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European Intelligence.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—SEPT 5.

The House met at half-past twelve o'clock merely to be prorogued; and while waiting for the summons to hear the Prorogation Speech, passed the time with some odds and ends of business and discussion.

First, Mr. Benbow took the oaths and his seat for Dudley; and a new writ was issued for North Lancashire in the room of Lord Stanley, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds

The Earl of Jermyn, in the Windsor uniform with his wand of office, appeared at the bar, with the Queen's reply to the address of congratulation on the birth of a Prince, in these terms—

"I return you my hearty thanks for this dutiful and loyal address. I receive with satisfaction this new token of your affectionate attachment to me and my family."—[A similar reply was made to the Lords.]

A few petitions were presented, a few returns ordered, and a few notices given. Mr T. Duncombe gave notice, that early next session he would call attention to the unsatisfactory and evasive nature of the report by the Secret Committee on the practice of opening letters at the Post Office, with a motion, and that he would introduce a bill to repeal the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Act. Mr. Hawes gave notice that, next session, he would call the attention of the House to the expediency of establishing a system of Colonial Representation, with the view of securing further responsibility in the administration of Colonial affairs, and rendering the union of those dependencies with the Mother-country more intimate and satisfactory.

Sir C. Napier questioned Sir Robert Peel on the state of our relations with France.—After alluding somewhat indignantly to the bombardment of defenceless Tangier, and to the possession of Magodore Island—the town being ecrase—he asked whether France had made the reparation that Sir Robert Peel had demanded for the gross outrage on the British Consul at Tahiti; and if not, whether the navy was to be left in the neglected state it had been so long?

Sir R. Peel replied—"I must state, that her Majesty's Government have no reason to doubt that the assurances they have received relative to the proceedings taken by the French in Morocco and on the African coast will be strictly fulfilled. As to the other events to which the gallant officer has referred, I have to state, that discussions have taken place between this Government and the Government of the King of the French with regard to events the occurrence of which was calculated to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries I have the satisfaction of stating that those discussions have been brought to an amicable and satisfactory termination. (Loud cheers from both sides of the house.) The communications that have passed between the two Governments will, of course, at a future period be laid before this House and the country; and I trust I shall not be pressed at the present time for any further statement on that subject."

Mr. Hindley wished to know Sir Robert's opinion of Mr. Pritchard's conduct, which had been much maligned.

Sir Robert Peel repeated, that the discussion had been brought to a satisfactory termination—satisfactory to both countries; and he trusted he should not be pressed for any further statement. When he said "satisfactory" termination of course he meant one perfectly consistent with the interests and honour of this country.

Mr. Duncombe recurred to the subject of the writ issued that evening; he wished to know whether it in any way effected Lord Stanley's seat in the Cabinet? whether he was still at the Colonial Department?

Sir R. Peel.—"I have great satisfaction in stating, and I hope the honourable gentleman will derive equal satisfaction from learning the fact, that my noble friends position in the Colonial department is not in the least degree affected by the writ which has been moved for. (Cheers and a laugh.)

Mr. Duncombe testified some annoyance at Sir Robert Peel's facetious manner, and at the laughter elicited by a very proper question; and he turned to another subject—he would move for copies of the opinion of the Judges and the judgment of the Lords in the case of O'Connell vs the Queen.

Mr Otway Cave seconded the motion.

Sir R. Peel was reluctant to enter upon a discussion that might be interrupted before he could finish his observations; but at proper opportunities he should be prepared to vindicate the conduct of Government.

Lord J. Russell said a few words; repeated his former opinion, that Mr. O'Connell had not had in Ireland a trial which could give an impression of fairness and justice.

Sir T Wilde agreed as to the inconvenience of at present discussing the judgment delivered in the House of Lords; but was proceeding to say "one word as to the effects of the decision on the laws and liberties of this country"; when

The Black Rod entered, and summoned the Commons to the

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Shortly after one o'clock the Lords Commissioners—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Delawarr, and the Earl of Dalhousie—took the seats at the foot of the throne. As it was known that the Queen would not prorogue Parliament in person, there was little bustle. The Duke of Cambridge and the Prince William of Prussia sat near the Throne, and a few ladies were on the back benches of the Opposition side; but the spectators were not numerous in any part of the House.

The Commons having been conducted to the bar, the royal assent was given to several bills, namely, the Joint Stock Companies Registration and Regulation Bill, the Joint Stock Companies Remedies at Law and in Equity Bills, the Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill, the Arc Union Bill, the Merchant Seamen Bill, the Law Courts (Ireland) Bill, and the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill.

