

## European News.

## Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times  
September 20.

The latest accounts from Sydney show that the glowing visions of gold from the blue mountains near Bathurst are not a delusion, if, indeed, they have been exaggerated. It remains to be seen whether the auriferous regions of Australia will rival, or even distantly approach the California results; but no doubt can be entertained that the new discovery will greatly stimulate the expansion of our trade at the antipodes, and that every home interest of any importance will feel the beneficial effects. There is quite enough stamina in the aggregate facts to prove this.

One of the first consequences of this thirst for mineral wealth at the uttermost ends of the earth, will be to provide a more speedy and certain intercourse by steam with Australia. The offer of the Admiralty to accept tenders for a bi-monthly communication is quite unsuited to the new emergency which has arisen. If the Government will not carry out the project spiritedly, we hope it may be done by private capitalists, for, as a paying experiment, it would, we have no doubt, succeed.

We have over and over again denounced the existing government of France, which, under the treacherous name of a Republic, is perhaps the greatest despotism which has ever been exercised over any intelligent people of modern days. The imprisonment of one of the sons of Victor Hugo some months ago for having published a very innocent article on criminal punishments, excited very great disgust; but we have now a repetition of even a more cruel persecution, in the case of another son of M. Victor Hugo, who has fallen under the ban of the Elysee, and has in his turn been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 2,000 francs, and his paper, the *Evenement*, has been suspended for one month, so that no fewer than four editors of that journal are at this moment in prison. The article incriminated was a mere controversial production written in reply to one which appeared in the *Constitutionnel*, and its main argument was to prove that Louis Napoleon and his court were under the influence and were guided by the same principles as the Holy Alliance; and in fact, the present Ministers of the French Republic were "identified with the Emperor of Russia, identified with the Emperor of Austria, identified with the King of Prussia, and identified with the King of Naples!" These home truths, couched in very dispassionate but telling language, are gall and wormwood to the President, and he has recourse to the same persecution which succeeded in throwing M. Lesseps into a prison in order to keep the pens of these political opponents from contributing to the journals of which they may be the conductors. These vindictive proceedings are producing a marked effect on public opinion, and people are beginning to perceive that the Presidency of Louis Napoleon is a greater tyranny than has ever been exercised in France since the Restoration. The worst of it is, that it brings reproach upon all representative institutions. They who fondly imagined, because a Constitution was framed as a guide for legislation, and a guarantee for public liberty, that the name of a Republic carried with a freedom, equality, and security, must see that mere forms furnish not the slightest barrier either against the flagrant ambition of Louis Napoleon, or the designs of those who would overthrow all Government whatever. The Legitimist party, which by their countenance of Louis Napoleon in all his tyrannical doings, enable him to perform these acts with impunity, only use him as an instrument to compass their own schemes, being always ready to join in humbling the democratic party. M. Victor Hugo is, of course, highly obnoxious to both the Elysee and the Monarchists, and it is to wreak their vengeance against the father that the sons are victimised. The Paris Journals continue still to discuss the candidature of the Prince de Joinville, and although neither the Prince nor his friends have made any official declaration of his intentions, the general impression is, that he will come forward at the proper time. M. Thiers will make a visit to Claremont, it is believed, when a final determination will be come to on the subject. The President has appeared in public to lay the first stone of the new Central Markets, and as the French people are fond of these spectacles, on such occasions he is well received, but matters are by no means sound beneath the surface. The state of the south of France continues unsatisfactory; to such a degree that the department of the Ardeche has been placed under martial law, and other departments will, it is feared, be also declared to be "in a state of siege."

The English fleet has appeared off the coast of Sicily, to the great alarm of the Neapolitan and Romish despots.

The treaty which Prussia has just concluded with Hanover, although the rates of import duties are agreed to be raised in the latter kingdom, is generally considered by the free traders in England as beneficial, inasmuch as although the duties may be augmented, the difficulties of internal custom-houses are removed, and people who have a darling object in view always look at the bright side of things. The treaty is considered by some as a death blow to the Austrian "free trade"

scheme others think that it will, eventually, terminate in the breaking up of the whole Zollverein.

