

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FROM PAPERS BY THE ARABIA.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There had been a debate in the House of Commons on the French occupation of Syria...

The Great Eastern Steamship Company have adopted the report already published. The ship will probably be ready next month for another voyage to America.

In the House of Lords on the 1st, the Marquis of Normandy moved for the production of a series of papers relative to the affairs of Italy and in doing so he attacked the Sardinian Government and denounced the policy of England Lord Malmesbury also spoke in a somewhat similar strain.

Lord Wodehouse replied, and defended the course of the Government.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening Mr. Griffiths asked whether Government thought it necessary, now that the first Italian Parliament had assembled, to hold a European Congress on Italian affairs.

Lord John Russell said no proposition had been made to hold such a conference; when a proposition was received it would be time enough to consider the question.

FRANCE.—The Paris Patrie asserts that instead of the French army being on the point of leaving Rome the instructions to General Guyon are quite a contrary sense.

The pastoral letter of the Bishop of Poitiers, in which he compares the Emperor to Pontius Pilate, was attracting great attention, and the Council of State was considering what steps should be taken in the matter.

Count Persigny has issued a circular in denunciation of the letter.

The debate of the address in response to the Emperor's speech was progressing in the Senate. Several members had spoken in favor of the imperial power of the Pope.

Senator Pictri, late imperial Commissioner in Italy, contended that the temporal power of the Pope was lost, and that France should confine herself to the preservation of his spiritual power.

On the 1st inst. Prince Napoleon spoke upon the subject. He said:

I am astonished at the violence of the discussion. I leave to liberal opinion in Europe; to the patriotism of the Italians; to the 200,000 soldiers who, with the Emperor at their head, make the campaign of Italy, the task of replying to the insults you have listened to. (cheers.) The Empire represents modern society, its progressive tendencies and the liberal principles of 1789. (Loud cheers) The people are not mistaken if they rely upon Napoleon III, who will not fail in his mission.

The Prince justified the policy of Piedmont in Italy, and maintained that the unity of Italy was favourable to France, of whom he said she was the natural ally. He uttered some sympathetic words respecting Venice, but said that he should deplore an untimely attack. He foresaw that Italy united would soon demand Rome as her capital, and he continued, "The difficulty is to insure the independence of the Pope, who cannot become subject to another sovereign; but by securing to the Pope the right side of the city of Rome, with a Papal garrison and a Papal budget guaranteed by the Powers, his independence would be insured."

The Prince was essentially opposed to the union of the temporal and spiritual powers, which would be the subjection of conscience. The sitting was adjourned.

ITALY.—The heights commanding the citadel of Messina were occupied by the Sardinian troops. The representatives of foreign powers had protested to the commanders of the citadel against any damage which might be caused in the city to commerce.

The siege was to commence in a few days.

LATER.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Interesting debate took place on Italian affairs. Edwin James, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord John Russell, defended the policy of England toward the King of Sardinia, and Garibaldi.

Several Irish members took opposite ground; Mr. Roebuck made a pro-Austrian speech.

Parliamentary committee on Red Sea Telegraph, agreed to confirm unconditional guarantee of Government.

London Times, in reviewing Jefferson Davis' inaugural speech, says, "had never read a public document so difficult to analyze and interpret."

ITALY.—Blockade of citadel of Messina is officially proclaimed. Hostilities had commenced, and all foreign vessels had left, except those of England and America.

Rattazzi was chosen President of Italian Chambers of Deputies, by 219, against 23.

The Sicilians intended to celebrate Garibaldi "Saints day," by general holiday.

It is reported that the Irish Archbishop, Dr. Cullen, is to be created a Cardinal.

Austrian Gazette says, Francis II., determined to stay at Rome, as long as the Pope remains there.

