

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The British Government have sold to the French government from 90 to 100,000 stand of arms for the National Guard, and they are now shipping from the Tower. It is understood that they are to be replaced by arms of a more modern description.

The Coronation of the King and Queen is of the present deferred. His majesty has expressed a wish that, when it does take place, no unnecessary expense to the state shall be lavished upon the pageant.

It is stated, that the Lord Chancellor, having appeared before the committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the emoluments of high officers of the state, has declared, that the fees in the Court of Chancery are in the highest degree objectionable; that it should be his lordship's endeavors to get rid of all objectionable fees in the subordinate offices; and that as a certain class existed which stood in the way of all improvement—namely, his own—his lordship was anxious to submit them to the committee's most rigid examination, his lordship being willing, should the committee recommend their abolition, to take, in lieu of them, a compensation which is understood to be much below their estimated value.

The expediency of emigration on an extensive scale will, it is said, soon be brought by Government under the consideration of Parliament. It is said the plan is for the Treasury to advance to parishes the money in the first instance required, the same to be paid in twenty or thirty years by the parishes.

Government, it is asserted, intend to propose the establishment of a national bank with branches in every part of the United Kingdom, the profits of which establishments are to be carried to the account of the country. From this source alone, it is added, that a revenue of several millions a year will be derived.

The Marquis of Westmeath has been elected a representative Peer for Ireland.

THE STATE OF TRADE.—Trade in all the manufacturing districts is extremely favourable, and there is every prospect of a year even more prosperous than the last. The accounts from the West Riding of Yorkshire, the seat of the woollen-manufacture are highly encouraging. The mills are in full work; the workmen well employed, and the prices remunerating. The cotton manufacture is also in a very favourable state. The cutlery business at Sheffield is in a better condition than it has been for the last 15 years; and a similar state of things exists at Birmingham. The silk manufacture is in a most prosperous condition. Very large orders for arms, military-stores, and clothing have been received from the continent. The revenue in a flourishing state; the prices of raw produce are rising; and the agriculturists are partaking of the general prosperity.

The ship-owners and colonists are actively engaged in making resistance to the proposed measure of alteration in the timber duties, which to each class, if it should be carried into effect, it will prove very injurious; to the latter especially, as the felling of timber affords a ready means of employing the numerous emigrants from the United Kingdom on their arrival in the North American colonies. To the British shipping this trade is all-important—out of 225,519 tons, entered the last year (1830) at Quebec, only 430 tons was foreign, the British vessels being navigated by 10,012 men, whilst the other provinces of British America gave employment to a still larger quantity of tonnage and seamen.

Lord John Russell and Mr. Stanley are appointed cabinet ministers; a handsome, but by no means disproportionate tribute to the abilities which they have displayed on the momentous question of reform; and, in the case of the right honourable gentleman, an acknowledgement of the discretion and the energy with which the administration of the affairs of Ireland have been carried on since his accession to office.

The present quarter's revenue is said to be in a very prosperous state.

REDUCTIONS OF SALARIES AND THE CIVIL LIST.—The select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider what reductions may be made in the salaries of public officers, have come to a resolution that in future no superannuation allowance ought to be made to retired public servants who had filled high offices without a special vote of the House of Commons in each case, and that a reduction of 1,000l. a year shall take place in the salaries of ministers, making the Secretaries of State and the First Lord of the Admiralty 5,000l. a year. The Secretaries of the

Treasury to be reduced from 4,000l. to 3,500l. The committee on the Civil List have come to a resolution that the salaries of Lord President, and Lord Privy Seal shall be abolished. It was proposed by Mr. Hume, to reduce them to 1,000 a year. This proposal appeared so radical, that Lord Sturton, to express his condemnation in the strongest manner, proposed to take away the whole salary. The committee adopted his proposal. The Committee have also recommended a deduction of one-third from the salaries of the great officers of the household. The whole of the proposed reductions in the Civil list do not, however, exceed 10,000l.

Sir Murray Maxwell has been appointed to the government of Prince Edward's Island. Sir Murray had an interview with Viscount Goderich, at the Colonial Office, on Saturday.

Commodore Usher, C. B. is appointed Commissioner of Bermuda Dock-Yard.

THE LATE RIOTS.—It appears, by a return just made, that exactly eight hundred individuals have been punished by law for rioting, breaking machinery and burning property. Already executed 9; to be executed 11; sentence of death recorded against 192; transported 268; imprisoned 320; and there are now about 200 in prison to take their trials.

