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European Intelligence.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND!

CAPE RACE, Nov. 17, 1861.

The steamship City of Manchester, with dates to the 9th inst., from Liverpool was intercepted at 5. 30 P. M., on Saturday.

The treaty betwen England, France, and Spain, for intervention in Mexican affairs was duly signed at London on the 31st October. Active preparations are making for despatches of combined Fleet of three decked Ships to Mexico, leads to surmise of ulterior demonstrations.

The Times, editorialy, condemns Secre- Sewards despatch to Lord Lyons, and maintains the right of Foreign Governments to call attention to the provisions of the American constitution. Times also ridicules Mr- Sewards manifesto to Governors of American States, relative to fortifications, &c

In another article, the Times exposes Lord Lyons bad grammar, and says, the English side of correspondence was argued exceedingly ill; while Am rican side was argued with much ability But that the only result is, the entire conviction that, by their own citizens, and a violation of the rights of nations, as regards foreigners.

The London Herald says:—That Lord Lyons has exposed England to a rebuff, without the right to resent it, and has compelled her to listen to a proclamation which means DEFIANCE TO ENGLAND The Herald then attacks Earl Russel for impertinance in lecturing on American constitution, and quietly enduring rabbery and outrage on the part of the United States; it adds, that that Lord Russell will find that he has DRIFTED INTO WAR.

The Post says;—Seward has wantonly added another to the offences which be wishes to perpetrate between the two Countries.

The Daily News thinks, that the course persued by the Government is premature, indiscreat.

It is reported that American Bankers are holding out liberal commissions to induce English financers to place a portion of the Federal loan, on the London money market. Writers in the London Journals point out the danger of touching it, and think the chances of its success are very remote.

The remains of Terence Bellew McManus brought from America, were honored with a public funeral.

The demonstration of French troops upon Swiss territory has attracted considerable attention. Switzerland has protested, and demanded their evacuation France proposes negotiation.

The belief gains ground that a large loan is urgently required by the French Government.

It is also reported that some Negro children have been publicly sold as Slaves in the Establishment at Gaboon. Bourse quiet firm, 68.35.

Arrival of the Norwegian,

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

PORTLAND, Me, Nov. 18.—Steamship Norwegian from Liverpool 7th and Londonderry 8th arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening.

The U. S. steamer "James Adger" was at Southampton.

The British Government have ordered a large shipment of ball cartridges to Canada but the Shipment of Armstrong guns has been countermanded.

LATER.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to the Chancellor of Hungary in which he says the disloyalty of the Hungarian municipalities menace public order in such a dangerous manner that public duty requires the raising of strong barriers against such excesses, and that as the convocation of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional manner appears impracticable until order is re-established, all existing authorities in the districts and communes are abolished, and the Chancellor is ordered to elect persons to replace them, and take care that the adminstration of public affairs suffers no interruption. All persons charged with crimes against the public safety shall be tried by military tribunals. In conclusion, the Emperor expresses an earnest wish for the reestablishment of public order and its future maintenance.

Monsieur Solours has been appointed Minister of Belgium to the Court of Turin, which is considered as a recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

LIVERPOOL NEWS.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

The Paris papers give the particulars of the Convention between France, England and Spain.

The Patrie says the three powers are to have the right to send the same naval strength, while the strength of the force to be landed to be in proportion to the number of subjects which belong to each power in Mexico, and Spain therefore claims precedence. The Cabinet at Washington is to be invited to join, and it will be left optional with them to send such a number of ships and troops as may be deemed advisable.

The Debats says the powers are at the commencement to endeavor to impose a suspension of arms on the belligent parties in Mexico. They undertake not to occupy permanently any part of the territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage from Mexico. They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose its own form of government. England gave up the conditions which she wished to be inserted in the treaty, namely that the three powers should pledge themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any prince of their reigning families, if a monarchical form prevails, the powers having pledged themselves not to use intervention to the profit of any prince in particular.

The Patrie says the contingent of France will number 3000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political News unimportant.

The iron frigate Warrior arrived at Queens town after a sea trial trip, in which she realized the highest expectations formed of her. It was reported that she had reached seventeen knots an hour under steam and canvass.

The London Daily News commences a leader by stating that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and that in the North of Ireland the failure of the potatoe crop is more general and complete than in any year since 1846.