The Lord Chancellor then read

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

We are commanded by her Majesty, in relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a laborious and proctracted session.

"The result has been the completion of many legislative measures calculated to improve the administration of the law and to promote the public welfare.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the bill which you presented to her Majesty for regulating the issue of bank notes, and for conferring certain privileges upon the Bank of England for a limited period. Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place the pecuniary transactions of the country upon a sounder basis, without imposing any inconvenient restrictions on commercial credit or enterprize.

"We are directed to inform you that her Majesty continues to receive from her Allies and from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition.

"Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with the Government of the King of the French, on events calculated to interrupt the good understanding and friendly relations between this country and France you will rejoice to learn, that by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two Governments, this danger has been happily adverted.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—We are commanded by her Majesty to congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the condition of our manufactures and commerce; and on the prospect that through the bounty of Divine Province, we shall enjoy the blessings of an abundant harvest.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the belief, that on your return to your several districts, you will find generally prevailing throughout the county a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

"Her Majesty is confident that these dispositions, so important to the peaceful development of our resources and to our national strength, will be confirmed and encouraged by your presence and example.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you, that when you shall be called upon to resume the charge of your Parliamentary functions, you may place entire reliance upon the cordial co-operation of her Majesty in your endeavors to improve the social condition and to promote the happiness and contentment of her people."

The commission for Proroguing Parliament was read: and the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament to be prorogued to Thursday the 10th Oct. next.

ENGLAND.

Trade with the Mediterranean.—We have been assured by the greatest Mediterranean house in Liverpool, that trade never was so brisk with that quarter, as within the last month or so. The statement is confirmed by Lieut. Walker, the river inspector, who states that they are literally overwhelmed with work from arrivals sailings, &c. This is surely a palpable indication of a healthy return to our wonted prosperity.

Storms.—On three or four days lately there have been violent storms in various parts. On Thursday last week, Hampshire was visited by a thunder-storm, accompanied by heavy showers of hail; the hailstone were very large and did much injury. Hereford Staffordshire, and Gloucestershire suffered from a like visitation. But the most disastrous storm was at the village of Hazel Grove, Cheshire, on Friday, in which six persons lost their lives.

Byron's Monument.—An idle rumour lately found its way into the newspapers, that the superb monument to Lord Byron, by Thorwalsden, had been lost or much dilapidated in the Custom house. The report is unfounded; and whatever may be its ultimate destination; the sculpture is perfectly safe in the place where it was originally deposited.

Mr. Pritchard is not to be sent back to Tahiti, but is to be, or has been, appointed consul to the Navigators' Islands, a group considerably to the westward,

Messrs Cooke and Wheatstone, the inventors, are to receive £1500 per annum for working their telegraph between Portsmouth and the Admiralty

A clerk in the Bank of England, and another in the Customs, have obtained a fraudulent transfer of £8,000 consols, with which they have absconded.

During the past week a painful degree of alarm has been created in some parts of Bedfordshire, owing to the revival of those incendiary outrages which spread dismay throughout the district last winter.

The Mayor of Liverpool has invited Sir Robert Sale, the hero of Jellalabad, to a banquet, on his return from Londonderry to London. A public dinner to this brave man has been suggested.

A war steamer, constructed of mahogany, and intended to be the largest in the world, is on the stocks, and will probably be launched in April next. She is to be called the Terrible.

It is said that the Belgian ministers have succeeded in inducing Prussia and the German states united in the Zollverein, to admit their iron at a duty of fifty per cent, less than that of other foreign nations.

Lord Stanley having resigned, Mr. Clifton on the Conservative interest is canvassing the Northern division of the county of Lancaster. The nomination will take place to-morrow. There will be no contest.

At the recent entertainment given to the sons of Burns at Belfast, Robert, the eldest, said that he was not without a strong tie to the Green Isle. His sister was the widow of an Irish gentleman, who, when alive, resided at New Ross, and his second brother, Colonel Burns, was the widower of an Irish lady.

The Devonport Independent states that a Mr. Nasmyth has invented an instrument of destruction which will go far to supersede those of Captain Warner. It is an iron steamer, bomb-proof which will run stem on to a ship, and leave a hole in her, many feet wide, below the surface. The invention is said to be under the consideration of the Admiralty.

