

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PAPERS BY THE COLUMBIA.

Liverpool, May 19.

Addresses are daily reaching Sir Robert Peel, expressive of gratitude for the important financial measures which he has introduced into Parliament, and this from the classes for whose benefit these measures are more especially designed, but whom their late friends would have inspired with a belief to the contrary. Among the Addresses those of the Kidderminster and of the Bradford operatives are conspicuous, as reiterations of the statements unblushingly made by the Opposition of the indifference manifested by the working men to the prospects of relief held out by the Premier.—They are couched in terms of warm thankfulness; and the replies of Sir Robert prove that he is keenly alive to the pleasure of being thanked by those humble classes, to increase whose comforts and enjoyments is one of the objects nearest and dearest to his patriot heart.

The Earl of Mountchessel and Dr. Rolph had an interview with Lord Stanley on the 7th, at the Colonial Office.

Sir Allan McNab was present at the Queen's Fancy Ball.

Sir Howard Douglas, Lord Sandon, and Sir J. Harmer, presented in the House of Commons on the 11th inst., petitions from the County of York, in New-Brunswick, from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John, and other bodies in that Province against any alteration in the Timber Duties, and praying the house to pause before they consented to such a measure.

It has been announced that the reduced rate of duty on Coffee will come into operation soon after the 1st of June.

Mr. Justice Creswell was knighted by Her Majesty at the last levee.

Major General Sir William Gomm has been appointed to succeed the late Sir Lionel Smith as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius.

Sir I. Brunel the eminent engineer, has left England to visit the kingdom of Sardinia, to ascertain the capabilities of that country for the construction of railroads.

Miss Countess Burdett is to be married to Lord Claude Hamilton.

The Britannia arrived home in eleven days.

The mission of Lord Ashburton to the United States is already producing a salutary effect. A letter has been received in town from a high authority in the United States, stating his confident opinion that the differences between the two countries will be satisfactorily adjusted.—[Standard.]

An Irish paper states, that Mr. Quintin Dick has transferred £35,000 from the English to the Irish funds, and intends residing in Ireland for the purpose of evading the income tax.

Destruction of the City of Hamburg by Fire.—By the arrival of the General Steam Navigation Company's boat Caledonia, off the Tower, on Tuesday evening, news has been brought of an immense conflagration which took place on the morning of the 5th inst. at 1 o'clock, in that city. The district in which the fire broke out consists entirely of wood tenements, chiefly of five and six stories high, and covering an area of ground of about thirty to forty acres. The whole of the buildings on this large space have been totally consumed to the number of more than 1000. The fire was by some thought to have originated in the street known by the name of the Stein Twite, in the warehouse of a Jew, named Cohen, a cigar manufacturer, and who, upon good grounds, has been taken up on suspicion as the incendiary. The wind at the time blew a stout north-west, which caused the flames rapidly to spread; and proceeding in the direction of Rodings market, and from thence to Deich street, entirely consuming the whole of several streets, among which is the Hoppen-market, and St. Nicholas Church, a fine stone fabric, and the handsomest in Hamburg.

A body of one thousand Prussians were immediately marched into the town, and wagons and ammunition from the King of Hanover were brought down the Elbe to blow up the Houses, and to stop the conflagration.

The principal houses and hotels, among which were the Exchange, Strait's Hotel, St. Peter's Church, the Post-office, the Bank, Spindhaus's Hotel, and several others, with their costly property, have not a wreck left. The whole presents a mass of ruins fallen into the dykes which intersected the streets. Upwards of 100 lives have fallen a prey. Owing to the inadequacy of the engines little could be effected, and the strenuous efforts of the people themselves were of no avail.

It is computed that 14,000 lbs. of powder were expended in blowing up houses with a view to arrest the progress of the flames. Our latest papers state that 2,000 houses were destroyed and 150 lives lost. The fire lasted upwards of 80 hours, and its progress was then stopped through the energy of an English gentleman, of the name of Skinner, and three English engineers connected with public works, named Thomson, Giles, and Lindley. Subscriptions have been made in every part of Germany for the relief of the unfortunate Hamburgers.

