

## European News.

## Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, April 19.

Rumour prevails that the Government is still determined to annoy the Liverpool public by changing the present route of the British mail-packets to and from the United States. The packets will not, it is alleged, discontinue running from and to Liverpool; but they will be ordered to call at Holyhead in going out and coming home, for the purpose of receiving and landing the mails. Such, it is said, is the conclusion at which the Committee of Inquiry, to whom the subject was referred, has arrived. We cannot, for the life of us, see the necessity for such a change, nor can we believe that it is determined upon, until we have more strong and satisfactory proof than mere rumour. If the object is to benefit London, it only shows that the convenience of the metropolis is to be studied at the expense of the rest of the kingdom.

Mr Disraeli's motion was a brilliant flash in the pan; an ingenious device like the one described by our great poet—"springs to catch wood-cocks." And some of the birds were caught with the chaff. In a house of 513 members the ministry had only a majority of 13. There the triumph ends, for it leads to nothing. Mr Disraeli, like Napoleon, is great in attack. As long as he confines himself to piquant personalities, he is not only endurable, but witty and pleasant; but when he descends to vulgar arithmetic, the "inspired Hebrew" becomes cold as clay, and heavy as lead. The motion was as meaningless as words could make it, in order to catch support from all quarters; but the sincerity of the speaker was sorely tested when he was obliged to admit in the face of his landlord supporters, that rents had not fallen more than ten per cent. The cry of agricultural distress in the face of such an admission as this, becomes absurd in the estimation of the veriest clodhopper.

What the chapter of accidents may do for the Protectionists, time will show. A good or a bad harvest next ensuing, may put them in or keep them out of Downing street. Many persons are persuaded that any state is better than the state of suspense in which the country is placed by the present position of the great political parties. With the Protectionists once in power, all the discordant elements of the great liberal party would become fused and united, and an impetus would be given to the spirit of the nation which no other event communicate.

Colonial questions, of great magnitude and importance, have been recently discussed in both Houses of Parliament. The tone in which the discussions have been conducted has been for the most part of an elevated kind. The indifference of the general public to such matters is gradually disappearing. With the expansion of our colonial empire throughout the world, the home sympathies, so to speak, have largely increased, and the day, we suspect, is not distant, when public opinion will be as concentrated on the well doing of the colonies as on that of the mother country itself.

The case of British Guiana came before the House of Lords on Monday last; and, two or three nights previously, Sir William Molesworth elaborated the whole theory of colonial management and mismanagement in one of the most remarkable speeches of modern times. It was a brilliant effort, and cannot fail to have a marked influence on the legislative policy of future years. He rose to the height of his great argument, and the comprehensive grasp which he took of the whole question—the original and yet thoroughly practical views which he propounded; the past follies which he exposed and denounced; and, above all, the unenviable dilemma in which he placed the Colonial office, arising out of its unpardonable blundering, in permitting Sir Harry Smith to play his mad cap pranks with the Kaffir chiefs; all imparted to this remarkable essay a vigour and freshness which contrasts strikingly with the feebleness of the ministerial rejoinders.

Turning from the local interests of Demerara to the mighty aggregate interests reflected in the speech of Sir William Molesworth, one is struck with the greatness of this empire, on which the sun never sets, and with the necessity of giving to the colonists, wherever practicable, the free institutions of the mother country, and the means of local governing in the manner most satisfactory to themselves. The change which Sir William advocates is less imposing in its pecuniary savings than in its moral results. As a mere question of money, it is beneath the dignity of this country, we conceive, to ask what amount the expenses of a particular colony may bear to the value of the exports we send to it. In the infancy of a colony, every aid and appliance which government can give ought to be extended with a liberal hand.—The protection ought not to cease till the stripling grows to manhood, and is able to shift for himself; and then the parent not unreasonably asks to be relieved from that anxiety and those outlays which accompanied feebleness and inexperience. This was the strong point, the most telling portion of the speech. Equally enlightened are his views on the subject of separation; and the spirit of the age coincides with them. The days are gone for compelling a colony to be loyal. The attachment which can only be enforced

by fear is not worth preserving. Our unhappy conflict with the North American colonies towards the close of the last century carries with it an enduring memento. If Canada or any other portion of our colonial empire desires annexation or independence, far better, far more wise, and more liberal to concede it than to attempt the exploded policy of coercion. When we part let it be as friends. Sir William Molesworth contends, on this plea, that the civil and military expenditure for colonial management, which now amounts to four millions per annum, and which twenty years ago was only a million and a half, ought to be borne by the colonists. Permitted to govern themselves, they would exercise a surveillance and a wise economy over the outlay, quite incompatible with imperial management. In the event of war, the expense of defending the colonies would be, of course, at the expense of the mother country. The military stations in various parts of the world, eight in number, the mover regarded as mere *points d'appui* for the naval forces of this country, which act as the police of the high seas. These he would retain, both for the interests of the colonies and the parent state.

