

## News Department.

LATER FROM EUROPE.  
ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.

Europa arrived at Halifax 3.30 this P. M. Gladstone introduced a budget. Financial results last year eminently satisfactory, estimated expenditure for next year is over seventy millions; receipts sixty and three quarter millions, deficiency to be made up by income tax—ten pence on incomes of £160 per year, and seven pence below that sum.

Provisions of French treaty explained as generally anticipated. Duties materially reduced on wine, brandy, timber, currants, raisins, &c. Duties on paper, butter and other articles abolished; duties on tea and sugar unchanged for another year. Generally favorably received.

In political matters nothing important. Money market unchanged. Bullion in Bank of England increased £34,000. Consols 94 3-8 for money 94 1-4 to 5-8 for account.

BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEENSTOWN.

A cabinet council was held to-day. All evening papers state the budget has been very favorably received in the city. The negotiations for the French treaty has been issued to-day.

Her Majesty appointed Lord Cowley and Mr. Cobden joint Plenipotentiaries. One of the dispatches from Cowley to Lord J. Russell compliments Cobden on his active exertions, and both Plenipotentiaries were honored by Her Majesty's entire approval for the manner in which they brought negotiations to successful issue.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Budget occasioned further rise in consols. British Railway stocks are still advancing.

The Cleopatra with mails arrived from West Coast of Africa with one thousand ounces of gold.

The first of a line of screw steamers between Spain and Africa coast arrived at Fernando Po, 1st January. Trade on the gold coast dull. Vice Admiralty court in Sierra Leone had condemned bright Rosavito, being equipped for the slave trade. War steamer Pluto was reported to have taken a prize in South coast with 600 slaves.

Telegram from Constantinople Feb. 4th, via Trieste.—Since the departure of M. Thouvenal a great change has taken place in relations of Ambassadors. French charge has scarcely had any intercourse with Russian Ambassador, who has had frequent conferences with the Austrian Intendant. Henry Bulwar has had several conferences with Count Lallemand. The Financial Committee intends imposing taxes on registration patents. The Prussian Ambassador has expressed his dissatisfaction with the Russian Ambassador.

Rome, Friday Evening, 10th.—In a proclamation General Guyon expresses hope that the carnival will pass by without any disturbances. The Papal Government has arrested the supposed leader of late manifestations. The furlough granted to French soldiers has been suspended.

Saturday, 12-15.—Rentes opened without alteration at 67 1/2.

3.20 P. M.—The market has been very dull and heavy. Rentes closed at 67 1/2. 55c, being one quarter decline since yesterday.

General Liverpool Dispatch.—Edinburgh arrived at Liverpool at midnight on 9th, detained several hours at bar for water.

BRITAIN.

In House of Commons on Feb. 8th. Sir J. Trevelyan's bill abolishing church rates was defeated. Sir G. O. Lewis and other government supporters favored the measure. D'Israeli and others strongly opposed it, but second reading was carried by vote of 263 to 231. Majority was smaller than anticipated.

On 9th, in Commons, Lord John Russell stated that no convention had been entered into between England and France relative to combined operations in China, but an ordinance on the subject had been issued, which settles basis of proceedings, and question of permanent occupation by either power of any portion of Chinese territory.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly obtained leave to bring in a bill for prevention bribery. Provisions are very stringent.

Mr. Duncombe moved that at Parliamentary Elections in Gloucester and Wakefield, which have rendered themselves notorious for bribery, the votes be taken by ballot. Palmerston spoke against the ballot on general principles, and motion was rejected by thirty-one majority.

On the 10th, in House of Commons, Lord John Russell laid on the Table the Treaty of Commerce with France.

