

## ENGLISH NEWS.

## Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, N. B., Feb. 4th, 1853.

The Canada arrived at Halifax 4th inst., at 7 1-2 A. M., with 32 through passengers.

Canada arrived out 16th ult.

News interesting.

Cotton advanced 1-4 to 1-8.

Breadstuffs duller.

Bank interest raised.

The English news this week is almost a blank. Nothing has transpired in the political world worth chronicling. Gladstone has been elected over Percival, for Oxford University. There is some talk that the Duke of Newcastle will succeed Earl Dalhousie as Governor General of India. Apprehensions are evidently felt, though not admitted, of a *coup de main* of Napoleon III. against England.

Among other symptoms it appears Government have been making enquiries of the various Railway Companies—how many men and horses and munitions of war they could convey to any specified port in case of emergency.

Arrangements are making also, to have the regular troops and militia available at a moment's notice. A large militia station is to be formed near Birmingham and no more regulars are to be sent from home at present.

In the Navy Yards greatest activity prevails. The celebrated Achilli vs. Newman is again before the Courts.

Carlow parliamentary election resulted in the return of Mr. Alexander, Derbyite, over Sadlier.

Last night Mr. Ingersoll was to dine with the Merchants of Birmingham. Report not received.

Robert Ferdinand Pries, charged with the immense forgeries has had a hearing and recommended.

Wm. Mason, Boston, Pianoist has appeared with great success in London.

Nearly two millions sterling in gold is reported from Australia for England, since previous advices.

Charles Lawrence, Governor of Falkland Islands, announces that Guano has been discovered there.

FRANCE.—News to the exclusion of all else the Emperor's marriage to Madammoiselle De Monthege, has taken Paris by surprise, and unfavorably received by Bonapartists. M. is a Spaniard, twenty five years old, a Blonde, the granddaughter of the British Consul at Malaga—her mother an Irish woman, named Fitzpatrick—her father is the younger son of a Spanish family, who fortunately by death of the elder brothers succeeded to the titles of Count Montigo and Duke of Tiba and Penamando. Her sister is Duchess of Abba, and Madammoiselle herself is Countess of Teba. The proposal for her hand was formally made by the Emperor on Sunday last, and of course accepted. Next day the bridegroom communicated to the Ministers that his determination was taken and that it was a marriage of affection.

One report says that all the Ministers except 1 resigned, but the Emperor refused to accept their resignation. The Government Statement is that they assented as did the diplomatic Body. It is said that the civil marriage has already taken place and that religious ceremonial services will be held on the 29th inst., on which occasion also, the Prince, Napoleon Jerome, it is said will espouse the daughter of the Prince of Wagram, and the grand-daughter of Marshall Berthier.

The Senate, Legislative Body and Council of the State are summoned to-day noon, 22d, to receive a communication from the Emperor relative to his marriage. Simultaneously with these matrimonial schemes has taken place a disastrous fall in the Bourse, but the Government organs assert that there is nothing in the state of the Country, either financially, commercially or politically to cause distrust.—They attribute the fall solely and probably truly, to the check, put to wild speculation, and say that when reaction thus caused shall have restored things to a proper level, the funds will be in harmony with what *Pays* calls the general prosperity.

Twenty line of Battle-Ships, Screws—eighteen Frigates and fifteen smaller ships of war, are building in the French Navy Yards—Napier, Ship-builder of the Clyde has recently received orders for six steam Frigates from France, but the British admiralty cancelled the order and gave him a similar one for England. The budget for 1854 presents an increase of fifty seven millions of francs over that of '53.

An article believed to be written by the Emperor himself in the *Moniteur*, complains of the Paris correspondents of the *London Times*—*Morning Chronicle* and *Advertiser*—some see in it a scheme to excite hostility towards England. The Government has before them proposals for three lines of Trans-Atlantic Steamers—one to Brazil—another to the Mexican Gulf, and the third to New York.

Accounts of the floods in the departments are deplorable—the Rivers Loire, Seine, Moselle, Aisne, Eilaine, Anille and Sarph had overflowed, doing great injury to the towns and farms along their banks.

A severe storm happened at Dunkirk, 15th—A mast with an American flag attached was seen floating at sea.

The whole of the Orleans property is now alienated—the year allowed for sale having expired.

Details of the Indian news is of little interest to the *Telegraph* already published.

