

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1850.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

On Thursday evening the Mail Packet "Rose" brought over another English Mail, which reached Halifax on Wednesday morning last by the Steamship Niagara, the passage from Liverpool being made in 94 days. We select from the "European Times" and other papers a summary of the latest news.

Little change has taken place in the general state of commercial affairs during the past week. Foreign and Colonial produce have been in moderate demand, but prices, on the whole, are well sustained. Money is still abundant, and the rate of discount easy. The recent intelligence from Cuba, detailing the failure of the Lopez invasion, has given satisfaction, and tended to improve the value of Public Securities.

The advocates for doing away with all Sunday labor in the post offices throughout the kingdom have carried their point. It remains to be seen what effect the sweeping change will have on the commercial world. Many of the public journals do not hesitate to assert, and with truth too, that a great deal of cant and humbug are apparent in the agitation of this really important question.

A recent debate in the Commons, on the new Houses of Parliament, has elicited facts by no means creditable to the sagacity of those who have had the matter in hand. It now turns out that, notwithstanding all the money squandered, the new Houses will scarcely accommodate half the members? When it is considered the new buildings have cost more than four times the original estimate, it is not surprising that John Bull is annoyed at the expense.

The failure of the Cuban expedition has had the effect of turning the attention of Europe to the United States. And it is thought the political and social character of our neighbours will suffer in the estimation of the world. The prompt arrest of General Lopez, on his return to the States, had however the effect of soothing the public mind. It is rumoured that the descent of the American buccaneers on Cuba, will have the effect of combining England and France in a treaty, to secure to Spain the occupation of Cuba. To such a Treaty the United States declined becoming a party about 20 years ago.

The amount of salary hitherto enjoyed by the French President was 600,000 francs.—The addition asked for is three millions more, which if the vote passes will leave a total of £150,000 sterling per annum. The Montagnard party are opposed to the vote. The committee to whom the matter was referred, have not come to a decision. M. Thiers has arrived in London to be present at the death bed of Louis Philippe, who is fast sinking under old age and increasing malady. Thiers had an interview with the President of the Republic, previous to his departure; he declared the object of his visit to his former master. A statement that Guizot has also been summoned to attend the ex-king seems to favour the supposition that a reconciliation between the two houses of Bourbons is the object in view.

The President attended the inauguration of the railway of St. Quentin, at which the Bishop of Soissons, in full canonicals, gave his benediction to the undertaking. At the banquet which followed, the President told the people the storms had passed, the great truths of the revolution would triumph; but that he would repress new errors and prejudices; he would create new branches of industry, and ameliorate the condition of the people. The President is most enthusiastically received by the country people. The first lawyers in France are undecided as to the manner in which the future head of the Republic is to be elected.

The accounts from Rome give us a most deplorable picture of the state of matters in that city. The Pope is absorbed in religious ceremonies, and the temporal government of the country is wholly neglected. As the French troops cannot permanently occupy the city, it appears inevitable that a fresh revolution will take place the moment these are withdrawn.

The preparations for hostilities continue upon a great scale in Prussia. Still severer laws have been issued against the press. The King seems to be fast recovering from his wound. The Minister of Justice has issued an order to prevent any employes in his department from wearing the German cockade. An accident, by which more than 100 pilgrims were drowned in crossing the Weichsel, has caused the deepest sympathy throughout Germany. The papers lodged by Goethe with the Government have been examined, and a correspondence between Goethe and his brother poet Schiller has been found, and will be published forthwith.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE RORY O'MORE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—We learn by the Quebec Mercury of the 13th instant, that the Rory O'More, which left Quebec on the day the Fanny left this port, arrived at San Francisco on the 27th April, having made the passage in 167 days. Her passengers were all well, but, as the mail left on the 29th of April, only two days after their arrival, it could hardly be expected that they were either comfortably settled, or as yet able to form any idea of the prospect before them. One writer mentions that the gold is very plentiful in the city, but he was surprised, on entering the harbour, to find an immense number of shipping, the majority of which were deserted by their entire crews and left under the charge of one man each. One of the number of the Rory O'More's passengers just landed, had got a snug birth in a commercial establishment with two hundred dollars per month. Others were at work carting bricks at a dollar and a half per hour.

NEW DIGGINGS.—A discovery has been made in the vicinity of Nevada, which has thrown the mining community of that section of the State into excitement. New and very rich diggings have been discovered, to which the name of "Gold Run" has been given. The diggings are on the other side of the creek, opposite Nevada. The claims are all taken up, and the owners of them sold them at from five to sixteen and eighteen thousand dollars apiece. This is at least an indication of their richness. Those miners that are so fortunate as to hold claims feel confident that their fortunes will be made in a few months.

This rich mine was only found after the discoverer had dug some ten feet down. Unfortunately for the holders of claims, there is no water there, so that the men will be compelled to spend the whole season on the spot in comparative idleness, in order to keep possession of their claims. It will be necessary for them also to work them once in seven days. They are making every preparation to go vigorously to work when the rains come next winter, and render the mines workable.

We are informed that one would be surprised to see the number of people there are around Nevada. Hundreds of log cabins dot the surface of the country, and in the midst of this busily working crowd of men, as a general thing, perfect order reigns.

