

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From *Willson & Smith's European Times*]
LIVERPOOL, FEB. 10.
ENGLAND.

Mr. Stuart Mackenzie has resigned his post as Lord High Commissioner of the Lonsdale Islands. Lord Seaton is said to have been appointed to succeed him.

It is said that no less than 539 persons have been lost in the late gales. For many years there has not been seen so frightful a catalogue of disasters at sea.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has intimated his intention of standing sponsor in person to the infant son and heir of Lord John Russell.

Mr. Joseph Parkes, the well-known liberal parliamentary agent, has been alarmingly ill, but he is now considered out of danger.

The Lord Mayor of London has given a subscription of ten guineas to the great league fund.

The sale of the library of the Marquis Wellesley produced between £1200 and £1300.

It is generally believed in the commercial circles, that the government will propose to do something with the sugar duties, and to regulate the admission of American agricultural produce, through Canada, into British ports upon a more liberal basis.

The English navy is about being considerably reduced. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a number of vessels, daily expected, from China and the East India to be paid off.

A fire in the Old Kent Road, London, on the 16th ult., which broke out in the warehouse of a large floor cloth manufacturer, destroyed property to the amount of £20,000.

On the 16th ult., Lord Clive was elected a representative of North Shropshire in Parliament, in the room of Sir Rowland Hill, who succeeded the late Lord Hill in the Peerage.

The Reverend Jonathan Acrey, who formerly officiated as minister of the Church of England, at Christ Church, Skircoats, near Halifax, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour at Lancaster Castle, for obtaining money under false pretences.

Woburn Abbey, the Duke of Bedford's seat, has been the scene of splendid festivities. The Duke of Sussex and Mr. Everett have been among the guests. The play of *The Pillars of the Night* has been performed with great effect; Lord John Russell having written the prologue and epilogue.

On Old Christmas Day the inmates of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell were entertained, to the number of 230, with tea, coffee, and cakes. Music followed, Mr. Mainzer presiding at the piano-forte. One of the parties seized the hand of his next companion and exclaimed "How happy we are!"

The death of Colonel Clements, who died at Costello of apoplexy, creates a vacancy in the representation of Cavan county.

The coal trade at Newport is in a very depressed state. We understand the price is lowered to 8s. 6d. per ton.—*Hereford Times*.

An agricultural meeting in Buckingham, on the 29th ult., at which the duke of that name presided, showed that a diversity of opinion respecting the advantages of free trade exists amongst even the agricultural conservatives, who, a short time ago, were unanimous in their opposition to it. Sir Thomas Freemantle, a conservative member of the House of Commons, defended the new tariff and the commercial policy of the present government, amidst the cheers and laughter of the company.

IRELAND.
The city of Dublin was visited with a severe storm on the 3rd, and a fall of snow, the greatest which has been known for years. Some idea of the fury of the gale, may be formed from the fact of the Holyhead packet, which ought to have reached Kinsale on Thursday evening, being at sea the whole of that night, and not entering the harbour till late in the forenoon of the following day.

The Waterford Chronicle says that there is at present a case of "Estates" in the Rev. Mr. Foley's Magdalen asylum, or house of refuge, at Youghall, similar in all respects to the one familiar to the public by the Earl of Shrewsbury's description.

The Limerick Chronicle says, "The several poor law unions in Ireland are indebted to the National Bank £70,000."

An unpleasant rumour is abroad that the minister intends to supply the deficiencies of the revenue by imposing assessed taxes upon Ireland.—*Dublin Monitor*.

Lord O'Neil, conservative, was elected on Monday week, at Dublin, as a representative peer, in the room of the late Lord Gort.

Viscount Jocelyn has resigned, much to the regret of the citizens of Dublin of all classes, his appointment of the viceregal household, the noble lord finding the duties of the office incompatible with a due attention to parliamentary business. Lord Jocelyn is succeeded by Mr. Seymour, who is married to Lady Emily Murray, sister of the Earl of Mansfield.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has placed at the disposal of his Irish agent the sum of £1000, to be laid out in draining, under the guidance of an eminent agriculturist, whose services are to be employed in advancing the improvements of the farms; and the tenants are to have the benefit of earning this money among themselves.