Huddersfield market continues brisk: whether profitably to the manufacturers or not, we cannot determine. It is, however, a fact, that the Huddersfield Cloth-hall contains fewer goods than at any former period during the last thirty years. There is a great demand for the coarse woollens manufactured at Elland and its neighbourhood.

We have received nearly fifty letters from different parts of England and Scotland giving accounts of the enthusiasm with which the people hailed the news of the reform measure. Public meetings are at this moment holding in different towns, for the purpose of thanking the King and his Ministers; and one letter from Liverpool, after mentioning the delight with which the plan of reform was read on the Exchange, from the Courier, received there by express, states that Mr. Bolton, a great friend of the late Mr. Canning, and a very leading man at Liverpool, proposed that a statue should be erected to the King, and that the names of the Ministers should be inscribed upon the pedestal: a proposition the more honorable to Liverpool, as it shows the existence of pure principle. Liverpool not being a town directly interested in the Reform Bill. At Birmingham the satisfaction was displayed as enthusiastically as at Liverpool. The Birmingham Union (120,000 in number with its branches) had come forward to declare their intention of supporting the King and his Ministers, come qui come, and a public town meeting is to take place on Friday on a requisition numerously signed by all parties—Tories, Whigs, and Radicals, Bankers, Merchants, and Manufacturers. There is, indeed, (says our Correspondent) at Birmingham, and its neighbourhood, but one feeling.

At Lincoln, the requisition for a public meeting to thank the King and his Ministers, was signed by ten Magistrates out of twelve.

It is said that Mr. Hobhouse is likely to be appointed Secretary of War, in lieu of Mr. Wynn.

IRELAND.

The following is a more particular account of the horrid murder of Mr. Milo Burke, at Springfield, within a little more than a mile of Berris-Heigh, than we were enabled to give in our last publication:—The villains concerned in the attack, having arrived at Springfield, forced the gate-keeper to go before them in front, to receive the first fire, if given from the house. Having come to the door they knocked, and Mr. Burke told a servant girl to open the door. On doing this, and seeing strange persons, she shut it again, and bolted it. They then insisted on getting in, swearing violently they would burn the house if not admitted—declaring at the same time they meant to injure no one, but merely come to get arms. Against the advice of his servants, Mr. Burke unfortunately opened the door. The party then entered, and ordered Mr. Burke and three children who were in the house to kneel down, with their faces to the ground. Three of the ruffians then went into the parlour, pretending to search for arms, while another remained to watch Mr. Burke and the children. On the return of these three from the parlour, they found a spade near the door—with which one of them struck Mr. Burke on the neck, and next separated a part of his skull with the sharp end of it; a third stroke divided the skull from the under jaws. One of the wretches had also struck Mr. Burke on the eye with the candle-stick. On Monday eleven fellows were in custody on suspicion, who it was said, were to be sent to Thurlow for examination. Mr. Burke was about 56 years of age, and bore an excellent character. We hear the eldest of the children present at the time of the murder, is about twelve years old, and would know, at least, one of the murderers. It is reported that some middlemen had been driving the under-tenants on some ground held, during the life of the deceased, and that Mr. Burke thus became the innocent victim of the most atrocious guilt, in a case in which he had no concern whatever.—Clonmel Paper.

On Thursday information was received at Henry-street Office, that it was probable a duel would take place between Lord Vi-

Stuart and Captain Bathurst, in consequence of a letter written lately by Captain Bathurst to Lord Stuart. Warrants for the apprehension of both individuals were immediately issued by Mr. Cole, the Sitting Magistrate, and in a short time afterwards Lord Stuart was arrested in Dominick-street, by Chief Constable Payne. Peace Officers Kelly and Pollock were sent in search of Captain Bathurst; he was not at his barracks in George's-street, where they first went to look for him—but he was at length apprehended at an hotel in Sackville-street. Both gentlemen were obliged to enter into securities, themselves in 500l. and two sureties in 100l. each. It is rumoured that the difference between them arose on account of a lady, a near connexion to both parties.—Dublin paper.