The boldness with which these views have been put forward, and the favor with which they have been received, may be traced mainly to the new Kaffir war, its disastrous commencement, and its enormous expenditure.—If the Cape colonists had been obliged to pay for the freaks of their hair brained Governor, they would have long since checked his antics, and curbed his propensity to folly. This Kaffir war is not only expensive but degrading. The idea of her Majesty's representative, an old and gallant soldier, being 'foolled to the top of his bent' by a parcel of negro savages—outwitted and hemmed in by them at the very commencement of the struggle, when he supposed, good easy man, that they were most devotedly attached to his person and policy—is one of those vexatious humiliations the memory of which years will not obliterate.

After all the various failures of M. Odillon Barrot and M. Maleville to form a permanent French Ministry, Louis Napoleon was compelled at the eleventh hour to recur to his old friend and staunch supporter M. Leon Faucher, and at the last moment, when every other combination had failed, the old Ministry, which on the 15th of January last had received the direct censure of the Assembly, was with one or two slender changes suddenly reconstituted. M. Leon Faucher, as the leading Minister, took the department of the Interior, M. Fould, Finances, M. Rouher, Justice, M. Buffet, Commerce, and M. Crouseilles, a *co-de-vant* Legitimist, Public Instruction. M. Baroche shares the leadership by taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The new Ministers, upon appearing suddenly in the Assembly dressed in full official costume, were received with marked coldness, which reached the freezing point when M. Leon Faucher read a brief address declaratory of the policy of the newly revived Ministry. Their announcement was merely to the effect that they could not conscientiously refuse the President to take office, again, as the increasing disquietude of the country commanded them to silence their hesitation, at which the Chamber burst into an ironical laugh. M. St. Beuve at once mounted the tribune, and said that the reappearance of three of the leading members of the Ministry condemned by the Assembly was the most glaring defiance that was to be found in the parliamentary history of France or of any other country, and at once moved a direct vote of want of confidence in order of the day *motivo*. M. Leon Faucher made a crafty reply, begging for time to wait for the acts of the new Ministry before the majority condemned the principles of the majority; and the order of the day pure and simple, being called for, was carried, after a ballot, by 327 against 275, being a majority of only 42 in a house of 602 members. About 30 Legitimists came to the rescue of the new Ministers; 60 members stayed away, amongst which were M. Thiers, Changarnier, Dufaure, Remusat, Berryer, and Lamartine. Count Mole, de Broglie, and Odillon Barrot gave their votes to the new Administration. M. Leon Faucher will undoubtedly adhere to the electoral law of May, whilst there is every reason to believe that he will propose a revision of the Constitution in some shape, so as to prolong the power of the President: This will raise the storm. Already the partisans of Louis Napoleon are at work in the provinces, getting up petitions moving the Assembly to revise the Constitution, whilst the Montagnards have almost all left Paris to stir up the departments; and as it is idle to conceal that the President meditates an usurpation, France is preparing for the ordeal which must be passed during the ensuing year. The Socialists in London have, it is said, come to the resolution that the Presidency of the French Republic shall be given in 1851, to a simple mechanic. They have pitched upon a cabinet maker, named Anthony, director of an association of trade in the Faubourg St. Antoine and such a selection bodes no good for the peace of Louis Napoleon or of France. The accounts from the departments, colored, as most of them are, by the party feelings of the journals which report them, plainly indicate however, that the Socialists are gaining ground, and we are quite prepared to witness a very formidable struggle between the contending factions. The Chamber has separated for the Easter recess. The *Assemblée Nationale* has passed into the hands of Count Mole and M. Guizot; and it is now formally announced that personages of high consider-

ation in the political world will make this journal the vehicle of their opinions, and the supporter of their efforts for the definitive union of the great elements of the party of order. The Duke of Levis has arrived in Paris with a mission from the Count de Chambord on this subject of 'fusion.' The latest news from Paris only shows increased uneasiness by the decline of the funds; and, notwithstanding the support of the Duke de Broglie, we believe the new Ministry, if it does not fall by its internal divisions, will scarcely have strength to cope with the serious difficulties which present themselves on all sides.