We stated in our last publication that the Marquis of Westmeath had had a number of his tenants convicted, and imprisoned for the crime of *rotting turf*. Within a few hours after their return home they were again arrested, for turning the turf; and they were convicted, and ordered to pay £10 penalty per acre, or to be imprisoned until it was paid, with costs!

In all parts of the country the movement

against the poor law continues. In many meetings a total repeal of the law is demanded, but more generally the petitions, adopted call for a modification.

The Limerick Chronicle contains the following:—"Rescues of cattle destined for poor-rates have occurred in many places in Kerry, and a man named Corney, from Glanmore, was committed to goal on Sunday, for attacking the rate collector with a pitchfork."

Irish Presbyterian Church.—An extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly is to be held in Belfast on the 15th inst., to consider the church of Scotland and the marriage question. The Banner of Ulster, in reference to this meeting, says—"There are special reasons for desiring a numerous attendance of lay members at this eventful period."

Second Defeat of Lord Mountasshel.—The Cork Examiner contains a very long report of the adjourned meeting of the landlords, farmers, and labourers of the baronies of Clondons and Clongibbin, held in the court-house of Fermoy. Lord Mountasshel presided. His lordship again urged his views regarding the ruinous consequences of the tariff and the corn laws upon the agriculture of the country.

Mr. Barry proposed an amendment in favour of a just and equitable tenure, and declaring the right of the tenant, in case of eviction, to full remuneration for his outlay on improvement. The amendment was put, when a large majority appeared in favour of it. Lord Mountasshel, being incredulous, put the amendment a second and a third time, and at last declared it was carried, amidst the loudest acclamations.

The Irish provincial papers continue to record almost daily acts of outrages and personal violence on the part of the lower classes, particularly in the Southern districts, against their superiors, the result of extreme want, and the vile subletting. In no country in the world is the relation between landlord and tenant based on so revolting and unnatural a footing as in the outrages constantly occurring. A man named Slattery was shot in the arms of his wife, at a place called Ballysheehan, in Tipperary, on the night of the 23d ult., by a party of armed men, who were looking for a "Kerryman." The latter, who had a number of decrees on his person, was attacked and robbed. The murdered man was only guilty of the very venial offence of putting his head out of the window at a critical moment.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 7.
RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Lord Brougham entered into some explanations, with a view to remove a misapprehension entertained by the Attorney-General of France (M. Dupin) as to what had fallen from him (Lord Brougham) on a former occasion relative to the objections on the part of America to any treaty containing a clause recognising the right of search. In 1824, the Americans had sent a treaty to this country agreeing to the right of search, but objecting to its extension to the American ports; a reasonable objection, because it was unlikely that slave vessels should be in the waters of New York as in those of the Thames. If this one point had been waived the right of search might now have been in existence for the last nineteen years.

February 9.
THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Lord Campbell wished to put a question to the government, which they would have no difficulty in answering, which was, whether they intended to introduce a bill into parliament for the purpose of carrying out the 10th article of the treaty of Washington, an article which he highly approved. It was respecting the delivering up of persons who had committed crimes in England or America. Unless a bill were introduced that article would be useless in this country, as by the common law of the land, no person could be given up.

Lord Ashburton said, that although he was not so well acquainted with the law as the Noble Lord, yet he knew very well that unless an act of parliament was passed, the 10th section of that treaty would be useless. He had written to the American Secretary stating this, therefore, there was no doubt but that her Majesty's government intended to introduce an act for the purpose of carrying out that article. Although it required an act in this country in America it did not.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 9.
AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

Lord Palmerston gave notice that he should postpone his motion on the subject of the American Boundary from Tuesday the 21st to Thursday the 23d.

Friday, March 10.
On motion of Mr. Brown,—"That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the 7th inst., to go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to facilitate the negotiation of a Loan of Money in England to pay off the Public Debt."—The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the said Bill.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill under their consideration had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

MR. LABOUCHER'S MOTION.
CANADIAN WHEAT.

Mr. CHARLES WOOD, in the absence of Mr. Labouchere, moved for copies or extracts of any communications which have taken place between her Majesty's Government and the authorities of Canada, respecting the duties levied on wheat imported from the United States into Canada, or from Canada into the United Kingdom, since the 1st day of January, 1842.