Another Conspiracy to Murder Louis Philippe!—Another conspiracy to assassinate the King of the French, has happily been detected, and several persons, chiefly couriers, have been arrested, among whom is the notorious Condere, twice before implicated in similar plots, but acquitted. A quantity of petards, arms, and ammunition, found in their possession, have been seized.

Dreadful Railroad Accident near Paris!—Immense Loss of Life!—A dreadful Railway accident in France had excited much painful attention. The train was returning from Versailles, the carriages crowded in

consequence of a recent fete; the engine, while proceeding with great rapidity, ran off the line, and six or seven carriages were smashed to pieces. Some of the passengers were killed, some dreadfully wounded, and the catastrophe was made more awful by the fire of the engine communicating with the wreck, while the sufferers lay among it. The scene was utterly appalling. The killed were stated at from 50 to 70, beside many dreadfully wounded. Confusion and terror prevented accurate particulars. The heap of waggon remained two hours on fire. A later account says that the preceding engine broke down, and the next ran into it, causing the crash and conflagration. Among the killed were Admiral d'Urville, his wife and son. The carriage doors were locked, and escape was thus prevented. Several members of families perished together. The excitement caused by this fearful occurrence was extreme. Additional precautions were provided for, so as to prevent accidents in future. Upwards of nine millions of passengers had been conveyed on the railroad without serious accident, until that described. The speed has been decreased. Travelers to the amount of eleven millions had passed on the Belgian lines, and only two deaths from actual railroad accidents are recorded. Admiral d'Urville was a celebrated navigator. His funeral was conducted with great solemnity.

Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.—A monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday last, the 4th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon.—Robert Graham, Esq. in the chair—when several interesting communications were made. The first paper, "On the iron ores of the Highlands of Scotland, and on a method of compressing peat and rendering it into a fit state as fuel for smelting ores," by Mr. Campbell of Islay, was read by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. Mr. Campbell introduced the subject of his paper by stating, that Swedish iron of the best marks sells at more than three times the price of the best iron manufactured in this country. This difference of price may be regarded as arising from a difference in the nature of the ore itself, as well as from a difference in the mode of its manufacture. The Swedish iron is entirely manufactured from silicious or calcareous ores, and converted into that state by vegetable carbon; whereas the iron that is made at present in this country, is almost entirely manufactured from carbonaceous ores, and reduced by pit-coal. Mr. Campbell further stated, that silicious and carbonaceous ores have been found in large masses in different parts of the Highlands of Scotland, and specimens of which were exhibited on the table; but they have never been brought into use, because the iron masters now employed in the reduction of carbonaceous ore, will not be induced to make experiments of other kinds of ores in their blast furnaces, lest these should be thrown out of gear; and because many of the districts, where the richest veins of ore have been found, are too far removed from coal fields, to bear the expense of conveying to market so ponderous a substance as iron ore.

In the wild districts of the Highlands where the iron ore has been found, there are almost invariably in its immediate vicinity, large tracts of peat-moss; and as peat fuel is capable of producing heat equal to that of pit-coal, and being a vegetable production, in most instances free from sulphur and other matters that injure the quality of iron in its reduction, its existence there in quantity offers a favorable opportunity of converting it into a fit state for smelting the ore; but the main difficulty of rendering peat available for this purpose is the lightness of its substance, which prevents its sustaining the weight of the column of air introduced into the furnaces by the blast bellows. Mr. Campbell conceives, however, that were means used to compress or char peat, so as to compress its specific gravity at the least possible expense, it might be used to produce, in this country a quality of iron equal to that of Danemora; or other Swedish works; whilst, at the same time, employment would be afforded to the population and profit to the proprietors. Various machines have been invented of late years to compress peat, such as that of Lord Willoughby d'Ersey and others; but the expense attending the process has been so great that the different plans of performing it have been relinquished. Be it remarked, however, that in the attempts which have yet been made, the inventors have only sought to increase the value of peat as an article of domestic fuel, or for particular purposes, in which the cost of the fuel is unimportant; whereas, were peat used on a large scale by the manufacturers of iron, the increased price of the superior quality of the iron thereby produced, might probably remunerate them for the addition trouble and expense of converting it into a good fuel.