The Times has an editorial on the ill feeling of the Northern States of America toward England argues upon its groundlessness. It says it shall nevertheless continue to express its conviction that secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that to which ever side victory inclines its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible. The Times also repoots its convictions on other points, &c.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur, alluding to the Valley Dappes affair, affirms that the French Government never entertained the idea of determining by force or military occupation the territorial question, pending between France and England. It does not doubt that frank explanations with the Swiss Federal Consul will lead to a solution of the difficulty.

The Paris Presse asserts that the occupation of the Valley of the Dappes by the French troops still continued.

M. Ratazzi continued in Paris, and will have a second interview with the Emperor.

The Pays editorially enlogizes Ratazzi as a proper man to head the Italian Ministry, and denounces the policy of Ricasoli.

The Paris Bourse was higher; Rentes 68f. 60c.

Several heavy commercial failures had occurred in Paris.

It is stated that the arrivals of grain in France lately had been so excessive, that some wheat was about to be re-exported from Marseilles to England.

The Constitutional has been recommended by the Minist y of Interior to be less positive and less peremptory in its articles against the temporal power of the Pope.

ITALY.

The finances of Italy are reported to be in a very bad stato, and speedy economy is necessary to prevent serious disaster.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortez was opened on the 6th. The King's message is unimportant. The Cortez has adjourned until January. The Infanta Don Ferdinand died on the 9th.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that ninety two Martello tower are to be erected around Vienna, at a cost of half a million sterling.

POLAND.

Numerous arrests without any cause continue to be reported from Warsaw, while in the Polish province the violence of the soldiers is represented as more terrible than ever. The Protestant churches in Warsaw have been re-opened.

TURKEY.

The Europeon Commissioners on the union of the Danubian Principalities had received fresh instructions from their governments.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Funds on the 6th were dull but steady. On the 7th they opened at a slight improvement.—Money was very easy at 2½ a 2⅝ in the open market.

☞ The Montreal Advertiser remarks, that the Nova Scotian, brought out a quantity of military stores for the garrisons among were 400 bales of great coats, a pretty liberal allowance for the small number of troops in Canada; and thereby hangs a tale.

FROM THE STATES.

WASHINGTON, 20th.—Within the last few days all avenues leading to Long Bridge and in the drection of Georgetown, have been filled with immense trains of loaded army waggons, ambulance, and artillery.

There was a large movement of Rebels in direction of Vienna, the purpose of which was to seize all the forage beyond Federal lines in the vicinity.

NEW YORK, 20th.—Washington despatches state that Lord Lyons has assumed menacing tone, and declared that Mason and Slidell must be given up, or ample reparation made for offence offered to the dignity of British Crown.

Nothing of this kind officially intended.

One of the Foreign Ministers declared that if Mason and Slidell had been taken from a Spanish vessel, he would have immediately demanded his passport.

Port Royal despatches state that the fleet is to be divided, and a portion of the force despatched to open another port.

Transports have taken in water for 15 days.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Great excitement in consequence of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, nothing else talked about, reported that old Gen. Wool condemned the act. The Government in high glee; suppose that they can bring precedents to bear in their favor on the subject.

Rumors in Wall street that our forces in Missouri are retreating—rebels in great force.

A strictly private meeting of the President Seward and Cameron with General McClellan on the subject of traitors in Camp.

Beaufort is in possessien of our forces.

Weather in Westean Virginia cold and wet: great complaints of commissariat department.

Spanish Minister almost insulted Seward this morning.

Rebels in great force on lower Potomac.

Hay and oats in short supply.

French and Spanish Ambassadors support Lord Lyons in opposition to American Government.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The following paragraph gives a good idea of the rapid growth of this young but large city:—

CITY GROWTH.