Gladstone rose amidst great cheering, and proceeded to make his financial statement. He states that annual income had been satisfactory; produced seventy million five hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds, while expenditure was sixty-eight million nine hundred and fifty-three thousand pounds. Spain repaid five hundred thousand pounds. Estimated expenditure for ensuing year seventy million one hundred thousand pounds. Estimated increase from existing sources only sixty million seven hundred thousand pounds. An apparent deficit of nine million four hundred thousand pounds. To meet this he proposed income tax for the year of ten pence in the pound on incomes above one hundred and fifty pounds; and seven pence on incomes below that sum, which would give a surplus of nearly half a million. The tea and sugar duties he proposed to review for another year. He entered into provisions of French treaty, and

intimated that duty is to be reduced on wine from five and nine to three shillings per gallon, brandy from fifteen to eight and two pence per gallon, timber from seven and six pence to one shilling, currants from fifteen and nine pence to seven shillings, raisins and figs from ten to six shillings, hops from 45s to 14s, chicory from 15s to 6s, agreement stamps from 2s 6d to 8d—duties to be entirely abolished on paper, butter, tallow, cheese, oranges, nutmegs, and liquorice; brokers notes to bear a stamp of one penny, dock warrants three pence, duty one penny per package on all goods exported and imported; impressed stamp on newspapers entirely abolished. France agrees to reduce duties on coal and coke in 1860, and on flax, hemp, jute and other items from first June 1861. On first October 1861 France will reduce duties on all articles of British production to ad valorem duty thirty per cent, and after three years to twenty-five. England engages to reduce all duties on French manufactured goods. Treaty to be in force ten years.

Mr. Gladstone defended action of Government in negotiating this treaty. Among estimates are fifteen million eight hundred thousand pounds, including five million for China War. Budget received with cheers, and consideration fixed for 30th.

Paris correspondent of the "Times" says circular will soon be issued by new French Foreign Minister to Diplomatic Agents abroad, which may be considered in some sort the programme of Imperial Government. In its Foreign policy it is eminently pacific and friendly to all.

Reported that French war office orders for army of Italy to be ready to march at a days notice has been countermanded.

Le Nord publishes text of M. Thouvenal's reply to England's proposition on Italian affairs. The only objection raised is to 4th proposition, which declares if Central Italian States again vote in favor of annexation to Sardinia, France and England shall not oppose entrance of Sardinian troops. In respect to this Thouvenal says,—"We regard ourselves bound by previous negotiations with Austria, and we could not to-day, in presence of stipulations of Villa Franca pledge ourselves in a formal manner."

Bourse without much fluctuations. Rentes closed 10th quietly 67 80.

Nothing new of importance relative to annexation of Savoy. English journals publish strong appeal to English nation against annexation. It is signed by twenty four leading men of the Capital of Savoy.

Paris correspondent of London Times says the news of French army of Italy having received orders to be confirmed. The order, it is stated, has references not so much to any movement of Neapolitan army to the Pope's territory, as the necessity of occupying Turin in case Piedmont continues opposed to annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Count Avez had left Turin for Paris, charged with official mission.

NAPLES.

Ministerial troubles still prevailed in Naples, as King had not given up idea of ordering the army to pass the frontier. Revolutionary movement had broken out at Aversa, near Naples; troops were sent and state of siege proclaimed. Resignation of Fillangieri, the Neapolitan Premier is definitive.

A slight disturbance, caused by the address of the Pope, had occurred among students at Rome. A foreign loan of fifty million francs was spoken of at Rome.

SPAIN.

Marshall O'Donnell is created Duke of Tetuan, and raised to rank of Grandece of Spain. He had also been presented by Queen with ground on which the Victory was won. Fifty cannons were found at Tetuan. In battle of 4th Spaniards lost ten officers, seven hundred and eleven men killed and wounded. O'Donnell judged it useless to pursue Moors into interior.

The Madrid Epica expresses opinion that on capture of Tetuan England would again offer mediation for bringing about peace and would probably be accepted.

AUSTRIA.

It is confirmed that Austria refuses to accede to principal propositions to England for settlement of Italian question, but formal communications on the subject not yet received by England and France.

Advices from Verona report great Military preparations there. Count De Genfil, commander of second Austrian Corps d'Armee, declares in order of day issued at Verona that from 15th Feb. the whole Venetian Territory, the Province of Mantua, and districts of Trient will be governed by martial law.

Paris correspondent of the London Herald asserts that orders have been sent to Marshal Vaillant to occupy Tuscany with portion of French troops, and transfer his head quarters from Milan to Florence.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia, in accepting England's propositions on Italian question, makes important reservation that she could not approve of any combination which might be in opposition to principle of legitimacy upon which Prussian Monarchy is founded.

Reported that Russia will make similar reservation.