Lord Stanley acceded to the motion, as it would enable the House hereafter to enter on the proper consideration of the subject.

MR. VILLIERS, MR. M'GINSON, and MR.

EWART, pressed Lord Stanley to say, whether or not, the Government intended to bring in a measure this session to alter the scale of duty on the introduction of colonial grain. But the noble lord declined to do so, until the papers were before the House.

SCOTLAND.
Secession of the Non-Intrusion Party.

We rejoice to understand that arrangements are in progress for immediately and universally commencing to make provisions for places of worship and the support of the ministry, in the apprehended disruption; and that a matured plan will be submitted to the meeting of elders, to be held on the 1st of Feb.—Witness. [The organ of the non-intrusionists.]

Almost every part of the country was visited by a severe storm on the 2d and 3d inst. With the rain and snow together, the principal rivers in Scotland were very much swollen. The Clyde came down in such ample volume on Monday as to submerge to a considerable extent the Green between the bridges, the sheds at the bottom of the north side of the Bromielow, and the under flats and cellars of many houses on the banks of the river.

Government has returned, through Sir Jas. Graham, a formal answer to the memorial of the non-intrusion convocation lately held at Edinburgh. "Her Majesty's advisers," says the document, "see no reason at present for altering or remodelling the constitution of the Established Church; and the laws regarding it must of course continue to be administered by the legal judicatures constituted for that purpose by the State." Movements are going on in various non-intrusion congregations in Edinburgh and elsewhere, the object of which is to pledge the people belonging to the congregations to adhere to their clergyman should they secede from the Establishment. Some parties, who have given their subscriptions to written resolutions in which this pledge is embodied, are already explaining that their doing so is to be considered only as an expression of their present feeling, and that they do not regard themselves as bound to adhere to their present ministers "if circumstances should render it inconvenient." The belief is gaining ground that a large secession is soon likely to take place.

A meeting of the special commission was held on the 12th ult., when they agreed to a reply to Sir Jas. Graham's exposition of the government's. It is an able paper, expressed in language of guarded and dignified property. It is denied that the church has put forward any such pretension as the claim to be exclusive judge of its own jurisdiction. The document winds up by stating that the Assembly will appeal to parliament, and an extraordinary meeting of the commission of assembly has since been summoned for that purpose.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.
Liverpool, February 10.

Commercial matters wear a dull appearance. The Money market is heavy, the Cotton market is in a state of stagnation, and the Share market has been resided for some time, even in the established lines. The existing depression may be accounted for, to a great extent, by the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the commercial movements of the government. Engagements, in many instances, were postponed until it was definitely ascertained whether Sir Robert Peel would advance further this session in the direction of free trade. He has stated emphatically, that he will not. Again, pending existing negotiations for new tariffs with France, Spain, and Portugal, a good deal of capital is inert, and trade is correspondingly paralyzed. In the manufacturing districts, where, a month ago, matters were beginning to wear a more active and healthy appearance, the recent ministerial fiat has acted like a wet blanket, damped the energies, and depressed the hopes of the mill-owners. Money continues abundant, and only waits safe channels for investment. A considerable amount of specie has been shipped of late to the United States, and every packet is taking out more or less. The average sales of cotton up to Thursday were 5000 daily, but the demand has received a partial check since, and prices have receded a trifle. Mexico, owing to the non-arrival of remittances for the dividends of the last packet, is in very bad odour on the London Stock Exchange. Many innocent people, who hold the bonds of Republic, will, it is said, be ruined, if faith be not kept with them. The South America reached Liverpool on the morning of the 10th instant from New York, with dates to the 19th of January, the only arrival this week from the United States.

The Bontick Steam-Vessel.—This gigantic and truly splendid steam-vessel, (sister-ship of the Hindostan,) built for the Oriental and Peninsular Steam-Packet Company, and lately launched at this port, is being rapidly fitted for service. She is destined to be the connecting link in the chain of communication between this country and our empire in the east, her assigned station being to and from Suez and Bombay; to which station she will proceed early in the ensuing spring from Southampton. On Tuesday last, Captain Kellsick, of the royal navy, was appointed by the company to the command of this noble vessel. This gentleman is well known at Liverpool as a very able and intelligent officer, and is considered by the highest authorities, from his extensive knowledge of steam navigation, and his great experience and intimate acquaintance with the route the Bontick is periodically to traverse, to be especially adapted to fill so important a trust.