In concluding our notice of this paper, we may mention that a model of a peat-compressing machine, invented by Mr. Campbell, was exhibited, and its construction explained to the meeting by Mr. Slight, who made the model; and which Mr. Campbell has presented to the Society's Museum. Mr. Carrick was present to afford any explanation of the model that might be desired.

Long Island.—We understand that many poor families are about to emigrate this season from the Long Island, but principally from Vist and Harris. Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton, North America, are the colonies whether the said families propose to remove.—[Perth Courier.]

A gentleman of the name of Slade, an eminent and opulent merchant, a native of the town of Poole, has undertaken to build, at his own expense, five new churches in the colony of Newfoundland.—[Exeter Post.]

Captain Barclay, of Ury, has received an intimation from General Arbuthnot, Member for Kipcardineshire, that Sir Robert Peel has agreed that the tenantry in Scotland

shall be assessed one penny in the pound less than the English tenantry.—[*Evening Her.*]

General Elphinstone.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Colonel Cureton, of the 16th Lancers, and dated Meerut, March 18:

"Through the kindness of a friend I have sent a confidential letter containing an extract of a despatch from the late Envoy, Major Pottinger, dated Jan. 30, and which says, 'You will be glad to learn, that so far from blaming Elphinstone for what has occurred, he altogether exonerates him, and wishes this fact to be made known to Government; for the noble courage and resignation with which the General bears himself under such a load of misfortune and physical suffering, makes a man's heart bleed for him that he should have been fated to hold such a command when so incompetent from disease, and wounded so badly.' The above is an extract from Major Pottinger's letter, and the one communicating it says, 'You can of course communicate what I give you regarding Elphinstone to his friend Colonel Cureton, who I know has the General's credit greatly at heart.'"

From the London Standard.

The closing accounts of the past week from the manufacturing districts are, we are sorry to say, in no respect more favorable, when allowance is made for the increased consumption of that description of articles, which, to a certain extent, are dependent on the advance of the season. As a contrast, however, to the gloom which pervades every region where the power of the steam engine predominates, the accounts from the agricultural districts north of the Humber, are decidedly of a more favorable character respecting the present state and future prospect of the crops, than has occurred at the same period for many years past. The late rains have come at so seasonable a time, and the progress the crops are making is so rapid, that it has already suspended, many orders being sent to the Continent to purchase wheat that were only contemplated ten days ago.

The Irish Harp.—Some of the Clergy in Ossory are actively patronising the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Burke, of Drogheda, in favour of the Irish harp, a taste for which, it is to be hoped, will soon manifest itself throughout the country.—[*Lin Rep.*]

The number of money orders issued in the course of a month at the General Post-Office is about 4,500. Liverpool issues about 5,000 a month, Manchester 3,500, Dublin 3,000, Bristol 2,500, Glasgow 2,000, and Edinburgh about 2,000.

Attack on Her Majesty's Ship Pantaloon.—Letters from the coast of Africa to the 26th of March state that the Pantaloon, 10, Lieutenant Lapidge, in going out of the Gambia, got high and dry on a treacherous bank, and was obliged to halt her guns to get her off.