Great complaints are made of the inactivity of Gen. Godwin in Birmah. Pegu was captured by 1200 men under Godwin—while five months since Major Colton took the place with 500, and would have kept it had his instructions permitted.

The intentions of the Indian Government are believed to be to annex Pegu, but competent authorities strongly urge an advance on Ava.

The Great Britain Steamship arrived at Port Phillip, Nov. 12th. Left the Cape on October 17th.

The amount of bullion in the Bank by the last return was nineteen millions seven hundred and fifty-five thousand six hundred and twenty one pounds—showing a decrease of seven hundred and sixty two thousand forty one pounds.

## CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The present winter is conceded to be the most severe since populated by Americans.—During the last fortnight it has been raining and snowing continually in the mountains and valleys, and we are daily in the receipt of accounts of distress and suffering in all parts of the State. The waters have been unusually high, and communication through the mining regions almost entirely cut off, either by snow or overflowed streams. The rivers have been swelled to such an extent as to inundate all the low lands, causing much damage, destroying stock and agricultural products. The whole country between Tahama and Sacramento city was entirely under water, whilst Marysville was partly inundated, and though Sacramento city was well protected by a levee, the lower portions were submerged. The waters at the present time have subsided, although the rains still continue.

On the mountain streams, the loss of mining implements has been great, and all work for the present suspended.

CHINESE REBELLION IN THE HARBOR.—The bark America, bound to Hong Kong, had taken on board nearly 100 Chinese passengers, and was all ready to sail on Sunday last. The pilot took command and had just given orders to raise the anchor, when the Chinese gave a sort of war whoop and rushed down below in a body. In a twinkling they came tumbling up, every man brandishing a knife. They made a lively attack on the officers and crew, who, to avoid being made mince meat of, were compelled to beat a hasty retreat over the sides.—None stood on the order of their going, but they went quickly. Assistance was soon obtained by the officers, and they returned, regained possession of the vessel, and sent the rebels ashore. The Chinese, it seems, were falsely informed by some one, that the supply of provisions and water on board was insufficient, and hence their revolt. They have since attached the America to recover their passage money.

ARRIVAL OF A VESSEL FROM THE HOLY LAND.—The bark Marietta, Captain Capuren, arrived here a few days ago, from Malta. She belongs to Jerusalem, and is owned by one of the inhabitants of the Holy City. This is the only vessel that has ever entered New York harbor, belonging to Jerusalem, and is therefore a great curiosity to historians and antiquarians. Ship builders will find her model a great curiosity when compared with the superb sailing craft of this country. Her Captain is a Maltese, as are also several of her crew. Having no Consul in this city, the Captain delivered his papers to the British Consul, he himself being an English subject, and that government being represented at Jerusalem by a Bishop of the established church.—*N. Y. Herald*.

PARISIAL STATISTICS.—Paris proper has more than a million of souls, including 60,000 strangers. Of these 160,000 are either rich or earn more than sufficient for their wants; 800,000 are in an unsatisfactory or wretched condition; 100,000 are constantly in the hospitals, or receiving charity from other sources. This is an average of one indigent to every 12 1-2 inhabitants. There are 64,816 master workmen, and 342,530 work people, including 200,000 men, 120,000 women, and 26,530 children. Average wages of the men 75 cents per day, and of women 33 cents. There are 80,000 domestics, whose daily wages average less than 20 cents. The cotton spinners gain only from 20 to 40 cents; women not often over 25 cents. The daily cost of food to journeymen is 20 to 30 cents, and of lodging \$1,10 to \$1,25 cents per month.

French Editors have copied the London account of the recent meeting of the Society of the Friends of Italy. A barrister launched into bitter invectives against some of the new Ministers—Lord Aberdeen and Sir J. Graham in particular. Mr. Masson, who is designated as the new Professor in the London University, delivered a vehement speech of sympathy; he was sure the time was not distant when they would see Mazzini trampling upon the temporality of the Popedom. (Tremendous cheers.) A sermon is advertised with the title, "Romanism overturned by Wellington." So, Mazzini will have a renowned coadjutor. The Professor affirmed that "influences were now arising which tended to bring England and the United States together, in assault on Europe and Despotism."—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The week opens with the announcement of another death in Congress. Mr. Buell is well spoken of by his colleagues and friends, and his sudden departure is much lamented.