A few days ago, says the "Echo Tournaisien," a cellar, the existence of which was unknown, was discovered in a piece of ground at St. Ghistian, on which stood formerly the

large abbey of that place. Twelve thousand bottles of fine wines, in excellent preservation, were found in the cellar.

PORTUGAL.
The negotiations for the new tariff continue, but as Sir Robert Peel stated in the House of Commons a few nights ago, he is tired of the procrastination exhibited by the Portuguese authorities. They are afraid, it seems, of the attacks of twenty opposition deputies in the Cortes. It remains to be seen whether they are not more afraid of losing Madeira and the north of Portugal than of twenty opposition deputies in the Cortes. They are afraid of the outcry of six smuggling manufacturers, and one rotten fishing company. It remains to be seen whether they are not more afraid of the vengeance of one nation, and the desertion of another—the indignation of the masses in Portugal, and the cold indifference of England. The Finance Ministers are engaged in creating a sinking fund of £500,000 sterling, exclusively applicable to the foreign debt, and under the immediate management of a special commission, consisting of three members of the Junta of Public Credit. Particular items of debt accruing to the state, the salaries of certain offices lapsing by death, and of others during the period of their vacation, &c., will be made available for this purpose. The principle adopted for paying off the state pensions is somewhat similar to that which was adopted in England, some years since, with regard to our pension list. About £140,000 sterling is at once struck off, and special funds are set apart, under the control of the Junta of Public Credit, for paying to the pensioners their reduced subsistence. As deaths, and other modes of making the pensions lapse, arise a bonus will be given to the remaining pensioners, and this plan will be undeviatingly pursued until the entire incumbrance is removed by the payment of one hundred per cent.

RUSSIA.
RUSSIAN TREATY.—By this treaty, Russian and English vessels are placed on the same footing on entering the ports of Russia and England. The commerce between the two countries is chiefly carried on in English ships. The treaty has no reference to the tariff, by which English goods are subjected to an amount of duty which excludes many of them from the Russian market. It is observed by Colonel Torrens, in his Letter to Sir Robert Peel, that the charges upon imports exacted by Russia deprive us of the power of paying, in manufacturing goods, for the enormous amount of produce which we annually receive from her; and Mr. Gladstone, in the *Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review*, uses very strong language on this subject. It may be inferred from the tenor of the observations of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, that the restrictive policy of the Russian Government, if preserved in, may possibly lead to retaliatory measures on the part of this country. At present, the owners of land in Russia are by no means satisfied with the policy which seeks to bolster up domestic manufacturers at their expense; and their dissatisfaction is heightened by the apprehension, naturally entertained by them, that retaliatory measures, on the part of this country, may still further diminish their incomes.

It is said, with apparent truth, that Russia does not feel that interest in reversing the late Serbian revolution which she affected. Alexander Georgievich, the present ruler and son of Czar Nicholas, resided for many years in Russia; has been a Russian prisoner, and his sole merit consists in being a staunch partisan of Russia. This view is strengthened by the quiescence of Russia on the one hand, and on the other by the uneasiness which Austria displays.

CASUALTIES AT SEA.—THE STORM OF THE 4TH INSTANT.
The storm of the 4th instant, which prevented the Acadia from sailing on her appointed day, has been attended with serious disasters in various parts of the country. Upwards of thirty vessels have been wrecked or driven on shore, and the loss of life has been considerable. The Whitby life-boat, proceeded to the assistance of a vessel in distress, the William and Anne of London; after getting the crew on board, a heavy-sea capsized the boat, when all on board perished. Twelve persons were thus destroyed.

A letter from Redcar mentions the total wreck of the brig Liberty, Captain Liddell, belonging to Sunderland. She was bound from Lynn for that port, in ballast, and during the dreadful hurricane was driven on shore near Redcar, about one o'clock in the morning. The most strenuous efforts were made by the men belonging to the Redcar life-boat to save the crew, but five of them unhappily perished.

During the storm two vessels were seen to go down in deep water off the coast of Norfolk, a few miles southward of Yarmouth. They have since been ascertained to be the Nancy and the Petrel.