During this operation one hundred and fifty armed natives in ten canoes pushed off to secure their prize, and on their opponents having showed hostile intentions while the able seamen were engaged with the rats at some distance, and none but jads on board and two guns, these "protected" themselves until the sailors in the boats from the rats dashed in among them, and with lack's usual bravery, hurled a lot of them into the sea, and made twenty-three prisoners, who are now at the Gambia, waiting a negotiation with their King. At the time the attack was made upon the brig, fourteen armed canoes were ready to push off, but as soon as they saw the fate of their companions they shrunk from a second attempt.—[*Devoport Telegraph.*]

Emigration.—Notwithstanding the advance of the season, emigration is still proceeding with as much vigour as in the commencement of the spring; and it is upon an extensive scale in Ulster as in the southern counties. From Belfast alone, since the opening of the present season, thirteen vessels have sailed for Quebec, St. John's, and Prince Edward's Island, carrying out about 3,500 passengers. Some vessels have also sailed for the United States, with three or four hundred passengers.

Marriage in High Life.—On Wednesday morning, at St. James's church, Piccadilly, the Hon. Captain George W. F. Liddell, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, son of Lord Ravensworth, to Miss Cecilia Elizabeth Wellesley, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D. D.

The Income Tax.—In the House of Lords on Thursday evening, an anti-Ministerial demonstration was made, which, considering the quarter whence it came, was more than unexpected.

"The Duke of Newcastle took this opportunity of expressing his objection to the imposition of an income-tax at all, and his doubts as to the necessity for it. He could not agree with the noble and learned Lord in considering it expedient, and was surprised at his approving of it."

"Lord Brougham—I said it was unfortunately necessary, and that I yielded to the painful necessity."

"The Duke of Newcastle at least doubted the necessity. He objected not only to the income-tax, but to some other measures of the government. He had all his life opposed free trade doctrine and had formerly voted against Lord Liverpool. The Income Tax was an unsafe one to be trusted in the hands of any ministry. He sincerely wished the government might conduct the affairs of the country in a manner that would prove advantageous, but the measures they had recently proposed were entirely new, and, as he conceived, fearful in their extent; he wished something could be done to prevent having recourse to them."

Shetland Ponies.—A pair of these beautiful little animals arrived by the steam-ship City of Aberdeen, Captain Morrison, last week, at the Aberdeen Steam-packet wharf, St. Katharine's. They were specially ordered

by Major General Wemyss, and are intended for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's pony phaeton.—[*Standard.*]

Protestant Liberty.—On Tuesday last Mr. A. W. Hyde (a protestant Irish gentleman) took the chair at a meeting for building a new Catholic chapel for the Rev. Mr. M. Carron, in Londonderry. A very handsome sum was realized. The Rev. Mr. M. Carron himself was present.

The restriction on the importation of American flour into Ireland being removed, large quantities are on the way, upwards of 1,000 barrels being shipped already for Belfast alone.

Since the new Corn law has come into operation, 364 quarters of foreign wheat have been admitted to entry in this port for home consumption, at the rate of 13s per qr., and 250 quarters of Indian corn at 10s per qr., producing a duty to the crown of £346 10s.—[*Waterford Mirror.*]

Liverpool, May 16.—The Corn Market is well supplied, and samples of fine wheat realize 1s. per quarter above Monday's rates. United States flour is 6d. dearer—being 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per barrel.

Liverpool Timber Market, May 19.—B.A. red pine, 1s 7d to 2s; yellow, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; pine-planks, per foot of two inches thick, 2s 3d to 2s 12d; lathwood, per fathom, £4 to £5 10; puncheon staves, £16 10 to £18.

London Timber Market, May 18.—Red pine timber, per load, £4 17s 6d to £5; yellow pine, £3 10 to £3 15s; spruce deals, per hundred, 3 ins. by 12 ft 9 ins. £19 to £22; lathwood, per fathom, £6 to £6 6s.

UNITED STATES.

GREAT TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

We have much pleasure in copying from the *Quarto Notion* the following account of a Temperance Celebration, which took place in the city of Boston on Friday the 3d inst.