SPAIN.—Spanish Ministry pronounced in favour of the temporal power of Pope, and repudiated the idea of transferring Papacy to Jerusalem.

profession—that he should have gone on the stage. He would say that if that gentleman, with his eloquence and winning manner, had become attached to one of those fashionable establishments which existed in cities, and which needed persons having those qualities to entice customers into them, he certainly would not have missed his vocation. The House enjoyed the whole affair largely.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Fredericton, March 25.

Committee to whom referred Bill to consolidate acts relating to St. Andrews Railway submitted; Bill which passed only granting extension of time one year, and confirm grants of land already made.

Gray introduced Bill relating to Militia and Volunteers.

Supply concluded; very little discussion.

In relation to emigration, Tilley said intention of Government was to send home three persons to visit England, Ireland and Scotland. Endeavor to get Brown go to Scotland.

Progress made in Gray's Bill providing for Suits against Province in Courts of Law.

Council introduced bill incorporating Carleton County Manufacturing Company. Gray gave notice, would move House into Committee of whole on Wednesday, and would then propose resolution of want of confidence. House discussing by road grants.

Committee Reported at 4. Report read, That they had examined Officers of Government and parties—naming them,—that the Crown Land Office is governed by regulations, by which there are no restrictions as to quantity of Lands sold to any one person, except Lands sold by instalments. That fictitious names commenced immediately after Auction System, far back as Baillie's time. Describes the mode of transfer, and that Inches justifies himself by practice of members of Government. That Inches holds over 26,000 acres in Westmorland, Albert and Kings; 9000 purchased by instalments and transferred by men of first standing to Inches. That the amount of all the lands sold along Line of Railway realized to Government only £2,400 towards the Railway sinking fund. That value of those lands had increased enormously in value from 3 pounds to 5 pounds per acre that there still remains unsold 25,000 acres indistricts along our Railway Line, that the Montegle Block was sold to speculators. That the head of Crown Land was disregarded in his orders in the payment of subordinates against his opinions. That alterations under the Labor Act from the three months regulations (Wilnots) to two years had proved injurious, that had Inches instalments been called for, his transactions would have been discovered. That the use of fictitious names and the interference with subordinates is reprehensible, and that the Government is responsible for the public domain. Signed unanimously. 200 copies report, and 2000 of evidence to be printed.

Adjournd at 4.40.

United States.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 20th.

Officers are stationed at all Railroads, to enforce the new Tariff of the Southern Confederacy, and prevent smuggling.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20th.

Cotton freights to Liverpool, half-penny per pound.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

There are various rumors regarding the South; but from authentic information, it may be safely said, that the movements, on either side, indicate nothing of a hostile character.

The Military position at the Gulf Ports will be maintained.

The indictments against Floyd, late Secretary of the Army, have been abandoned. The Attorney General of the United States, being of opinion that they could not be sustained, has entered a Nolle Prosequi.

BOSTON, March 25.

Programme regarding Sumter is now reported changed. Evacuation will be conditional. Col. Lamon examines stock of provisions; if insufficient Anderson evacuates.

The Herald says Fort Pickens is short of provisions, and that Government will be compelled to abandon it.

Gen. Bragg issues proclamation that vessels supplying Government vessels at stores at Pensacola, do so under penalty for the future to the Confederacy.

NEW YORK, March 25.

Wheat and Corn advanced one cent.

DEATH OF ONE OF MUNGO PARK'S COMPANIONS.—Mr. Rouben Traveller a well known citizen of Ottawa, Upper Canada, died last week, in the eighty-first year of his age. He passed through an eventful life, among other circumstances having been present at several of the great naval battles of Nelson, and being also one of those venturesome spirits accompanying Mungo Park in his African exploration. Mr. Traveller was a native of England. He was a crier of the Courts of Carleton county, Upper Canada, since the county was first formed.

House of Assembly.

We copy from the Freeman of the 23d inst the report of the Debate on Supply.

FREDERICTON, March 21.

