

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From Walker & Smith's European Times.]
 Liverpool Jan. 4

ENGLAND.

The statement put forth by the Globe that Sir Robert Peel would propose in the ensuing session of parliament a fixed duty of 12 shillings a quarter on wheat, with a remission of six shillings in favour of the countries disposed to trade on reciprocal terms with Great Britain, has been contradicted by most of the government organs, and is now generally disbelieved.

Mr. Everett, the American minister in London, has been passing a few days with Sir Robert Peel, at his country house, Drayton Manor, in company with a number of distinguished official and other persons.

The treaty recently concluded between this country and China, signed by the three Chinese High Commissioners, and accompanied by a letter from the Emperor, solemnly pledged him to sign as soon as it shall be returned with the signature of the Queen Victoria, reached England on the 10th ult., by the hands of Mr. Mayr Malcolin. He will shortly return to China with the Queen's signature.

ANOTHER FIRE.—There was another destructive fire at Liverpool, on the 28th ult. The loss of property was estimated at £70,000 to £100,000.

Mr. M'Dowall, of London; Mr. Steele, of Edinburgh; and Mr. Kirk, of Dublin, have been employed by Sir Robert Peel to execute the monuments to Lord Exmouth, Lord de Saumarez, and Sir Sidney Smith, voted by parliament last session.

Miss Manners, a handsome young lady, aged twenty-three, and possessing a fortune of £5,000, recently eloped with and married a policeman, whom she had never seen but once before.

Sir R. Peel has given £150 of what is termed the Royal Bounty to Mrs. Dwyer, sister of the late Sir Sydney Smith, who is in very indigent circumstances, and her son, who has been bred to the sea, has recovered & received a situation on board the Thunderbolt.

The ship *Creda*, whose name figured so conspicuously in the recent disputes between England and America, was lost during the recent hurricane at Funchal.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles, since his marriage with Miss Elphinstone, has almost retired from public life.

Mr. and Mrs. Keen have been playing with considerable success in Liverpool.

Jim Crow Rice has appeared at the Adelphi, in a piece called "American Notes for English Circulation." But notwithstanding the title, there is no fun or humour in the piece, which has been a comparative failure.

Turn, in Saxony, has been almost reduced to ashes. 60 houses have been burnt down, leaving 100 families without shelter or bread. The church is also much damaged.

IRELAND.

Agrarian outrages unfortunately continue. They have hitherto been mostly confined to the county Tipperary. The bulk of these outrages are to be traced to the harsh treatment of the tenants by their landlords. Religious feeling has little to do with them, Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Scully, both recently assassinated by the peasantry, being both Roman Catholics. Mr. Mortimer, it seems, had brought an action against two of his tenants, for having violated the condition of their lease, by cultivating a portion of the farm in a different manner from that agreed upon. They had paid their rent to the very day, and agreed to give up possession, to avoid the law suit, after having paid the costs, but the unfortunate landlord did not live to receive it. He was murdered the same day.

Mr. Scully's murder, and the circumstances attending it, had already travelled across the Atlantic, but that event, and the frightful state of society which it discloses, have made a deep impression on the public mind throughout the three kingdoms. The epidemic of tenants for small sums, still, however, progresses, and the number of homeless wanderers is daily on the increase.

The Irish Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Sugden, has recently removed Lord Lucan and St. Clair O'Malley from the commission of the peace, in consequence of insulting language addressed by them to the government stipendiary magistrate and three justices of the peace, at the Sessions-house at Castlebar.

Forty-eight tenants of the Marquis of Westminster were recently, by a decision of the petty sessions in Roscommon, convicted of cutting turf on land which had been in their possession for twenty years. Two accused (men and women) were committed to prison. This is the way in which agrarian incendiaries are manufactured in Ireland—by the atrocity of the law and the cruelty of the landlords.

Mr. O'Connell denies, in a published letter, that he intends to publish a "History of Ireland." But he has in the press a portion of a "Memoir of Ireland and the Irish."

On the 19th ult. the body of a young man, about 25 years of age, with his throat cut from ear to ear, was discovered on the top of a burning hickin, at Miltown, near Dublin.

A parcel, containing £100 of bank notes, which had been sent from a provincial town in Ireland to be cancelled in Dublin, has been lost or stolen. No traces of it can be discovered.

An awful catastrophe occurred in a Catholic chapel at Galway on Christmas-day. At early prayers, in the parish chapel, there was an immense concourse of people—the gallery, as is usual on Christmas mornings, being crowded to excess. By the pressure of the crowd one of the rails of the staircase was broken, and some person, hearing the crackling noise, cried out that the gallery was giving way. A rush was made to escape, and many of the victims in their eagerness to get

out, fell down, and were trampled to death. 4000 or 5000 people were present, no less than thirty-three people have been killed.