We know very little about the progress of affairs in Germany. It seems, however, that the Diet at Frankfort is to be re-constituted, and that Austria consents to this upon condition that the sittings are removed from Frankfort to Vienna. The decisive protests sent in by France and England, against the pretensions of Austria, have recalled the Viennese Cabinet to their senses. The insurrection in Bosnia seems to have broken out afresh, but the insurgents have been again routed. The country is in a very unsettled state.

On Tuesday we were surprised with the intelligence that an insurrection had broken out in Portugal, and that the Duke of Saldanha had placed himself at the head of it. It would appear that the Duke, after showing himself conspicuously in public in Lisbon, left secretly for his country seat at Cintra, where he instantly unfurled his standard, and the troops in that quarter joined him. Instead of marching direct to Lisbon, he directed his movements towards Santarem, with a view, no doubt, to secure that important military position, and to give time for the malcontents at Oporto, and in the north, to come up to him. Some accounts gave out that Count des Antas was still at Lisbon, while others assert that he is gone, with other chiefs of the Junta party, to stir up their adherents in other quarters. It is scarcely known as yet whether this serious rebellion has been organised merely with the view to destroy the Count de Thomar, or whether the chiefs compass the overthrow of the Queen's dynasty. It was at first said, that the king would take the field against the Duke of Saldanha, but we believe that the Duke of Terceira will have the command of the Queen's forces. Almost all the troops seem to favor the Duke of Saldanha's pretensions. At Mafra and St. Ubes blood has been already spilt, the cry of "down with Thomar" having provoked a tumult, and several officers were killed. The accounts are highly unfavorable for the Queen's cause. The British squadron, which was on the point of sailing from the Tagus, has been detained at the special request of the Portuguese Court, but, of course, will take no part in this fresh intestine quarrel. It will be curious, however, if, during the official career of Lord Palmerston, the downfall of Count de Thomar should so speedily follow that of General Narvaez.

In Spain they are busy filling up the vacancies in the ministry. The Queen, by decree, has convoked the Electoral Colleges for the 10th of May, and has fixed the opening of the Cortes for the first of June. The Moderate party was said to be extremely divided.

The Overland Mail from India has arrived, bringing dates from Bombay to the 17th of March, and from Hong Kong to the 27th of February. The Marquis of Dalhousie was at Attack on the 8th of March, en route for Peshawur. He will proceed to Simla in May. A conspiracy had been discovered in Nepal, the object of which was to murder our recent visitor, General Jung Bahadour, the conspirators being his own father and brother. The pirate Chin-Apoo, who murdered Lieutenant da Costa and Lieutenant Dwyer, in February, 1849, has been captured and identified, and awaits his trial on board the Phlegethon steamer, at Canton.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**Egypt.**—Advices from Constantinople state that Raneef Pacha, the Viceroy's Envoy, had been well received by the Sultan; and the explanations he had given relative to the present condition of Egypt had proved satisfactory.

The Railway between Cairo and Alexandria will be completed during the present year.

**Turkey.**—The Austrian Ambassador has received the assurance of the Porte that Kosuth, Bathyani, Messaros, the two Perzels, and Asbooth, shall still be detained at Kutayah. The other fugitives, some 60, will soon be liberated.

Accounts from Banjaluka of the 11th inst., state that Omer Pasha has routed an army of three thousand insurgents at Kozarer. He has sent a detachment of his troops against Petrovez and Bheaz. Ali Reho holds out at Bihager. Omer Pasha has imposed large fines on the insurgent cities of Bonizuia and Oradiska.

**Bosnia.**—After the defeat of the insurgents by Ibrahim Pasha, on the 19th March, the fortress of Jaiza was evacuated, and the garrison fled to Turkish Croatia. The Seraskier while firing upon the enemy was wounded in the left arm, his musket having exploded. On the 21st the Imperial troops took possession of Jaiza, and Omer Pasha was still there on the 35th. A further reinforcement of one thousand Arnauts passed through Bosna Serai, and after plundering a watchmaker's shop and putting some people to death, marched on the 27th to Turkish Croatia. All communication between Herzegovina and Turkish Croatia is interrupted by Skander Beg, who occupies Livno with three thousand men. The Seraskier is said to have received a very

important Despatch from Constantinople. The Hospodar of Servia has been ordered by the Porte to be prepared to enter Bosnia with ten thousand men if necessary. It is not probable that Omer Pasha will need his assistance.