Langley's City Directory for the current year gives some valuable and interesting statistics concerning the growth and population of that city during the year past. As these are matters of more than ordinary importance, we make bold to draw freely on the pages of the Directory. In the first place there are nearly 30,000 names in the Directory, which of course only comprises those who have a fixed residence and business, and does not include females or children. The population is calculated as follows:—White males, 40,321, of which 5,919 are between the ages of 5 and 21 years, and 6,803 under 5 years of age. White females, 38,962, of which there are 4,821 between the ages of 5 and 18 years of age, and 5,136 under 5 years of age. The total number of Chinese is 3,130, of which 520 are females over 18 years of age. The colored population is 1,800—1850 males and 750 females. All of which fixes total population of the city at 83,223. The national census of 1860 made the population of the city only 59,835, while Langleys census of the same year made it 78,083. We have the best reason for believing Langley,s account to be most reliable. According to the circulation of the latter it will be noticed that the population of the city has incresed near 5000 during the last year. There are now in the city 11,265 buildings, as follows: wood, one-story 4,034; two stories, 5,090; three-stories 180; four-stories, 4;—brick: one-story, 272; two-stories, 1,129; three-stories, 438; four stories, 59; five-stories, 3;—iron: one-story, 8; two-stories, 30; three-stories, 6; four-stories, 3; adobe: one-story, 1; two-stories, 3; three-stories, 1. The number of buildings, of all kinds erected during the year is as follows. Wood, 1 013 of which 428 are one story, 557 two stories and 28 three stories; brick 442, of which ending June 30, 1861, the expenses of the city, exclusive of the sums paid in liquidation of the principal and interest of the bonded debts, were $792,125; during the same period the receipts from taxes and licenses amounted to $760,422. The assessed value of property for the current year is about $40,000,000. The amount of City Bonds in circulation is $3 136,400. The annual expenses of the city, it will be seen, amount to about $9 45 for each man, woman child in the city, while each's proportion of the city 34 are one story, 201 two stories, 185 three stories and 22 four stories. On the north of Market street 723 buildings were erected, and on the south 732. On the 1st July, 1860 there were 10,123 buildings in the city; during the ensuing year 313 old buildings were demolished and 1455 new ones erected, making the net increase 1,142. We cannot refer to a tithe of the valuable statistics contained in Directory, and will therefore close our article by referring to the finances of the city. During the fiscal year debt is a fraction over $37 72. The short abstracts we have above given from the Directory statistics will serve to give the public some idea of the growth and condition of the city as well as of the value of the work from which we compile them.

Thought she might be Induced.

A MATRIMONIAL SKETCH.

The faternity of widowers have been largely drafted upon for materials to point morals and adorn tales and stories. The story I am about to relate was a standing joke with a famous wag, so many years ago that it can do no harm now to relate it in print, as he often did in the social circle, somewhat in this wise:—

A relative of Daniel Webster, whom we will call Col. Webster, had the misfortune to lose his wife to whom he was tenderly attached. He was a man characterised by much of the coolness, wit and shrewdness of the family. Time gradually soothed his grief, and finally he felt sufficiently lonely, to desire the companionship of a wife once more. In the course of a conversation on the subject, Daniel suggested that a widow of a near friend of the Col. would suit his case very satisfactorily, and advised him to make a move in that direction.

The Colonel pondered over the matter, and came to conclusion. He was not acquainted with the lady, and, indeed, had never seen her, but the choice of so excellent a man as his friend, he felt persuaded, must be a worthy one for him.

Accordingly, urged by Daniel, he made an early start to visit the widow and propose his suite Arriving at her house, which was in a New England village, he apologised for any freedom on his part, in calling, and pleaded, in excuse, his intimacy, with her deceased lord. He was graciously received and invited to remain A view of the dame and an evening spent with her did not prove as propitious as his hopes had led him to expect.

The good lady was full of her admiration and tender memories of her deceased husband, in whom her heart seemed still wrapped up. In her praise of the dead the Col. cordially joined, but he felt an awkward disinclination to take to his bosom a wife whose love was so ardently and warmly devoted to the memory of a predecessor.

However, the Colonel was a matter-of-fact man, and having come upon special business he concluded to accomplish it, and take the hazards.

Accordingly, about the time for retiring he opened the subject, and stated the purpose of his visit, and his belief that they would increase their mutual happiness by filling for each other the places of their deceased partners.

Hereupon the widow burst into a violent weeping—was surprised he had dared to do such a thing—could never love another man—would never wed again, never—would consecrate all her life the dear loved one, so cruelly torn from her arms, and now in the cold, cold grave—and so on, in—shall I say it—widow fashion.

The Colonel, grieved, and astonished tho' not altogether dissatisfied, apologised earnestly. He was lonely and felt the need of a companion—had cherished the friendship of her husband, who was an intimate friend but thought their union might be mutually desirable and benficial, and made quite a lengthy speech in selfvindication and to soothe the disturbed feelings of the unhappy lady and finally she dried her tears and ceased her lamentations and the scene was closed by the Colonel retiring to bed.