The lord lieutenant visited the national school, Dublin,—an establishment supported by government for the education of children belonging to all religious creeds, and where the pupils receive secular and religious instruction, in conformity with their respective tenets,—on the 15th ult., and was highly gratified by an examination of the scholars and their masters. The Protestant archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Murray, the Catholic primate of Ireland, and at leading dignitary of the Presbyterian church were present.

The vacant bishopric of Cashel has been conferred on the Rev. Robert Daly.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long letter to the Poor-law Guardians of Cork, in which he condemns the present poor-law, as being utterly unsuited to Ireland, and as likely, if persevered in, to widen and embitter the existing estrangement between the owners and occupiers of land. He suggests the total repeal of the poor-law. Ireland was not worse before the poor-law was enacted than she is at present. He would follow up the repeal by augmenting the present medical charities, and extending the same principle to the multiplication of other charities, or, in lieu of these two propositions, he would make the poor-rate an income-tax,—all persons to be exempt who have not an income of £500. The poor rate to be, say one per cent. upon £500, a year; and to augment in proportion as the income augments, until, if necessary, it should be fifty per cent. upon the enormous incomes of absentee proprietors.

SCOTLAND.

The feud in the church continues, and gains strength as it goes on. Dr. Chalmers, on behalf of the late congregation of non-institution ministers at Edinburgh, has addressed a long memorial to government, which declares their determination to relinquish the position of a church established by the state, unless they can maintain and act upon the principles they have avowed. After stating the present painful and embarrassing position of the church, the Doctor says, "It is well known that a large minority of the church's office-bearers are prepared, in obedience to the civil courts, to cast off her authority," and he concludes by stating, on behalf of the memorialists, "that they are not ashamed to confess that they shrink from such an exhibition as would thus be presented before the people of Scotland; and this is one practical consideration, among others, which has weighed much in determining them to bring this whole question to a final issue, and to retire from their position as connected with the Establishment, rather than prolong an unseemly contest with the civil courts, which deny, and with their own brethren, who set at naught, their jurisdiction—a contest which could not fail to be attended with most disastrous consequences, affecting both the majesty of law and the higher interests of religion."

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow was held on the 12th ult., in proportion of the League Fund. It was attended by the principal merchants, bankers, and traders in the city. The charters moved counter resolutions, declaratory of the necessity of previously carrying the "charter," but the chairman refused to put them to the meeting, on the ground that it was called for a totally different object, in which view he was supported by an immense majority of those present. Resolutions in accordance with the business were passed, and the meeting separated.

A corn granary in York-street, Glasgow, fell on the 28th ult. The building was four stories high, forty-six feet long, and cost nearly £5000.

A monument has just been completed over the remains of Baron's Highland Mary in the West Church, Greenock. Previously there was nothing to mark the resting-place of the maid whose love inspired some of the most impassioned lyrics in our own or any other language. A bas-relief of Burns and Mary Campbell, lighting their torch, and exchanging bibles across "the stream around the castle of Montgomerie," bears the inscription, "Sacred to genius and love—to Burns and Highland Mary."

The distress in Paisley continues, and is daily increasing. A few days ago it was stated that the number of unemployed hands amounted to 11,800. Government has refused to give further aid to the destitute population.

The *Calcutta Mercury* states that the government have resolved not to yield to the demands of a majority of the Scotch Church as expressed at the last general assembly and at the recent convocation.

Poor Allan Cunningham's Life of Sir David Wilkie, has been advertised to be published by Murray, in February.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 24th ult. contains a report to the president of the council, and a loyal ordinance founded thereon, for the formation of a council somewhat analogous to the English privy council. The council is to consist of—first, princes of the blood-royal who have attained their majority; secondly, ministers, secretaries of state in office; and thirdly, such ministers of state as the sovereign may choose to summon.

On the 2nd of the second son of Duke Ferdinand of Coburg-Kohary, the Prince Augustus, is about to marry the Princess Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe. This will further strengthen the family connexion which exists between that of the Citizen King and the house of Coburg.

The Paris tribunal has not suited the sufferers in the terrific calamity which occurred some time back on the Versailles left bank railway. No damage has been awarded against the company, and the sufferers are even condemned to pay the cost. This decision has caused no small surprise and vexation. In England, damages against railway companies, whose servants have been proved guilty of great carelessness, are not uncommon.