The second party contest of the session came to an end yesterday. The first took place when Mr. Allen moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Governor's Speech at the opening of the session. In that matter Messrs. Tibbits, Connell and C. Perley were found voting with the Opposition. Yesterday the former two stuck to their bats, but Mr. Charles Perley was found to have made still another of those summer-saults for which he is rather famous, and voted with the Government. Messrs. End and Read, supposed to be Conservatives, went with the Government, of course. The division shows the strength of the two parties in the House fairly. The Government have 23, the Opposition 17—to which party the dismissed Mr. Fisher and the suspended Attorney General belongs, he probably doesn't know himself.

The debate was the cleverest that has occurred in the House for years. When Mr. Wilnot moved his amendment it scarcely appeared that the discussion was going to take much range. It went on, however, gradually widening; when several of the members of the Investigation Committee complained that the House was going into the Land question while from their peculiar position, not having yet reported, their mouths were necessarily shut. Evidently the Government would have been delighted to have got the members of the Committee to express opinions upon the matters referred to; it would have had the effect of killing any effect which their report would otherwise have had. But the trap was so openly displayed that all the five refrained from putting their fingers into it.

The Conservatives, beaten in the final vote, beat their adversaries pretty thoroughly in the debate. Mr. Gray spoke early, and before the debate got its full development, and consequently was not in the position to make the most of the occasion, though he was as usual clear and forcible. Mr. Allan labored under another disadvantage; he spoke late, and not desiring to repeat what was said by others, had not much to work upon, but spoke well. The crack speeches, however, were those of Mr. Lawrence and Mr. M'Phelim. Mr. Lawrence's address is allowed on all sides to have been a most clever and effective one.

The general ground taken by the opposition was that it was highly improper during the continuance of an investigation implicating so fearfully the whole Government, and the importance of which was recognized by the Government to the extent of dismissing from office one of their number, to put in the Government that highest possible mark of confidence, granting the Supplies. The Government answered that the Supplies were needed, Government or no Government, and that as it would take some time to get thro' with Supplies, the Report might be in and discussed before they reached the close. There were various collateral topics introduced. Mr. Connell got very warm about his own bad treatment by the Government and its supporters; and got in return a most scathing rebuke from the Solicitor General, in that smooth gentleman's most finished style.

The most important question that will arise will be upon the Report of the Committee. Appearances seem to indicate that the five will agree upon a report. If the Government can make their way safely through the ordeal of a discussion of the Land Jobbing in the House, and find a sufficient number of votes to sustain them, it is useless to ever hold up again against the power of Ye! Ye!!

I forgot in my last letter to mention that Gray's Bill to have claims against the Government adjudicated upon by the Courts of Law, has been committed. Mr. Gray explained and advocated in a speech replete with sound argument, good sense, and liberality. He produced Hansard to show that an almost exactly similar bill passed the House of Commons unanimously in 1859, was favorably received in the Lords, and postponed only to give time to perceive the details. Hansard for 1860 shows that the Bill passed the Commons against last year. Hon. Mr. Smith, Brakeman General, of course opposed the Bill. It nevertheless stands a fair chance of passing.

This afternoon has been devoted to Supply—and an unlimited supply of personal altercation. Two days since Mr. Connell, while the Speaker was in the chair, stated that when he came into the Post Office he found it in a state of the utmost confusion. This afternoon, when the Post Office appropriations came up, the Speaker rose and asked Mr. Connell to state what the confusion was of which he spoke.—Connell made no reply. Then the Speaker set about a statement of his virtues and Connell's sins as P. M. G., occasionally interlarding it with allusions to those personal peculiarities of the late P. M. G., which are well known. Connell replied, and the Speaker re-replied, and Connell re-replied, and others, members of the Government, had something to say. In allusion to some personal threat made by the Speaker out of doors, Connell said that if a blackguard used improper language to him in the street he could not help it. He also paid Watters off his attack. He said that the Solicitor General told him that he had mistaken his

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honourable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c. May it please Your Excellency.