The procession was formed upon the Common, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Captain W. S. Baxter. At 20 minutes past eleven the march commenced, and at 12 the head of the column wheeled from Washington into State-street, on the south side of the old State-House. Among the first persons we recognised, was the Rev. Mr. Taylor. The fine naval band with their inspiring strains, the march of the vanguard of this Cold Water Army. Then came a corps of marines in full uniform. Then followed the Naval Total Abstinence Society, the gallant little tars of the Apprentice Brig, men from the Receiving ship Ohio, and from the Navy Yard, with the United States flag unfolding its stars and stripes to the breeze. Next marched the Middlesex Temperance Societies and Delegates. The Washington Total Abstinence Society of South Reading had a neat banner, inscribed "July 4, 1776."

Three marshals preceded the Salem Brass Band in full uniform. Then came the Salem Washington Total Abstinence Society with an United States flag. The Lynn Washington Total Abstinence Society had a banner, which was painted, a man drinking from the bucket of a draw-well—motto, "The Old Oaken Bucket." The Marblehead Society had a handsome and appropriate banner supported by a ship. Following the Haverhill Delegation, came the full Boston Brigade Band preceding the Boston Washington Total Abstinence Society. This Society displayed several banners, among which was a very rich one of crimson and gold. The delegates from the "Empire State" followed next.

The banner of the New-York Washington Total Abstinence Society bore a likeness of the Father of his Country, with the motto—"Total Abstinence from all that intoxicates." They carried also the banner presented to them by the ladies of New York, on which was a painting of the "Happy wife." The Jereville Temperance Society, marching two by two, with their banners formed, perhaps the most interesting part of the procession. The Boston Temperance Society followed next. One of the banners bore the following inscription:—"Pauper Tax, \$320,000. Who made it? Who pays it?" The Brighton, Pepperell, and South Boston Societies followed. The last had a banner showing a Tavern, and a rum-seller turning a drunkard out of doors. In the distance was a well. The Pawtucket and Central Falls Society was followed by the Rehoboth Society, on the banner of which were four virginites—the subjects of which were Poverty and Death—Prosperity and Health. The New Bedford Society had a splendid banner of blue silk. The banner of the Fall River Society was of white silk, on which were painted an emblematic figure of Justice, with the motto—"Our cause is good and we will do it." The Hingham and Plymouth Societies came next. A band preceded the East Cambridge Union Temperance Society, on whose banner was inscribed:—"Kindness the most Efficient Law." The Roxbury Temperance Society bore a rich banner representing Hannah Hawkins destroying the Hydra of Intoxication. The West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain Society followed, with a magnificent banner of crimson and gold. The Dorchester Society bore on their banner a figure of Hope, with the motto—"Hope for the fallen." The splendid banner of the Brookline Temperance Society was universally admired. This was presented them by S. A. Walker, Esq. The last Society in the procession was that of Needham.

According to our estimate, the procession numbered about four thousand. They marched at quick step, and occupied about half an hour in passing our office.

We have witnessed many magnificent spectacles, evie and military, but never did we see a procession that might more truly be called a triumphal one than that which gladdened and brightened the streets of our city.

ropolis yesterday. Its march was gazed upon by thousands, among whom were a large majority of the gentler and better sex.

Steamboat Disaster.—The Louisville Daily Gazette of the 21st ult. says:—"Yesterday, we learnt the sad intelligence that the steamer Douglas, met with a disastrous accident in the Canadian Reach, near the mouth of the Ohio, on the night of the 10th ult. A letter from Mr. Montgomery, the clerk, which is before us now, says, 'about 12 o'clock, the steam-pipe burst from the cylinder, raking through the cabin floor, and discharging its whole contents in the cabin, carrying with it death and destruction.'

Among the passengers and sufferers were Dr. P. R. Hoffman, lady and child, Mrs. W. H. Hoffman and child, and Mrs. Brown, nurse of the latter—all of Baltimore."