The *Moniteur* publishes an official notification of the formal acceptance of the Marquesas Islands, in Polynesia, by Rear Admiral Dupetit Thouars, with imposing ceremonies, on the 1st of May—a guard of honour of 60 men, a treaty, shouts of "Vive le Roi," and salute of twenty-one guns. The admiral, it appears, gave and received presents from the natives, and the treaty of the session with King Yotete, now a vassal of France, is described in the non-official accounts in very imposing colours. Some American sailors, who had sought an asylum from sea perils in his territory, were shot at by the natives to amuse themselves, and one of the strangers was killed. A missionary, however, intimated to the royal savage that this was a kind of sport which the government of the United States would not permit being taken with its citizens, and King Yotete claimed the protection of the French admiral. Probably the new vassal of France may hear more of this anon. By the way, a vessel called the "Mary-Joseph," containing a bishop, twelve missionaries, twelve nuns, and other holy persons, has sailed, or is about to sail from France, for the colonization of these islands, and for the purpose of propagating the gospel amongst the natives, who are described as one of the finest race of savages extant.

The *Courrier Francais* has been sold for £7,260. The agent for M. Thiers offered £7000—say \$21,000.

At the Montpellier Court of Assizes, a man named Pomeroy was sentenced to death, having been convicted of arson, 19 highway robberies, 31 attempts to commit robberies, 2 actual murders, and 5 attempts to commit murder.

SPAIN.

The bombardment of Barcelona, and the events connected with it, form the principal and indeed absorbing topic of interest connected with Spain. The bombardment commenced on the morning of the 3d ult., and continued until midnight. 817 projectiles were thrown into the city. The loss of life was not great. The number of persons killed is stated to be about 100, and the number of houses destroyed 60. Fires broke out in many places, but the public edifices suffered little.

General Van Halen summoned the city to surrender on the 4th, and he gave the inhabitants six hours to consider his proposal. A meeting of the notables was held, at which it was determined to give up the city, and to disarm the insurgents. Van Halen and his troops entered on the afternoon of the 4th ult. The national guards are stated to have fraternized in a very amicable manner. The conduct of the French consul, M. Lesseps, has given great offence to the Spanish government and to the English people. During the troubles, forgetting his official and therefore neutral character, he became a warm partisan of the insurgents—entered into their resistance, and aided them by every means in his power. The French ships of war, by his orders, landed their engines, and assist the insurgents. The Madrid Gazette of the 8th ult. charges M. Lesseps with getting up the whole affair, and the Barcelona Constitution makes use of the following unmistakable language in reference to him:—"The time is not yet come for expressing an opinion on recent events. At a later period we will expose the foreign hand, which, under the semblance of philanthropy, spreads gold to corrupt the vile, to bribe traitors, and to direct the arms of misguided men against their country."

Thirteen soldiers and a captain of infantry have been shot: they are the only victims who have as yet suffered.

On the 8th ult. the national guards of Seville took up arms for the removal of the garrison, but on martial law being proclaimed, order was restored.

The conduct of the British Consul in demanding protection for British subjects, and the subjects of other powers who might seek an asylum at his hands, has been commented upon in the French papers. The Consul had addressed a letter to General Van Halen, in which he stated that his object in so acting was to preserve neutrality, and that he gave no protection to the insurgents. To do the latter, he says, would have been an act of hostility against the government to which his sovereign had accredited him." Espartaco had restored the civil law to the inhabitants of Barcelona, and had retired to Madrid. Some of the most odious charges against the French Consul—such, for instance, as his having held as prisoners the wife and daughter of General Van Halen, are satisfactorily explained away by the French Press; but it is admitted that the legion of honour was conferred upon him after the policy he had pursued became known at the Tuilleries, and it is also stated that this mark of distinction was conferred upon him by Louis Philippe without the privy of the French foreign minister. In fact, on the Bourse, this mark of the royal favour was hailed as an intimation of the King's resolve to assume a hostile attitude with respect to Spain, and it was regarded as a "dignified reply to the calumnies of the British and Spanish press." A few remarks on this point will be found in our Foreign Summary.

Espartaco has written to the French government to recall M. Lesseps, whether it will do so remains to be seen. But his conduct has been highly eulogised at home, and the cross of the legion of honor has been awarded to him. If the government will not recall him, Espartaco will withdraw his *regent*,—that is, leave him without any official character. The process of collecting the arms from the insurgents at Barcelona was proceeding quietly. The national guard at Sagrassa had forwarded an address to the Regent, congratulating him on putting down the insurrection.