We have had under consideration the Memorandum of the Attorney General to Your Excellency of this day's date, and for the reasons stated in our Memorandum of the 13th inst. to Your Excellency, we advise Your Excellency to dispense with the services of the Attorney General as a Member of the Executive Council.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY, JAMES BROWN, A. J. SMITH, W. H. STEVES, D. WARK, CHAS. WATTERS, P. MITCHELL, JAS. STRADMAN.

Monday, March 18th, 1 o'clock, p. m.

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor informs the Executive Council that, in accordance with the advice tendered to him in the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, of this day's date, (one o'clock P. M.) His Excellency has removed the Attorney General from the office of Executive Councillor, a formal notification of which removal will be communicated to the Attorney General by the Provincial Secretary.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 18th, 1861, half-past 1 p. m.

Memorandum for the Attorney General.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor transmits to the Attorney General a copy, herein enclosed, of a Memorandum signed by all the Members of the Executive Council, except the Attorney General, as a member of the Executive Council.

His Excellency, in accordance with the advice thus tendered to him, dispenses with the services of the Attorney General, as a Member of the Executive Council. The removal of the Attorney General from the office of Executive Councillor, will be formally notified to him by the Provincial Secretary.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 18th, 1861, half-past 1 p. m.

THE PRICE OF LOYALTY.—We beg to congratulate the people of New Brunswick on the distinguished loyalty of their Representatives. Where else can be found an equal number of gentlemen who will leave the pressing duties of their every day business for so small a remuneration as the accompanying report shows, in order to testify their loyal love towards the eldest son of their Queen.

To be sure, their passages and ball tickets were given to them free; but this is too small a matter to notice.

Assembly.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, Opposers, and Total. Includes Botsford, Chandler, End, Ferris, Gillmor, Gilbert, Gray, Hannington, Johnston, Lewis, Lawrence, and Montgomery.

Council.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, Opposers, and Total. Includes Botsford, Chandler, Davidson, Gordon, Hamilton, Hazen, Harrison, and Kinnear.

—Freeman.

Why have the Smashers papers been so earnest in the service of their masters? So ready to justify everything they did? The Surveyor General in his evidence gave some of the reasons:—

"All the printing and advertising connected with the department was included in the above, but he would give the amounts paid the newspapers for advertising (exclusive of the Royal Gazette) from the year 1855 to 1859 inclusive which was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. Shows amounts for 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

Freeman.

The President has appointed Elijah Hamlin of Maine, a brother of Hannibal Hamlin, Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain. Our Southern readers may be interested to know that he is just as much a mulatto as his brother, the Vice-President.

The Woodstock Journal.

Thursday, March 28, 1861.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DISMISSAL FROM THE EXECUTIVE.

We have received the "Message communicated to the House," with regard to the non-acceptance of the resignation of the eight members of the Executive Council, and the removal of the Attorney General from his seat in the Council...

but are unable to publish from want of space any portion but the following memoranda, which really contain the whole matter.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Honourable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY. The House of Assembly on the 26th ult. appointed a Select Committee to investigate matters connected with the Crown Land Department. During the enquiry of the Committee, facts have been elicited which show that the Attorney General, since he has held office, has applied for and obtained Crown Lands in violation of the well known regulations and conditions of the Department.

We feel ourselves unable to justify or defend such a proceeding, and have so informed the Attorney General, and have communicated to him our unwillingness to continue to act with him as the Council Board.

As the Attorney General has intimated to us that he does not intend to tender his resignation, we feel it to be due to ourselves, as well as Your Excellency, to request to be relieved from the offices which we hold, and our position at the Executive Council Board.

We are of opinion, that if the Attorney General had thought fit to tender his resignation to Your Excellency, the business of the Session could have been carried through by the remaining Members of the Government, had Your Excellency been pleased to commit it to their charge.

(Signed) JAMES BROWN, S. L. TILLEY, W. H. STEVES, P. MITCHELL, A. J. SMITH, CHARLES WATTERS, DAVID WARK, JAMES STEADMAN.

March 13th, 1861.