Later advices from Bosnia state that all the artillery of the insurgents were captured by the Turks at Jaiza. The Turkish General having divided his forces into two columns, is prepared to occupy Banjaluka and the Bekia, and to pursue the insurgents in Turkish Croatia. In that Province the rebel chief, Ali Redir, is endeavoring to recruit his forces. A corps of two thousand insurgents from the Kraina was advancing upon Novi, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the rebels at Piedor. Omer Pasha is concentrating his troops at Banjaluka.

The Osservatore Dalmao has advices from Herzegovine and Montenegro up to the 30th ult. It appears that notwithstanding the protests of the Christians at Grasko and the prohibitive decrees of the Senate of Montenegro, the Grahovljans continue their incursions into the Turkish Provinces as before. Their last exploit had been an attack upon a caravan coming from Ragusa, in which they made a booty of eighty horse loads of various merchandize. It is believed their next visit will be at Bilea and Plana. The latest accounts from Bosnia are, that the rebels are retiring towards Bihac, while Ali Keddie is attempting to collect new forces beyond Kuna. Kadia Kappie has been shot by the Turks. Omer Pasha has gone to Basphaluka.

## Colonial News.

## New Brunswick:

The Postmaster General of Canada has addressed a Circular to the Postmasters of that Colony, directing them that when Newspapers or Periodicals shall have been refused to be taken by the party to whom the same shall be addressed it shall be their duty forthwith to address and return the same to the respective publishers, stamping them with the post-mark of your Office, and writing on them, 'refused,' 'not called for,' 'removed,' or 'dead,' as the case may be. Such Newspapers or Periodical to be returned free of charge.

We are glad to learn that the iron tug steamer Conqueror, which was sunk above Quaco last fall, has been raised and carried to the shore, and it is expected that she will soon be afloat again.—*Saint John New Brunswick.*

## Canada.

**Destructive Freshet.**—On the 8th instant, a destructive freshet occurred in the river Assomption, about five miles above St. Alime. A piece of ground, eight acres in front by thirteen in depth, became detached and was carried into the river, with two houses and other buildings on it. A woman and a child lost their lives. A large quantity of fire wood was swept away. The damage is estimated at nearly £8000.

**Disasters by the Ice at Yamasca.**—The Avonir tells us that the ice in breaking up on the Yamasca this spring has done serious mischief, to which must be added considerable damage by an *emboulement*. In the upper part, Messrs Monk and Drumond's boom at the St. Hyacinthe mills was carried away; and Madame de St. Ours' dam partly destroyed. Below, several thousand cords of wood were taken off; eleven schooners or batteaux were entirely destroyed, and others were considerably injured.

But the most serious accident happened on the night of the 7th or 8th inst. A piece of land of about 9 acres in front by 12 in depth on the south east side of the river Salvail fell into the Yamasca. It completely choked up the mouth of the river, say to the extent of 18 arpents. As the hills in that neighborhood are very high, the slide of this mass of earth falling into the water sent it up with such force that pieces of wood for ship's masts were carried four miles up the river.

By the returning current all the vessels at anchor in the river were sent adrift and were dragged down to the very mouth of the river. The water above the slide rose to such a height that it filled up Mr Massue's mill to the roof. The damage done is incalculable. Two batteaux were embedded or smashed by the earth.

The mischief is more lamentable as it has caused the death of a woman and two of her children, who lived on the piece of ground which has slipped into the water and who were buried alive under it. Her husband was considerably bruised, and it is supposed that he will not survive.—*Quebec Gazette April 23.*

## West Indies.

**Late from West Indies.**—The Cholera has disappeared from all parts of Jamaica, except Montego Bay. A public meeting has been held at Kingston, and a committee appointed to draw up a memorial to the Home Government, for the purpose of inducing the re-establishing of the Mail Communication with the island. The estimates required for the current year amount to £248,000, of which £30,570 goes to the clergy of the Established Church, and £16,700 in payment of the Judiciary.

At Demerara the weather continued favorable, and large crops were anticipated. Heavy rain storms have occurred at Berbice.