Seventy-four of the persons arrested for the Barcelona *canute* have been condemned to ten years imprisonment; seven to six years; two to two years; and fifty-five had been acquitted. Espartaco had ordered that a contribution of 12 millions of reals should be levied in Barcelona, to replace the material which has been destroyed, and a portion to be applied to the use of the widows and families of the deceased soldiers. The whole amount to be raised within 8 days of the issuing of the decree. 2,600 men are working at the reconstruction of the citadel.

RUSSIA.

A serious misunderstanding has arisen between Russia and the Porte respecting Serbia. An angry correspondence has passed between the Russian ambassador and the Porte on the subject. The final answer of the latter has been transmitted to St. Petersburg, and there the matter rests for the present.

A letter from Rome states that a communication has been made by the Russian embassy to the nomination of several bishops by the Emperor of Russia. The pope has refused to confirm them.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that several Polish regiments, engaged in the war against the Circassians, passed over with their arms and baggage to the enemy, and fought against the Russians. It is said they committed dreadful havoc on the latter, and that their vengeance was terrible.

The Leipzig Gazette repeats the report, as prevalent amongst the Danube countries, that the Emperor of Russia had chosen the Duke of Leuchtenburg, his son-in-law, as chief of a new Byzantine empire, of which he meditated the foundation. Prussia and Austria, it was added, had given their consent to the plan, upon the condition that Austria should have Moldavia and Wallachia, and Prussia Russian-Poland, as far as the river Bug; while Greece would receive Thessaly, to consolidate it better; and the commercial league have the liberty of commerce as well as Austria on the banks of the Danube.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers, to the 26th October, state that the colony is progressing. The draft of a bill for constructing a hard road across the Cape Flats or Downs was ready to be submitted to the legislative council; and the people had expressed their willingness to submit to local taxation for local improvement—so that the requisite means for constructing public works would soon be forthcoming. The Customs' Revenue for the quarter of 1842, exceeded by £5711 that for the corresponding quarter of 1841—being £18,925 against £12,317. These figures are in a very handsome, and speaks of roads and bridges. They had suffered much from drought, but at length the pastures were relieved by seasonable and refreshing showers.

SYRIA.

The Levant mail brings intelligence to the middle of November. The news from Syria is alarming. The Sheikh Seebie Harien has escaped from the hands of the Ottomans, where he was detained on political affairs, and gone among the Druses and Maronites. This Sheikh is one of those who gave Ibrahim Pacha so much trouble. Omer Pacha is blocked up in Der-el-kamar—he has with him 400 or 500 regular troops. The Druses and the Maronites took possession of several convoys, in which they found much provision, munitions of war, and other things for Omer Pacha; the escorts were disarmed and made prisoners. The chiefs of the Druses sent a petition to the Seraskier Pacha, in which they said that they were and always wished to be under the Ottoman government, but that they would not be governed by any other governor than their Emir Bechir, or one of his sons.

EGYPT.

The accounts from Alexandria state that Mehmet Ali was still in Lower Egypt, and not expected to return to Alexandria for some time. His son, Ibrahim Pacha, had arrived at Cairo. It was said that the ex-Captain Pacha, who delivered the Ottoman fleet into the hands of Mehmet Ali, had obtained his pardon from the Sultan, but was not permitted to reside at Constantinople. The mortality continued among the cattle. The Pacha intended to purchase the Great Western to convert her into a steam frigate.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 7th inst. announce that the new minister of finance, M. Lillivergo, having become insane, the king had not yet been able to supply his place. All those to whom his majesty had offered that department refused to accept it, and it was thought that it would ultimately devolve on a Frenchman, named Guerin, who was formerly a commissariat clerk at Navarino. "The treasury," say these letters, "is in a state of bankruptcy; the public functionaries have not been paid for the last 3 months." A crisis is fast approaching in Greece.

TURKEY.

The following is a letter from Constantinople of the 7th ult., which says— "I have this moment been informed that Sir S. Canning has despatched Mr. Schuber, the Cabinet messenger, by the French steamer, with despatches to the commanders of our ships of war at Smyrna, Vourla, and Athens. The nature of these despatches is not known; but the conclusion is, that the squadron will be sent to Syrian coast—probably for the purpose of intercepting any reinforcements that the Porte may think proper to send to Beyrout or Sidra, and consequently, to assist the rebels in the mountain. I have not time to enter into any observations on this unequivocal act of hostility, all I trust is, that we shall not have to pay too dearly for Sir Stratford's philanthropy."

SICILY.

