and honorable manner.

W. J. Ritchie, Esq., followed—and if ever two men got a skinning for their treachery to their party and constituents, Messrs. Wilmot and Gray received it. He pointed out their inconsistencies, and their abandonment of the principles they were returned by the people to sustain, in a way that could not be met or denied by those who followed him. His remarks were judicious and not calculated to offend even the best friends of Mr Wilmot. He quoted from the speeches of Messrs Gray and Wilmot, and condemned them by their own acts. He seemed to carry conviction with him. The people listened in silence except when they applauded; he spoke as an honest man, it was depicted upon his countenance, and we think even his political opponents believed that he presented such a state of the case to them, and that there was no getting over it. We are sorry that we are unable to lay his remarks at length before our readers this morning.

Mr Wilmot again mounted the chair; but unfortunately for himself, he did not attempt a single charge brought against him by Mr Ritchie. He launched off into protection—his only hobby—and told the people that he was the friend of the working people, &c.

Mr Gray followed. The staple of his remarks was the railroad. This seemed to be his only excuse for joining the Government and abandoning his party. He alluded to the article which appeared in the Morning News, a short time since, charging him with having kept in his pocket a written proposition from Mr Thompson, for building the European and North American Railway. He said that he took down Mr Thompson's proposition in his own hand (Mr G.'s) and in his own office—that others of the committee knew as much about Mr Thompson's proposition as he (Mr G.) did—and that in consultation it was agreed among themselves, that as the Halifax and Quebec Line had distracted public attention, it was best to frame resolutions to submit at the bank parlor meeting, to postpone the organization of the company until the Quebec Railroad question first been disposed of. He also alluded to a rumor that was circulated in the Morning News that Mr

Kinnear was to be thrown overboard, and that he (Mr Gray) was to take his office as Solicitor General. This he would emphatically deny—and he called upon the Solicitor General (who was present) and asked him if he did not state the truth?

Solicitor General—It is so; there had been no such proposition made.

W. J. Ritchie, Esq.—Will Mr Gray say that no such proposition had ever been made to him?

Mr Gray would not deny but that the office of Solicitor General had been tendered to him last fall, but not since he had been offered a seat in the Government. (Great sensation.)

Mr Gray spoke for about half an hour—but he did not, because he could not, justify himself for veering round and joining a government he had so bitterly opposed. The real question at issue he could not meet—and so he had to make the Railroad his excuse for joining the Government.

Mr Needham was loudly called for—and although present, he did not respond to the call.

A word respecting Mr Thompson's proposition. Mr Gray does not deny that there was a proposition, although not in Mr Thompson's handwriting, but his own. He excuses himself for not submitting it to the meeting, by dividing the blame (if we may call it) with others, "who knew as much about it as he did." The matter at issue between Mr Gray and ourselves is this: We stated that Mr Thompson had handed to Mr Gray a written proposition. Mr G. denies this by saying he wrote it himself, Mr Thompson standing by and inditing what to say. We do not think that even Mr Gray's version of the story mends the matter any. Upon what authority, it may now be asked, did we state that Mr Thompson handed to Mr Gray a written proposition? Upon the authority of a gentleman of high standing (whose name we feel bound to furnish to any person who may ask for it, as a vindication of ourselves) who mentioned this as a fact. We replied to our informant: "Is such the case, because if it is I will publish it!" The answer was unequivocally in the affirmative. So much, then, for our veracity.

## Canada.

There appears to be little else in the Provincial papers than electioneering announcements and speculations thereon. Upper Canada is all alive for the approaching contest. Lower Canada is beginning to move. But the subject of all others the most important in political matters at present, is the formation of a new administration, now in process of arrangement. Mr Hincks, as our readers are aware, has been summoned to attend his Excellency on the subject at Drummondville; and we find by a telegraphic despatch in the Montreal Herald, that the Honorable Colonel Bruce had left Toronto for Montreal—it was generally understood with a message to the Honorable Mr Morin from the Governor General. A few days, therefore, at the most, will terminate the public suspense, and then we shall know who are the men that His Excellency has called to his councils. Meantime we would express our firm conviction that when the announcement is made it will be found that the selection has been judiciously performed.—Quebec Gazette, October 8.

Yesterday all that was mortal of the late lamented pastor of Saint Patrick's Church, the Reverend Patrick McMahon, were consigned to the silent tomb. The funeral, which took place at ten o'clock in the forenoon was one of the grandest and most imposing that we have ever witnessed. The procession, eight deep, stretched from the residence of the deceased in Stanislaus street, to the Butcher's Market in Saint Anne street, and was made up of thousands of people of every condition in life and of every shade of religious belief. It proceeded up St. Stanislaus and along St. Anne streets, down Treasure, Fabrique, Palace and St. Helen Streets to St. Patrick's Church, where the body now lies buried.

On arriving there, at the place where the deceased had long and faithfully ministered, the police opened out, and facing inwards, suffered the people to pass through their ranks into the church, which was in mourning. The altar, the organ the galleries, and the chandeliers were hung in black, the gloom of the dark drapery being dimly relieved by here and there a sand glass or a death's head or a cross-bones in white. The candles on the altar were lighted, and the organ solemnly pealing. In a few minutes his Lordship the Bishop of Tloa entered from the sacristy, and High Mass began, after which the Reverend Mr Kerrigan ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent funeral sermon, on the conclusion of which the remains were placed in their final resting place. The respect entertained for the deceased was best manifested by the vast attendance of all conditions of people. Major Sir William Gordon, of the 66th Regiment, and Town Major Knight, were present in full regimentals, and W. A. Holwell, Esq., the ordinance store-keeper, Colonel Higgins of the artillery, and other officers, in plain clothes. The Catholic soldiers of the Royal Artillery, the 34th and 66th Regiments were present, and the contrast between their varied uniforms and the sober black of the citizens had a strikingly magnificent effect. All this funeral pomp, however, only tends to increase the sense of loss which the Saint Patrick's Church has experienced by this one death.—Quebec Mercury.