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Calcutta and China mails reached Molt 7th, due in England 13th. India news unimportant. Chinese were strongly fortifying Peking and entrance to Peking. 100,000 Tartar troops were

centered near the Peiho. British were energetically preparing for campaign.

Exchange at Calcutta 2s. 1d. Exports steady. Exchange in Hong Kong declined to four shillings and nine pence half-penny. Rice active at high prices, exports dull, freights unchanged.

Exchange at Shanghai six and eight pence. Trade brisk. Freights unchanged. At Foo Choo Tea very firm. At Canton business depressed. Tonnage dues arranged under American Treaty.

Trade with Japan was stopped by excessive demand of Europeans for Japanese gold in exchange for dollars, and by insults offered to Japanese. British Consul had issued notification blaming conduct of Europeans.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money continued inactive but not pressing demand. Weekly Court of Bank of England Directors adjourned without altering rate of discount. Gold withdrawals having abated, funds had been heavy and rather lower but improvement occurred, when it was found Bank minimum was not raised and Consols advanced.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.—"Daily News" city article dated Friday evening says funds firmer and one eighth higher. Under favorable anticipation of budget other departments of stock exchange firmer.

Times city article says fact of no gold being withdrawn from bank, and feeling of political confidence at home constituted chief cause of better tone in market. In discount market there was no new feature. Demand continued active at former rates. Foreign exchanges closed shade lower.

Times approves generally of budget and commercial treaty but asks if there is to be no mutual disarmament behind the treaty.

Herald cannot congratulate Gladstone on his exposition, and complains that the two millions of annuities which fallen in might have been far better employed than in an abatement of duties in French articles.

MADRID, Feb. 9th.—Several French vessels have been wrecked in the waters of Valencia.—The crews were saved.

SNOWBALLING RIOT AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—The Edinburgh papers contain long accounts of a "snowball riot," which took place between the students of the university of that city and the police. From ten in the morning till four in the afternoon the battle raged, with varying success, and about equal damage to each party. The skirmish at last grew to a threatening height, for many of the students had armed themselves with bludgeons, and the authorities of the university appeared on the scene. At their request the police withdrew, and the tumult shortly afterwards ceased.

DECLARATION OF THE POLICY OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE AFFAIRS OF CENTRAL ITALY. The Post, in a conspicuous leader, says:—"We announced at the beginning of the year that a virtual alliance had been effected between England and France for the settlement of Italian affairs. We expressly stated that the two Governments bound themselves by no treaty; but their agreement was the result of the force of circumstances and the dictation of public opinion. This alliance—every day drawn closer—already begins to produce evident and tangible consequences. It is now formally determined that no intervention shall take place in Italy, and that the people shall be left to their own devices. It is therefore agreed that the States of Central Italy shall dispose of themselves. Fresh elections are to be held, and the assemblies resulting from popular choice are free to decree the annexation of their constituents to the Sardinian kingdom. The French troops are to be withdrawn from Northern Italy and Rome at an early opportunity. It is no secret that Austria, having regard to the western alliance and her own serious difficulties, has given up all hope of retrieving her position and influence in Italy, and not only sheathes her sword but puts it aside. An attempt will be made to induce her to grant reform in Venetia, of which she is still left mistress. The Post adds that the stubbornness of the P. P. bids fair to deprive him of the whole of his temporalities. Naples groans under a heavier tyranny than ever, and the cries of Venice are loud enough to strike our ears, however we may shut them. The Italian question, then being likely to take still larger proportion, our best, safest, and most beneficent policy is that line of strict duty by which this time last year we might have prevented war, and by which we may now guarantee the peace of Europe. The line is—no foreign intervention, but Italy for the Italians."

THE MURDERS AT SEA.—At Southampton, on Tuesday, the 31st, Edmund Lane, first mate, and Gordon Hird, second mate, of the American barque Anna, were placed at the bar charged with having caused the death of six seamen, while on the voyage from America. The magistrates decided to hear each case separately; and at the close of the case as regards Armstrong, the court adjourned till Thursday morning, when the others will be proceeded with separately, the next to be heard being that of John Turtle. The necessary authority having been received from the Secretary of State, Mr. Thornton, American Consul appeared to conduct the case against the prisoners who were defended by Mr. Leigh and Mr. Harfield.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The following is a return of the number of ships under the Emigration Act, with passengers, &c., that have sailed from this port during the month of January in the present year: United States, 10 ships