Troops for the Cape and China.—The 7th Dragoon Guards, at present stationed at Cash, have received orders to proceed immediately to Dublin, where they are to deliver up their horses, and hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Cape of Good Hope. The 7th Royal Fusilier depot, at present stationed at Dover, has been ordered to Brecon to relieve the depot of the 93rd regiment stationed there; the men of the latter corps being under orders to embark immediately to join the head-quarters of the regiment, on service in China.

The Breton of Nantes gives an account of the recent death, in that city, of an old woman, named Juliette Davy, who for more than half her life wore man's clothes, and was not known to be a female.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 6.

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY.

Sir Charles Napier said that public attention had been drawn to a map, marked with a strong red line—a laugh—bearing on the question of the American boundary. Had the right honorable baronet received any information respecting that red line?—Sir R. Peel said No; but he had received another map, showing a complete different line.—Sir Charles Napier asked whether it would not be right to produce a copy of the map?—Sir Robert Peel, said the map was represented to have been taken from the King's library at Paris.—Sir Charles Napier thought our ambassador at Paris might be written to for a copy. (A laugh.)

PARDON FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES.
IN CANADA.

Mr. ROBERT BUCK moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that pardon may be extended to all prisoners transported from Upper and Lower Canada to our penal colonies for political offences committed during the late unhappy disturbances in those provinces. Referring to Lord Stanley's sentiment, uttered on the night of the opening of the session, that he was not desirous of seeing Canada retained by another tenure than the affections of her people, he pleaded, he said, with more effect on behalf of those unhappy Canadians now in a distant penal settlement, and who had not been punished by the ordinary process of the law. It was the settled opinion of the Canadian habitants, that the English Government were determined to carry out what, in plain phraseology, was called the *Anglicization* of the colony—a policy at once foolish and fatal, for the moment that Canada became English it would become American. It was on the loyal and affection of the Canadian French that the security of the colony rested; and now that the leaders of the people were admitted into the legislative council, and others who had actually borne arms were permitted to walk openly in the streets of Montreal, it would be an act of wisdom, as well as of mercy, to permit the misguided men in our penal settlements to return to their native country. A new system had been introduced by Sir Charles Bagot into Canada—that of responsible government; and he asked them to put the coping stone on the arch, and secure the permanent attachment of a brave and virtuous people, by restoring to their friends and families the unhappy, but misguided individuals, who had been banished under martial law.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion.

Lord STANLEY felt how painful it was to resist such a motion as this, but he would not be led away by Mr. Roebuck's eloquence, or shrink from doing his duty. It would be most unwise for the House of Commons to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown in the exercise of mercy, and on the present occasion particularly so. Her Majesty's government had particularly instructed Sir Charles Bagot as to the adoption of a conciliatory policy in the government of the united province of Canada—a policy which should know no distinction of race, and which was no carrying out through the medium of the Legislative Assembly. But if a free pardon and general amnesty were now to be accorded, without discrimination, to all who had borne arms and had been convicted of rebellion and treason, it would be a direct discouragement to all who had aided in loyally maintaining the cause of law and order.

PROVINCIAL.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.
Thursday, March 9.

On motion of Mr. Taylor.—The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish sundry regulations for the future disposal of Timber and other Lumber cut on Crown Lands.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the Second Section being under their consideration, which provides for the payment of the Fee to be charged upon the issuing of every Licence to cut Timber, and the renewal thereof, for each and every square mile granted in and by such Licence.

When it was moved.—That the same be fixed at seven shilling and six pence; which was decided in the negative.

It was then moved.—That the same be fixed at the sum of ten shillings for each and every square mile. And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Boyd, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House of Tuesday the 7th inst., praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct to be laid before the House the Accounts from the Commissioners of Light Houses, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would cause much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the House.

Mr. Hazen, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause an immediate inquiry into the practicability of effecting a reduction in the salaries of the Clerks and others, on the Ordinary and Extra Indoor Establishment of the Crown Land Office, or a reduction by dispensing with the services of some of the Ordinary or Extra Indoor Officers of that Establishment, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would cause the necessary inquiry to be instituted, and lay the result of the same before the House.

Monday, March 13.
A Bill relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber, was read a third time as engrossed.