The Austrian papers are decidedly of opinion that Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg will secede from the League, and thus throw Germany into two groups, with the principle of regulated protection not amounting to prohibition adjusted to suit the material interests of both. In the meantime it is generally anticipated that the Hanse Towns will follow the example of Hanover, and consent to become free harbours of the collective union, Mecklenburgh and Brunswick, and still more, Oldenburgh and Schaumburg-Lippe will probably accede to the proposals made them to join this movement which Prussia has headed. Whatever different opinions may be formed respecting the policies and tendencies of this new customs confederacy, certain it is that Prussia acquires by it a certain importance and increased influence which is likely to provoke fresh jealousies, on the part of Austria.

A semi official article has appeared in the Morning Post, evidently authorised by Lord Palmerston, detailing the state of our relations with Persia, and pointing out the aggressions of Russia at Astrabad, and on the southern coast of the Corsican sea. It is no doubt with reference to these events that a Persian ambassador has come to London. Herat seems likely to be once more the seat of warfare amongst the contending parties, and its position as the intermediate country between Russia and our Indian territories gives the quarrel for its possession an importance of highest character.

We have had this week telegraphic despatches from Trieste, with Indian news to the effect that none of the Nizam's provinces had been occupied, but that he was about to pay 40 lacs as an instalment, the remainder of his debt in one year, and give security for the regular payment of his contingent. A conspiracy to effect the escape of Moolraj had been discovered at Calcutta. The scheme was to fire the arsenal, and procure the liberation of the prisoners in the confusion. Gholab Singh had been worsted in some conflict near Cashmere, and a great many men and a large quantity of baggage had been lost. The rebellion in China was spreading; all the efforts of the imperial troops to suppress it having proved unavailing. It is said the rebels have taken and sacked the capital of Kwangsi, near Canton. Piracies in the Chinese waters seem to be on the increase. The British Consuls in China will in future cease to interfere or assist the Chinese in the collection of duties.

The relations between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt are again becoming of hostile character. It is alleged, we know not with what truth, that the Sultan objects to the construction of a railway between Alexandria and Cairo, but other differences are more likely to be the cause of the existing contentions. The Pacha has armed the forts on the coast to resist any attack; but Lord Palmerston is not likely to permit any recourse to hostilities on either side. The news of Kossuth's liberation is hourly expected.

TRADE.—It is our painful duty to have to record several commercial failures, and to express the fear, which is participated in by a very large section of the mercantile and trading community, that the peculiar circumstances of the present year will tend to the downfall of many more firms than those which have already bent beneath the storm. Besides the house of Campbell, Arnott, and Co., and that of W. M. Neil, and Co., of this town, the firm of Peter Clark, and Co., having establishments at Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, and Patras, have stopped payment, with liabilities to the extent of £35,000; the house of Neil and Co., was connected with that of Spenser, Ashlin, and Co., in the corn trade, and whose failure we announced in our last. Abundant as money may be, and easy to those who have solid securities to offer, it is not to be denied that securities are more closely scanned by bankers and discount houses than some months since they were wont to be, and that credit is therefore largely curtailed in reality, however little in appearance. Imports for the last year have been excessive, if only tested by the reports of the Bank of England, which taking imports and exports of gold together, has not parted with less than fifteen or sixteen millions sterling upon balance more than on an equitable adjustment of trade should have been the case within the year. With new English Wheat the markets have been freely supplied, and chiefly with good and fine qualities, prices, however, are sustained, there having been an improvement in demand. The country accounts state the yield to be greater than last year, and quality superior. The reports of the state of business in the provinces during the past week continue to augur favorably for the coming winter. At Manchester the markets remain steady, and derive much of their firmness from the home demand. At Nottingham the growth of permanent employment is observable from day to day, and the increased pauperism consequent upon the introduction of new machinery, which prevailed at the commencement of the half year, is now understood to have been entirely removed. The accounts from Staffordshire of the condition of the Iron trade are discouraging, not so much because of an actual decline in prices, as of the unremunerating nature of those now in vogue. In the ordinary export trade the recent tendency towards improvement appears to have been maintained, and the general prosperity of Birmingham is unabated. In the woollen districts there has been no variation. The Irish Linen Trade remains dull.

## LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.

The supplies of wood to this port since the commencement of the year, from the British North American provinces, have been above an average quantity; the demand, however, has been so extensive that nearly every cargo has been sold when offered, and even somewhat increased prices have latterly been obtained, yet they are still so moderate there seems general confidence in their safety.

## LIBERATION OF KOSSUTH.

A letter from Malta, dated 12th September says:—By the French steamer, which arrived yesterday from Constantinople, we have received the welcome intelligence of the liberation of Kossuth and his gallant companions from Kutajah on the 1st instant. The Mississippi had arrived safely at Constantinople. Its cabins were fitted up in the most elegant manner, so as to accommodate Kossuth, his family, and all his party. A Turkish steamer was to leave at once for Giemeleck to take them on board and to convey them to the Dardanelles, where the Mississippi was to be in readiness to receive them. Nothing could exceed the kindness, the attentions of the Turkish Government. The Pacha of Broussa, in accordance with orders forwarded to him from Constantinople, sent no less than fifty carriages to convey the exiles to the point of their embarkation. Among those mentioned as likely to accompany Kossuth we find the well-known names of the two Perezels, of Vissowski, a general, and of Asboth. His secretary and physician will also go with him. Count Bathiany's movements are uncertain. His state of health is such that he is anxious to get to Paris, in order to consult some of the French faculty. The Countess Bathiany has been using all her endeavors with the French Ambassador to obtain permission for this change in his destination.

By the Growler, which arrived this morning, we have heard that Kossuth and his companions were all safe on board of the Mississippi, and that she had left the Dardanelles with them on the 7th for America.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Austria.—By accounts from Vienna, of the 7th instant, it appears that Prince Metternich might be expected about the 15th to arrive in the Austrian capital. The ideas of this celebrated statesman are understood to be quite different from those of the imperious and arbitrary Schwarzenberg; and although he refuses to assume official responsibility, it is thought his advice will have the effect of recalling the court to its senses. Prince Metternich knows well that the Emperor, by his late act declaring himself despotic, has committed an imprudence stained with perjury, which makes it a crime, and which, being a crime, must be fatal unless recalled. His opinion amounts, it is said, to this—that each one of that agglomeration of states which makes up the Austrian empire must have its own local Government in conformity with its traditions, feelings, and history, all in subjection, however, to the overruling control of the imperial executive. As for Schwarzenberg's plan of a centralised despotism, he treats it as a fatal folly. Prince Metternich goes then to save the monarchy if he can by his advice, which, when once rendered, he will consider all further responsibility at an end.

Hesse Cassel.—In Hesse Cassel the recurrence of the Elector's birth day has been the occasion of an address from the town council of Cassel, to the sovereign, in which the feeling of that body towards him was expressed in a tone very unusual in such documents. The council actually ventured to be satirical, and assured the prince that "their attachment to his person was equal to his respect for their constitution." The sensation created at the palace by this departure from the customary phrases of compliment may be imagined. The reply was of course an angry one, disguised a little under official language. It lamented that in the last year the council had forfeited its character for loyalty, and after so many proofs of "an obstinate resistance to his sovereign authority" it could not but excite displeasure that the address presented should show how little the municipal body "had arrived at a sense of its illegal behaviour."

Naples.—From what has taken place at Vienna on the 9th instant, coupled with tenacity with which his Neapolitan Majesty holds on to the present degraded Government, we may expect ere long, a degree abolishing the constitution. The infamous Pecchemeda, the Minister of Police, continues his course, and prosecutes his war of vengeance against constitutional opinion with a vigour worthy of a better cause. More illegal arrests, and fresh degradations of the courts of justice, follow each other "hot and fast."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

France.—The *Journal des Debats* follows the *Constitutionnel* in the announcement that the French and English Governments have concurred in addressing a communication on the affairs of Cuba to the Government of the United States.

It is reported that more than 500 foreigners, nearly all Germans and Italians, are already on the books of the police as being too dangerous for them to be permitted to remain in Paris. Dissension is increasing in the party of Order.