The clear weather for the past few days, has produced quite a change in the appearance of Sacramento. A bright sky and balmy air encourage us to harbour a sure prescience of settled weather. We are struck with the contrast which a few weeks have produced. The din, the bustle, the confusion of business is witnessed in every quarter. Ships and steamers, filled with passengers, are daily reaching our port, crowds of new comers throng the streets, and the entire city is a scene of life and activity. Meantime, in every direction, substantial buildings are springing up with wonderful rapidity,—tents are being removed, and we observe fine brick buildings erected and in progress of erection. A commodious theatre, too, has lately thrown open its doors, and another will follow its example. Public edifices are being completed, and up and down the river, and broadcast far back upon the plains, the young city of Sacramento is spreading with a rapidity unexampled and unprecedented.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

YESTERDAY was quite a gala day to the Sons and friends of Temperance. It was the best demonstration of the kind—we believe "demonstration" is the word in vogue on such occasions—that we have witnessed in the Island.

The Sons of the Order resident in Pictou availed themselves of the invitation given previously by those of this Island, and arrived in the Steamer on the preceding evening (Thursday) to the number of about one hundred, bringing with them several of the fair Pictonians—whether "Daughters of Temperance," sweethearts, or wives, are points upon which we have not been informed, but certain it is, they contrasted not ungracefully or disadvantageously with our Charlottetown belles. Those welcome visitors were received at the wharf on the arrival of the Boat by the several Divisions then in Charlottetown, and were escorted to the Town Hall, two good Bands cheering the procession by the most enlivening strains. Shortly after they separated for the evening. At 11 o'clock yesterday the several Divisions again met at the Town Hall, and being formed in procession, proceeded to St. Paul's Church, where a sermon was delivered, suitable to the occasion, by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald. After this the Procession again formed, and being joined by the Temperance Band, by Mr. Kiely's Band (who, though about half the number, have no reason to dread the rivalry of the other Band, as was evident to anybody with an ear in his head,) by Piper M'Fadyen—(who we have no doubt, felt happy and proud of that old instrument which he made "talk

like a book," as if it alone contained the true essence of harmony), and with many a gay colour flaunting in the gentle breeze, they made a short circuit, and walked to the place appointed for the erection of a Temperance Hall, where the first corner stone was laid, with the honours usual on such occasions. We did not witness this ceremony, and will abstain from speaking to it more particularly.

The Procession, and its followers then directed their course towards Government House Farm, the use of the beautiful grounds which surround the Mansion having been generously accorded to the Sons of Temperance by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Arrived here, hundreds of fair hands were in motion preparing an excellent Tea, with which the "Sons" and the friends of Temperance soon regaled themselves. The afternoon was spent, just as the dispositions of the several parties prompted—the sedate and grave listening to addresses on Temperance, (which were, the Lord knows, as most speeches on that subject now-a-days are, dry and hacknied as they could well be, though there was no lack of talent on the part of the speakers)—the votaries of Song grouped themselves near the Band, drinking in the rich melodies with passionate eagerness, now yielding their sympathies to the low plaint of the lover, now laughing with the more gay and joyous spirits of Song,—others again might be seen lounging in the "tall grass," dreaming a delicious hour away, courting the passing zephyrs, perchance, to fan their fevered brows, building castles in the air, or feasting their eyes on the serene and beautiful landscape by which they were surrounded,—others there were pursuing the umbrageous walks that branched off at many points, some solitary and alone, others supporting on their arms some of the fairest of Eve's children, whispering in their ears, perchance, soft nonsense—(to them the most exquisite wisdom) and which Editors, (being privileged to know all secrets) may be permitted to hear but not communicate,—while there were many more, (and these could most assuredly count the greatest number of noses) in knots and groups, here, there, and every where, dying at first sight with the beauty of that fair face, exchanging salutations with that smiling belle, or with that bland and courteous beau,—some indulging their

"Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles;"

and some discussing the smallest bit of scandal, unsoured, let us hope, by gall. Indeed, the afternoon, with all parties, appeared to be passing most agreeably away; and if the Sons of Temperance were to effect no other good work than merely bringing together annually so many happy, and beautiful faces,

"Whose bright eyes
Rain influence"

that will be felt for years to come, we are sure their institution cannot fail to be cheered and encouraged on its onward march.

The party returned to Town at an early hour in the evening, and the visitors from Pictou took their departure in the Steamer this morning.

Yesterday being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, the event was celebrated by the firing of a Royal Salute.

Our readers must blame the Sons of Temperance for the absence from our columns to-day of a political editorial. Perhaps it is well that so soon after an occurrence that has so generally diffused kindly and generous feelings we should be slow to awaken harsh and unsocial thoughts by a recurrence to our party squabbles.

VISITORSHIP FOR PRINCE COUNTY.—We omitted to state in our last No. that an impression had got abroad that Mr. Arbuckle, the Visitor for Prince County, is the writer of the letters signed "A friend to Education," which have given rise to a good deal of correspondence lately. It is due to Mr. Arbuckle to say, that such an impression is entirely erroneous—that he did not write, nor, we believe, prompt the writing of either of the letters referred to.

SUPREME COURT.—Notice of the proceedings of the present term of this Court, will be given in our next.