The County of Meath, has not, within the last week, been disturbed by any tumultuous meetings. The Magistrates have decided upon applying for the Insurrection Act. At a meeting held on Thursday, when this course was resolved upon, Mr. Napier, J. P. produced a petition signed most numerously by the body of labourers who waited on him. The labourers required for chance work 1s. per day—they are satisfied with 8d. for permanent work—the con-acre to be no more than 6l.—the house-rent at 5s. per couple (alluding to the two rafters of the roof of the cabin)—plough-drivers 6d. per diem. There are 111 prisoners in Navan bridewell; and it appears there are some among them who are well-supplied with money, and are strangers in the county.—(Ibid.)

Two houses were attacked in Queen's County last week. Some of the ruffians concerned in these outrages have been apprehended.

The state of the County of Clare, if private letters may be relied on, points to approaching events of the most revolting character. In a particular district there is scarcely a house which has not been robbed of arms—and the few which have been preserved from similar spoliation, owe their escape to the fortitude and vigilance of those families by whom they are inhabited.—Cork Constitution.

On Thursday a meeting of Magistrates of the County Clare took place at the Court House, for the purpose of applying to Government and Parliament for some effectual and immediate measure for checking the alarming progress of lawless devastation of property and life in this county.

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon has lost his seat in Parliament. The Committee to whom his Election was referred, having reported to that effect—and charging his friends also with bribery and corruption. He immediately bowed to the Speaker, and retired.

FOREIGN.

POLAND.—The Paris Journals of Saturday week contain such details as had reached them relating to the combat in the environs of Warsaw between the Russian and Polish armies, who were engaged in a murderous conflict on the ground which stretched from Praga, the Warsaw suburb at the other side of the Vistula, to the forest of Milasna, a wood of some extent where, on the 16th and 17th of February, General Diebitsch had concentrated a considerable part of his forces, and bristled the skirts of his position with nearly 100 pieces of cannon.

The hopes which the first successes of the Poles inspired, have, we lament to say, been disappointed. News from Warsaw, to the 28th ult., leaves no doubt that the capital of Poland has again fallen into the hands of the Russians, after a series of sanguinary conflicts. It was stated in former accounts, after three days' hard fighting, (from the 19th to the 21st ult. inclusive) in which the Poles had the advantage, compelling their enemies to take refuge every night behind their entrenchments in the woods near Praga, a truce had been agreed upon, for the purpose of affording time to bury the dead on both sides. On the 24th the battle was renewed early in the morning by a fresh corps of Russians, which is said to have been dispersed by the Poles with the loss of five pieces of cannon. The Russian commander-in-chief is then stated to have been joined by all the corps of his army, which must have given him an immense superiority over his antagonists. It was probably with a design to effect this junction that he either asked an armistice or agreed to one under the pretext of performing a humane duty. It is stated in some accounts, that the Russian forces thus collected, amounted to 170,000, while the Polish army did not exceed 70,000. Though these numbers may be exaggerated on one side, the disparity must have been great; and, if we take into this account, that part of the Polish army was only armed with scythes, probably the discipline and equipment of the two armies were as much as contrasted as their numbers. The account given of the battle of the 24th, is extremely vague and confused, but the result seems to have been important, as four Russian generals were killed, some regiments dispersed, and a Russian battery taken. The Russians appear to have been the aggressors, and are stated to have attacked the Polish lines seven times successively, occasioning a loss of 2,000 or 3,000 men.

After this battle, the Poles, probably seeing it impossible longer to maintain their ground in the face of such a vast superiority of force, prepared to pass the Vistula. They had erected strong batteries, and formed strong intrenchments at Praga, which, to the enemy, must have appeared at the time unassailable. Under their protection, they had to construct bridges across the river, or to carry over their troops on rafts and in boats. Two days elapsed in these preparations, and on the 26th they were obliged to set fire to Praga, in order to be better enabled to cover their retreat. The houses of this suburb of Warsaw are nearly all made of wood, so that its destruction by fire would be the more easy, and its re-erection will be less expensive. The conflagration of Praga was a signal to the inhabitants on the other side of the river of the retreat of their army, and of the fate which awaited the capital itself. There is no account however, that Warsaw has suffered; nor is it even mentioned in what direction the Polish army has retreated after passing the Vistula. All that we know is, that the Russians entered it by capitulation, on the 27th or 28th February.

The national government and the chambers seemed to have remained at their post to the last. They were at Warsaw, to receive the resignation of Prince Radziwill, the commander-in-chief, on the 26th. On the same day they issued a decree, promising indemnity to the inhabitants of Praga for the destruction of their houses; and another, calling upon the people of Poland to rise in arms against their barbarous invaders.

But, though the fate of Warsaw is decided, Poland is not yet