Germany.—The *Independence Beige*, Brussels paper, says the Hamburg correspondent mentions a very grave rumour current in that city, which causes great inquietude, namely, that the German Diet intends to suppress the independence of the three Free Towns,

Hamburg, Bremen and Leubeck, and incorporate them in other German States. Hamburg is to fall to Prussia. The independence, however, mentions the rumour with reserve.

Switzerland, Berne, Sept. 16.—A meeting had been held at Chaux de Forreils to discuss the question whether it was not desirable to form a grand league of the people against the sovereigns. The speeches were in French. About 10,000 persons were present, and about 1000 attended at a banquet.

## Colonial News.

## Novascotia.

A Great Fact.—It is now pretty generally admitted, even among the "oldsters," that the enormous increase of travelling, mainly induced by the prevailing cheap fares, amply justifies the immediate construction of a Railroad from Halifax to Windsor and the West. That such a Line would pay handsomely cannot for one moment be disputed; and we trust the people of those fine countries most interested in the enterprise, will not permit themselves to be beguiled into the belief that Railroads are expensive and unprofitable undertakings.—*Novascotian*.

## New Brunswick.

Most Singular Circumstance.—The honorable Mr Howe was hung in effigy a couple of weeks ago, during the elections at Granville. The leader of the outrage was a young man (we do not wish to give his name) about 22 years of age, of strong conservative feelings. The effigy was suspended from a tree, the young man acting as executioner. In two days afterwards he hung himself, and when discovered he had on precisely the same clothes as those which composed Mr Howe's effigy. His body was found in the woods. He suspended himself by a piece of cord from an alder bush, which was so low that the young man effected strangulation by bending himself up as if in a kneeling posture. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was in accordance with the above circumstance.—*Morning News*.

## Canada.

The weather continues very wet and cold for the season, and the country is rapidly assuming the autumnal aspect. On Saturday evening there was a very heavy thunder storm, and torrents of rain fell for several hours. Apples, formerly the glory of Montreal, are very scarce; not merely are a number of trees annually destroyed by the caterpillars, which seem fairly to beat all before them, but those standing bear very little fruit this year, in consequence, we suppose, of the cold winds and showers during the time of the falling of the pollen, a cause often very destructive, particularly to the wheats, in England. The crops are generally in, and are good, particularly the tap rooted, of which we are glad to see the cultivation increasing, and which, by the bye, Mr Boa, in his useful little pamphlet, is in error in calling "legumes," which are beans and peas. If people, now that turnips and potatoes cannot be trusted, do not grow beets, cabbages and carrots to feed stock with, they must, in the nature of things, give over growing wheat, for hay is not a sufficient rotation. Potatoes turn out, after all the rumors, as the enthusiastic Scotchman described Mrs Siddons in Macbeth, "nae sae bad after a'." Poultry will be scarce this winter; there was a very great mortality among the chickens, particularly of the late broods, from the moisture, and violent alterations of heat and cold. To conclude our budget, we hear, but we do not know if it is generally the case, though it is certainly in some farm yards, that both quadrupeds, and feathered bipeds, there is an unusual number of male animals born this year.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

## United States News.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion.—35 Persons Killed and Wounded.—Evansville, Ind., Sept. 22.—The James Jackson exploded yesterday, just as she was leaving Shawneetown, Illinois. A dreadful and heartrending scene ensued. Thirty five persons were killed and wounded. The shrieks of the wounded and dying caused a thrill of horror in every breast. We received the sad news here this morning by the steamer Summit.

Some eight or ten others, whose names could not be ascertained, were killed. The engineer in charge of the boat, immediately after the explosion, is reported to have jumped overboard and reached the shore, when he took to the woods.

A lady who got aboard at Shawneetown was killed before getting out of sight of her home.

The steamer Cumberland Valley was but a short distance below the Jackson at the time of the explosion, but immediately returned, and the officers rendered, all the assistance in their power. After taking on board the wounded, the Valley towed the Jackson on shore.

The Jackson was completely torn to pieces from the fore to the after part of the cabin. Her boilers are smashed flat.

Every assistance that could be rendered to the sufferers by our citizens was cheerfully done.