Surgical Cure for Consumption.—A physician, at Darmstadt, has discovered a surgical mode of curing consumption The seat of the ulceration having been ascertained by means of the stethoscope, the matter is discharged outward by an incision being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs. The cure is finally effected by medicins injected into the wound by a syringe.

The Tahiti Question.—The *Times* announces the settlement of the Tahiti question between England and France: this is the pith of the statement—"M. D'Aubigny has been moved from Tahiti; his conduct has been made the subject of apology; and satisfaction will, we are told, be made to Mr Pitchard for the ill-treatment he has received. The former officer had been previously censured by his superior, Captain Bruat; and this additional stamp upon him, accompanied with a due measure of satisfaction to the injured person, appears to be a sufficient recognition on the part of the French Government of our charges against D'Aubigny. He is not dismised the service indeed, and it is not necessary that he should be; so that his Government acknowledges that his acts were unjustifiable, all is done that is required. We do not want to revenge ourselves on an individual, but only to have him distinguished from the nation. The previous conduct of Mr. Pitchard in his post also weighs with us in considering this notice of M. D'Aubigny's conduct amply sufficient. That Mr. Pitchard had certainly outstepped propriety in the part he took towards the French after their occupation of the Island, and had acted more or less as the partisan and fomentor of hostility to them, seems but too probable. And though such a disposition on his part, if it abstained from expressing itself in positive over acts of hostility, did not render him liable to seizure and deprive him of the privilege of inviolability which surrounds the person of a British Consul, still it was a provocative to violence, and, therefore, must be considered a palliation of it."

Miss Peel, the daughter of the Premier, who has been so dangerously ill that her life was despaired of, is improving, and may now be considered out of danger.

Louis Philippe's Visit.—The Morning Chronicle gives some particulars of Louis Philippe's intended visit to this country—"His Majesty will leave Treport on the 7th or the 9th, by the evening tide, so as to disembark the following day, before midday, at Southampton, and the same evening to dine at Windsor Castle. The two of his ministers who will accompany King Louis Philippe are, M Guizot the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Admiral Mackau, the Minister of the Marine. His Majesty will also be attended by the Count de Montalivet, the Intendant of the Civil List, by Baron Fain, the Secretary of the King (who is the son of the celebrated Baron Fain, so many years secretary to Napoleon.) and by three general officers and four aides-de-camp. Louis Philippe's stay in England will be very short. He will not be absent from his own kingdom for more than seven days, and it is not his intention to visit London. We understand, likewise that it is his Majesty's wish that the visit should be a strictly private one; so that it is probable few or none will be invited to Windsor Castle during his stay but the members of the court. The King will hold no court during his stay in England"

Captain Warner's Invention.—M. Jobbard, of Brussels, who has devoted much attention to pyrotechnic works, has communicated to the French Government what he states to be the composition of Captain Warner's destructive power—"It consists of a Congreve rocket, made in this way. The head of it is composed of a hollow iron cone of great strength, containing a kilogramme of fulminate of mercury; on which it is placed the usual charge of the rocket, of which the body is twice as long as those in general use. He discharges his projectile from a directing tube from the port-hole of the vessel, and on a level with the water, so that his projectile, skimming along the waves, which support a part of its weight, fixes itself in the side of the enemy's vessel; where it bursts when the fire reaches the fulminating powder, and making an immense opening in it, sinks it at once. The proper range of this rocket is only three or four miles: but Captain Warner imagines he can send it five or six by discharging it from a cannon. He does not say that he will attain his object in the first attempt, but he will try on until he succeeds."

MOROCCO.

Letters from Gibraltar announce that the admiral on the station, Sir E. Owen, annoyed at the appearance of the letters in the *Times*, commenting on the Prince de Joinville's operations off Tangieres, had published an order prohibiting the writing of letters on the part of British officers for publication in the newspapers.

The Paris *Moniteur*, publishes a long report from the Prince de Joinville of what he designates "the purely military part of his operations on the coast of Morocco." He gives full details of the position of all the ships at Tangier, the number of guns fired, and of the killed and wounded, and goes over the same ground as regards the bombardment of Mogador. It does not appear very clearly what the object of the despatch is, as it gives no new information, except in its brief postscript, which is dated on the 25th of August—

"P. S. On the 23d our establishment on the island was completed, and I sent away to Cadiz a part of the squadron In the course of the day, a gun was fired from one of the towers of the town commanding the country; and the ball having fallen in the midst of us in the port, we destroyed with shells the houses near this tower I then sent Lieutenant Touchard, the chief of my staff, with one hundred men, to fix scaling ladders against the tower. The detachment scaled the wall without opposition, and spiked the last guns that could upon us. From the height of the tower, the town could be seen: it appeared deserted, and horribly devastated. This operation, which was not absolutely necessary, has had the advantage of showing the garrison of the island, that, with its own forces and the resources of the local station, it keeps the town completely at its mercy."