There are but four weeks more of the session for business, and it can hardly be supposed that much more will be done, or what has been begun will be brought to any conclusion.

For the Canadian Reciprocity and Fishery bill there is no chance, at this session. The bill will not suit the British Colonies; and even if it pass, it will not probably be carried into effect. On the other hand, the terms of the Treaty which may be made between Mr. Crampton and Mr. Everett will not be of a character that will suit Congress. The friends of the measures involved in the bill and in the treaty, must wait with patience for their consummation at some remote period.

The commerce of the United States with Canada will be of greater importance than with Cuba; and the Northern men will find it out in course of time. The commerce of the U. States with Canada is yet to be reared and developed to a vast extent.—*N. Y. Journal Commerce*.

A Nova Scotian has just been Peter Funked in New York by paying \$94 for a brass watch under the simple impression that it was pure gold. The "case" is no uncommon one, and shows fraud on the face of it.—*Boston Bee*.

The total loss of property by fire in California during the past three years, is estimated at sixty-six millions of dollars; more than has been destroyed by fire in all the rest of the United States during the last ten years.

Mr. Meagher has been elected Colonel of the lately enrolled regiment named the Irish Rifles in New York.

RAILWAYS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—At the date of our latest advices, Nova Scotia had not taken any action on Messrs. Sykes & Co. and Mr. Jackson's propositions for the construction of railways in that Province; yet, from the character of the propositions of those gentlemen, and the apparent disposition of the Legislature, we are led to think there cannot be a doubt of their being taken up. Indeed, we cannot see how it can be otherwise. Nova Scotians are not such green horns as to be sucked in by Mr. Jackson, of Birkenhead notoriety, in the manner he would fain do it. St. John has been the sole cause of his so successfully practicing on this province, yet we hope it is not too late to escape from his grip. We abhor repudiation; but if ever there was cause for repudiating an engagement, this Province has it in the shameful contract she has, through the selfish and grasping disposition of St. John, been thrust into with said gentleman—a contract that, if carried out, would mortgage the whole revenue of the Province, and lay the Country at the mercy of a set of mere speculators.—*Charlotte Gazette*.

ITALY.—The *Opinione* has the following singular paragraph from Milan, 3d inst.:

"The report of the increase of the Austrian troops in Italy is confirmed. Military quarters are being prepared at different points, particularly in the provinces of Milan and Como.—Strange rumors have circulated for some time past. Marshal Radetzky is said to have ordered the Lieutenant of Lombardy to make known to him, within eight days, the state of the fortunes of two hundred of the principal inhabitants in each of the provinces placed under his jurisdiction. The authorities asked if they should comprise the emigrants, and the persons excluded from the amnesty, as well as those who were not considered Austrian subjects.—The reply was in the affirmative. The object of so extraordinary a measure as not known."

The reported death of Francis Madiari is not confirmed. In fact, great doubt is thrown on the statement of his decease. It has, however, evoked numerous leading articles in the Christian press.

The Catholic Bishop, O'Connor, of Pittsburg, has addressed a letter to Gov. Bigler, through the columns of the *Journal* of that city, upon our Common School System, and promises another. Its burden is the old tune, that there should be exclusive legislation for Roman Catholics; that part of the School Fund should be set apart for sectarian seminaries, and that our School System is "a perfect engine of oppression," from which every Catholic "will fly as he values the salvation of his soul."—*Phil. Star*.

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.—A letter from St. Petersburg dated December 21st, reports that the plague had entered Russia, and was also prevalent at Astrachan and another place in the vicinity. The Emperor had ordered a military cordon of 75,000 men, to prevent, if possible its advance further into the interior.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has imported a guillotine, and appointed a public executioner at a salary of \$16 per week.

SHOCKING BARBARITY.—On Wednesday about noon, the body of a newly-born male infant, was discovered underneath the staircase at the North side of the Wesleyan Chapel in Brunswick street. On examination, the Coroner's Jury found the back part of its head cruelly mangled, and returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

A fairer creature than this out cast, disowned victim of inhuman wickedness could hardly be imagined; it was certainly such a perfect model of infantile beauty, even as it lay uncoined in a winding sheet of filthy rags; as painters of the highest genius have never exceeded in portraying. Atrocious as the manner of making away with it was, the neglect evinced by the public functionaries, however in not removing it for some six or seven hours, merits the severest reprehension.—*Halifax Recorder*.