Palermo, Nov. 24.
 After many years' repose, Etna has, during the last three weeks, poured forth immense masses of fire. It seems that considerable torrents of lava are flowing in the direction of Bronte. The damage already done is said to be immense. The fine weather allows us to roam about the whole night, admiring the extraordinary scene. Numerous strangers come to be near the spectacle.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following article is from the *Courier*. The *Athenaeum*, a valuable London paper, under the date of November 20, contains a review of three several works, written by persons who are or have been resident in New Zealand, and shows the unfavourable prospects of that country for civilization. As it has been understood that several individuals had intended to emigrate from New Brunswick to New Zealand, we deem it our duty, as public journalists, to refer them to the review before mentioned, in which they will find enough to discourage them from undertaking such an enterprise. The lands of New Zealand are claimed by three parties: first by the native savages, then by the Government, and lastly by individuals who state that they have purchased them from the aborigines. The mania for speculation and land-jobbing has scarcely been equalled in America—but the impositions practiced by designing men have become apparent at an early period in their career.

From the delusions held up by speculators, thousands of unsuspecting men have been ensnared, and a country which has been represented to be a second paradise, is found to offer but few inducements to the English settler.

The Kauri or Norfolk Island pines, some of which are twenty feet in diameter, cannot be removed from the forests, across swamps and through matted ferns, without great expense, and as there is neither snow nor spring and fall freshets, the timber trade can never be profitable, so that in the words of Mr. Terry, "They now seem to perceive that it is from the soil alone that they can ever expect to obtain wealth, and that the system of intertrading must in the end prove ruinous." The reviewer says, "Besides the number, the great staple commodity of New Zealand is supposed to be the *phormium tenax*, as it is commonly called, flax; but the trade in this article is in fact still less prosperous than that in timber." "In New Zealand there is no pasture, and if there were, the humidity of the climate is unfavourable to the breeding of fine-wooled sheep.—The best land is that which is covered with tall fern; but so great is the difficulty of clearing land from the matted roots of the fern, so as to let the plough pass through it, that forest land is found to be more profitable, though the expense of clearing it has been estimated at forty pounds per acre." "Wheat can be imported into Australia from South America for much less than its cost of production in New Zealand. Under these circumstances we cannot understand how agriculture is likely to be very profitable in the latter country." "No calculations of this kind, however, have had the effect of deterring speculators or land-jobbers, for the forming of a colony now-a-days is not a paternal act of the Government, dictated by charity and prudence, but a mere mercantile speculation."

Lord Elgin has offered a prize of £100, for the best practical essay on the cultivation of the sugar cane, as an encouragement of the island agriculture.—*Jamaica Paper*.

Post Office.—We learn that Mr. Watson of this Department, has been appointed Acting Deputy Post Master General, until a permanent appointment shall be made in England.—*Day Star*.

PROVINCIAL.

We take the following statistical information, relative to the Province, from the returns in the Blue Book for the year 1842, published in the Royal Gazette.

MANUFACTURES.—Number, name, situation and description of Manufactories, Mills, &c. in the Province.

Charlotte County—16 Grist Mills, 103 Saw do, 1 1/2 miles Rail Road, 1 1/2 miles Sluice for transportation of Lumber.

Saint John—9 Grist Mills, 49 Saw Mills, 3 Iron Foundries, 1 Brass do., 3 Nail Manufactories, 6 Brick do., 1 Pottery.

Westmorland County—53 Grist Mills, 181 Saw Mills.

King's County—43 Grist Mills, 68 Saw Mills.

Queen's County—19 Grist Mills, 28 Saw Mills.

Sunbury County—6 Grist Mills, 15 Saw Mills.

York County—22 Grist Mills, 31 Saw Mills.

Carleton—27 Grist Mills, 22 Saw Mills.

Northumberland—18 Grist Mills, 33 Saw Mills, 1 Iron Foundry.

Gloucester County—18 Grist Mills, 7 Saw Mills.

Restigouche County—3 Grist Mills, 8 Saw Mills.

Kent—13 Grist Mills, 31 Saw Mills.

Number of ships built in the Colony.

Saint John and its Out Ports, 73, 13, 13, 13 tons burthen. At Saint Andrews and its Out Ports, 13, 3, 13, 13 tons burthen.

MILITARY BATTLES.—On Friday evening last a grand Ball was given at the St. John Hotel by the officers of the city and county militia in honor of the victories obtained over the nations of the East, by the British arms. The party was numerous, the gentlemen splendid, the ladies surpassingly beautiful. The ball was elegantly fitted up, and the whole scene enlivened by the presence of the Band of the

gallant 30th, land. The p. rosy goddess.—*Herald*.

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