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Governor and Council of Massachusetts Commissioners to secure the rights of that state in regard to the North Eastern Boundary, viz.

Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, John Mills, of Springfield, and Charles Allen, of Worcester.

Factory Burnt.—The Thread Factory belonging to DeWitt, Campbell & Co. of Oxford, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday night of last week. It is not known how the fire originated. [Worcester Spy.]

Tributes to Humanity.—We understand that six gold medals, each bearing on one side a portrait of Queen Victoria, have been transmitted by the British Government to the Department of State, to be bestowed on the captains of six American vessels—New York packet-ships, we believe—in recognition of their humane and successful efforts to rescue the crews of wrecked British vessels.—[*Boston Daily Bee.*]

American Hemp.—The Secretary of the Navy in a report, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate in relation to the purchase of domestic water rotted hemp for the use of the Navy, says that an agent (Mr. Albert G. Brown, of Salem,) has been appointed to visit the hemp growing region for the purpose of examining specimens of domestic hemp, and of making contracts for certain quantities to be used for experiment to test the quality of the article. The agent is authorized to give \$250 per ton of 2240 lbs., which is considerably above the price paid for Riga hemp; and he is further instructed to give all the information in his power upon the subject of growing and properly preparing hemp for the Navy.—[*Boston Mercantile Journal.*]

Steam Navigation Alongshore.—The first approach to steam navigation along the coast has been made by Mr. Whitney, the enterprising proprietor of the New Brunswick Steamers, who advertises a trip from St. John to Yarmouth. We regret to perceive that this has been suggested more by the want of employment for the boats on their usual routes, than by a design to form a regular communication with that part of Nova Scotia, and that the trip will be a solitary one, and rather for pleasure than otherwise. While we entertain the hope that Mr. Whitney will be so well remunerated by the experiment as to induce him to repeat it, we hail it as an earnest that he will soon attempt a more enlarged enterprise, by placing one of his boats as a coaster between Halifax and the western ports. The passengers and freight which would offer during the summer months, would without question be amply remunerative; and when legislative encouragement, and the conveyance of the mails were superadded, the profit of the speculation would be ensured beyond the possibility of doubt. If he has a boat to spare, or out of employment, he would do well to risk her upon the lesser chances of success—and we feel assured, that had Mr. Whitney lived in Halifax instead of St. John, he would long ere this have commenced a speculation, the results of which look so promising.—[*Halifax Times.*]

The Irish Society have presented to the Hon. Mr. Tobin, a splendid silver vase, upon his retirement from the Society in consequence of ill health, as a testimony of the high estimation and respect which they entertain for his person and character. The piece of plate was accompanied by a suitable address, to which was returned an appropriate reply.—[*Id.*]

The Boundary.—It is currently reported in the City, that the Hon. Mr. Simonds, Speaker of the Assembly, A. Reade, Esq. Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, and James MacLaughlan, Esq. Warden of the Disputed Territory, have left for Washington, on business connected with the final settlement of the Boundary question.—[*New Brunswick.*]

Taken of Respect.—An elegant Pulpit Gown and Cassock, have been presented by the Ladies of his Congregation, to the Rev. John M. Brooke, Minister of the Scotch Church, New Richmond, Baie des Chaleurs, in testimony of their approbation of the able, zealous, and faithful manner, which he discharges the duties of his sacred office.

The articles above mentioned have been ordered from Glasgow, and are of the richest quality. The Donors earnestly hope that their beloved Pastor may long be spared to near and to minister amongst a people by whom his services are so highly appreciated.—[*Glasgow.*]

Passengers.—The bark Bolivar, from Waterford, has brought 140 passengers; and the bark Medina, from Dungarvon, 83. Information has been obtained of the sailing of several vessels from Limrick, with upwards of 900 passengers for this port. Several Schooners, crowded with passengers, have left here, bound for Quebec and P. E. Island.—[*Id.*]

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