In the morning the widow had recovered her peace of mind, and was all attention, graciousness, and smiles to the good Colonel. He bore himself with the amenity of a courtly gentleman, and as soon as breakfast was ended, prepared to start. The widow was in a mighty flurry, and urged a stay for dinner, but the Col. felt obligded to be on the road homeward. At last he was at the door, and offered his hand, for a parting pressure. The widow clasped it, held it for a moment, trembled, blushed, turned aside her head, and gently murmured:

"Well, Colonel, I have been thinking of—of—of—of what you said, and I—I—I—I THINK I MIGHT BE INDUCED.

A Cheap Barometer.

It is said by a scientific journalist that a very cheap barometer is made by dissolving some camphor in alchol, and then throwing into the solution some soda The camphor precipitates into snowy flakes, which are collected by passing the mixture through a filter, when they are to be put in a vail containing clear alcohol, in which there has been already dissolved as much camphor as it will take. The vail is then tightly corked and put where it will not be disturbed, when it will be found to be an unerring index of the weather In fine weather the precipitate will rest on the bottom, but on the approach of a storm it will rise to the surface, with a tendency to the quarter opposite to that from which the storm is coming—the flakes being affected electrically.

Railways of Great Britain.

From two Parliamentary returns just issued, it appears that aggregate number of miles of railway open for traffic in the United Kingdom at the end of 1860, was 10,483, against 10,002 miles at the end of 1859.—The total number of passengers conveyed on those railways in the year 1860 was 163,435,678, against 146,757,294 in the year 1859, showing and increase of 13,678,384. The total traffic receipts for the year 1860 amounted to £27,766, 622, against £25,743,502 in the year 1859, showing an increase of £2,023,120.

The total working expenditure amounted to £13,187,368, or 47 per cent of the receipts There were £14,576,254 for the applicable to the purpose of interest and dividend on the loan and share capital of the various Railway Companies of the United Kingdom. Of the total working expenditure 18,48 per cent was for the maintenance of the permanent way: 28,83 per cent for locomotive power; 8 82 per cent, for repairs and renewals of narriages and wagons; 22,05 per cent for traffic charges: 3,63 per cent for rates and taxes; 2,75 per cent for government duty; 1,37 per cent for compensation for acidents and losses; 8,10 per cent for miscellaneous expenses; making the toaal working expenditure as above stated The total income was about $128,838, 000.

Be Your own Right Hand Man.

People who have been bolstered up and levered along all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes they look around for somebody to cling or lean upon. If the prop is not there down they go. Once down they are as helpless as capsized turtles, or unhorsed men in armor, and cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such silken fellows no more resemble self made men, who have fought their why to position, making difficulties their stepping stones, and deriving determination from defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or sputtering rush lights the stars of heaven. Effort persisted to achievements trains a man to self-reliance, and when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him. We say, therefore, that it is unwise to deprive young men of the advantages which result from energetic action, by "boosting" them over obstacles which they ought to be able to surmount alone.—No one ever swam well who placed his whole confidence in a cork jacket; and if when breasting the sea of life, we cannot buoy ourselves up and try to force ourselves ahead by dint of our own energies, we are not worth salvage and it is of little consequence whether we "sink or swim survive or perish."

One of the best lessons a father can give to a son is this:—"Work, strengthen your muscles, by vigorous exercise. Learn to conquer circumstances, you are then independent of fortune." The men of athletic minds who have left their marks on the eras in which they lived, where all trained in a rough school. They did not mount their high positions by the help of leverage; they leaped into chasms, grappled with the opposing racks, avoided avalanches, and when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been attained.

BULL RUN PLUCK.—"Now, then, my hearties," said a gallant captain in the Federal army to his company at the battle of Bull's Run, "you have a tough battle before you. Fight like heroes till your powder's gone, then——run! I'm a little lame, and *I'll start now.*

SEIZURE.—A dispatch from San Francisco, 12th says the privateer Schr. "Neva," from China, has been seized here by Capt. Pease of the revenue cutter Mary.

☞ The Prince of Wales has been formally called to the bar, and elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

inal issues in Poor Condition
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