with 97 cabin and 895 steerage passengers: Victoria, two ships, with 25 cabin and 514 steerage passengers; South Australia, one ship, carrying 360 steerage passengers; total, 13 ships, 20,886 tons, 121 cabin and 1769 steerage passengers. Of this number, 672 were English, 278 Scotch, 683 Irish, and 135 foreigners. For the corresponding month of last year the numbers were—cabin 107, steerage 1610; showing an increase for the past month of 159. In January, 1859, the returns comprised 620 English, 134 Scotch, 663 Irish, and 163 foreigners.

Scotland is threatened with a "lock out" of serious dimensions. The colliers and miners connected with the Govan Works having struck for an advance of wages, a large and influential meeting of the ironmasters of Scotland was held in Glasgow, when it was resolved that, as the colliers' wages should not be increased in the present state of trade, the whole of the furnaces in North Britain should be blown out immediately unless the Govan men at once returned to work at the current rates.

THE FUTURE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—As the Princess Alexandrina, the daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia, is now about to enter on her 18th year, rumour begins again (says a letter from Hamburg) to point to her royal highness as the probable future Queen of England. To this it is very likely that an increased intimacy with the Princess Frederick William may in some degree have contributed, but that may have arisen from other associations, with which any idea of a closer relationship than that which now exists may have nothing whatever to do. It may be well, however, that it should be known that the Princess Alexandrina is a great favourite with all the members of the Prussian royal family; and that the talents and acquisitions of her royal highness are such as are in all respects in accordance with what might be required or expected in a princess of her exalted station.

A public meeting to express sympathy with the Italian people in the present struggle, has been called, to meet at the City Assembly Rooms on Broadway, Feb. 17. The call is signed by August Belmont, H. W. Beecher, Wm. C. Bryant, Gen. Scott, M. H. Grinnell and others.

The Treasurer of the Pemberton Mill Corporation has advertised the whole property of that Corporation to be sold in one lot, at Lawrence on the 23d instant.

A Mr. Thomas Stephens, formerly a clerk in the City Bank, Montreal, convicted eighteen months ago, on his own confession, of forgery, and sentenced to imprisonment for five years in the penitentiary, has just come into a fortune of \$400,000.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 20.

Bill to reduce Buoy and Beacon tax in Harbour of Miramichi to one penny per ton agreed to.

Tilly introduced a bill for a General Public Hospital in St. John.

Another attempt was made to repeal private bill fees rules—defeated. Ruld slightly modified. End introduced Alien bill—Gray's bill relating to witnesses before Legislature, and committees agreed to.

Conversation about Wilkinson's Map. Tapley stated that 2000 copies were printed and 1000 received; they were being prepared for sale. Government were making an effort to effect a sale of them before furnishing them to public departments and schools. About three hundred were sold. Whole cost £3,250, but whole sum to be paid by Province probably not more than £1,200 or £1,500. Willmot explained how it originated. General approval expressed of Map.

Railway committee not appointed, on account of absence of Lawrence.

House adjourned at four.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 21.

Gray's Bill as revised, relating to Swearing Witnesses, passed; altered by striking out provision for committal for contempt.

Several Local Bills passed.

Lawrence's bill relating to confined debtor referred to Committee—Lawrence, Mitchell and Steadman.

Tilly introduced a bill to incorporate the Victoria suspension Bridge company.

Railway Committee discussion resumed.—Tibbets condemned whole of Railway policy, and charged on management and Engineer want of judgement and ability—advocated junction with Grand Trunk, via St. Andrew's line; complained that so little had been done to assist latter.

Mr. Steadman deprecated strongly the course pursued by Hon. Gentlemen in decrying the Province, and sending abroad the impression that she was fast approaching bankruptcy, thus injuring her character and credit abroad.

Chandler vindicated course of Government and Legislature toward St. Andrew's line as having been generous in the extreme; said he might have occasion to ask for extension of time, expressed favorable opinion of Light's competence for his situation.

McAdam and Gilmor endorsed sentiments of Chandler.

Lewis spoke favorably of railway policy—all his county wanted at present was a bridge to give access to railroad and develop resources of Albert.

Mitchell complained of members opening up