A writer at Marseilles is assured, "that the Emperor of Morocco has refused accepting the ultimatum of the French Government; and that, notwithstanding the severe lesson he received at Isly, Mogador, and Tangier, he is predared for a vigorous resistance." He adds, however, "I am bound to state that this important communication was made to me by a commercial gentleman, and is an extract of a letter received from Larache; and therefore, not entitled to the full credit of news received by the usual means."

The Spanish papers confirm the report that Morocco had acceded to all the demands of Spain, and had even granted terms more liberal than were exacted. Mr. H. L. Bulwer, who had paid two visits to Tangier, is understood to have made some successful endeavours to settle differences which Sweden, Denmark, and other powers, had with Morocco.

The agent to Lloyd's Committee mentions a loss sustained by the French navy—

"The Greenland, one of the largest of the French war steamers, was totally lost on the West coast of Morocco, on some rocks a bout three leagues from Larache, on the 26th instant."

Butter Making.—A writer in the Farmers, Cabinet, concludes a long review of the process of butter making in different countries, as follows. The writer says that the milk and water is best worked out by the hands; and he states that the Goshen butter-makers clothe the hand with linen, which absorbs the butter worked out, and prevents a contract between the hand and the butter.

"On the whole, then, though good butter, that will keep sweet at least a year, may be put down without washing, during any part of the grass season, yet we have sufficient evidence that most farmers fail to do so. The two cardinal conditions to ensure the best butter, are, in making, expel the butter milk; in packing, excluding the air. The first is accomplished most certainly by a thorough washing in cold water; the second, by packing close in new casks containing fifty to one hundred pounds each, and made of white oak; the salt should be fine, and of the best quality. The butter should always stand from twelve to twenty four hours after salting, and then be worked over, using the linen cloth under the hand, till all the salt water, now collected in small drops, is absorbed; then pack, and when the cask is full, add an inch of dry salt, and head up; or, if pickle be preferred to cover the surface, boil and skim it first, and apply it when cold; keep it in a cold place. It seems not material to the keeping of butter, whether sugar be added or not; saltpetre should never be usec. Though to make butter of the highest flavor, cream should stand in summer but twenty four hours; it is generally considered sufficient, often, if kept in a cool place, to collect it three times in a week.

A Cockney Outwitted.—That's a very knowing animal of yours, said a cockney gentleman to the keeper of an elephant—"Very", was the cool rejoinder. He performs strange tricks and hantics, does he?—inquired the cockney, seeing the animal through his glass. "Suprisin," retorted the keeper, we learned him to put money in that box you see away up there. Try him with a dollar. (The cockney handed the elephant a dollar, and sure enough he took it in his trunk and placed it in a box high out of reach.) Well that is very hextraordinary,—hextraordinary, truly, said the green one, opening his eyes. "Now, let's see him take it out, and hand it back." We never learne him that trick, retorted the keeper with a roguish leer, and turned away to stir up the monkeys.

Hard Run for a Customer.—What's the post office, stranger? said the captain of a Green river flat boat yesterday, addressing the keeper of an intelligence office who was standing in his door on the look out for a customer.

What did you observe? quoth the latter.

I say what's the post office? retorted the flat boat captain.

Walk in sir, continued the intelligence office man who was hard run for a customer and though he had now found one. Walk in and put your name down in this book—fee two bits. This is one of the rules of our office, the 21st rule, and one which we never recind or suspend. We give no intelligence until untill the name is down and the fee forked forth."

As the Kentucky captain sloped from the office, without giving his autograph, he remarked:—Look here, stranger, although I'm from Green river I'm not quite so green as to run on such a snag as that.

Like Father like Son.—What's that? said a schoolmaster, pointing to the letter X.

Daddy's name.

No it is is'nt your daddy's name, you blockhead, it's X.

I'll be darned if it is. I's daddy's name blow'd if it aint. I've seen him write it often.

Go to your seat, you booby.

A Yankee, on being asked why he did not marry, said—"the time was pitched upon and all was ready, when *she up and died!*"

REMOVAL.

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