

when the maid demands little besides time, why prepare so pompously for the senses, that she cannot have this, but must be cheated of her due? One might fancy he heard the stones cry out of the wall, in many a house, and say to the foolish people who want their dwelling,—“O, ye fools, is it from the work of the joiner, and the craft of those who are barning in stucco and paint, and are skillful to weave and to spin; and work in marble and mortar, that you expect satisfaction and rest for your souls, while ye make no provision for what is noblest and immortal within you? But ye also have your reward.” The present state of things, in respect to this matter, has no such excellencies that it should not be changed.

European News.

BY THE BRITANINA.
From British Papers to the 20th April.

From the Liverpool Times, April 20.
Triumphant Reception of Commodore Sir Charles Napier, in Liverpool.—The gallant officer, whose fame has spread through Europe and the East, landed in this port yesterday, amongst the warmest and most unanimous expressions of respect that ever greeted a successful commander on his return to his native country. A full account will be found in another column of the particulars of the gallant Commodore's triumphant reception, and we may add, that if he had not taken the public of Liverpool almost as much by surprise as he took Sulyman Pacha by his landing at D'Jouai, Ibrahim Pacha in the attack on his army at Calat Meidan, and the Governor of Sidon, in the heroic assault on that fortress, he would have been welcomed on his landing by the greater part of the male population of Liverpool. As it was, he did not move a single step during the whole of the day without receiving the warmest marks of respect from all classes of the community, and he was entertained in the evening at a public banquet, worthy of himself and of the second commercial city of the empire. One of the most gratifying circumstances, in the reception of the gallant Commodore, was the thorough unanimity with which men of all parties joined to do honour to him. For one day all political feelings were forgotten, and those who are most decidedly opposed to the political opinions of this brave officer, and of his employers, joined heart and hand in applauding his valour, and acknowledging his services to the empire. In justice to the Conservatives of Liverpool we must say that nothing could be handsomer, or more generous, than their conduct throughout the whole of the hearty welcome given to this gallant officer.

Arrival of the Caledonia.—Non-Arrival of the President.—The Caledonia, one of the Steamers of the Halifax line, arrived in the Mersey on Thursday morning, at half-past nine o'clock. She sailed from Boston on the 1st, and from Halifax on the 3rd. We are very sorry to say that she brings no news whatever respecting the President steamer, but, on the contrary, such accounts of successive storms and floating ice as greatly increase the fears for the safety of that unfortunate vessel. The weather encountered by the Caledonia on her passage from England to America was most dreadful, especially on the 12th March (the day after the President sailed from New York,) and she also met with great masses of floating ice which compelled her to change her course in order to get round them. These accounts are fully confirmed by the fact of the British Queen steamer having been compelled to put into Halifax on the 30th March, after having been 20 days at sea, ten of which were days of storm, in the course of which she lost every one of the floats from her larboard paddle wheels, many from her starboard, and had all her sails blown to pieces. The inference from all this, of course, is, that the President must have encountered most awful weather, so as to disable her, even if she has not been dashed to pieces amongst the ice. The only hope now left here is, that she may have got into the Bermudas, where there is a Government Dockyard, in which she might refit. The next arrival from these Islands will put an end to all uncertainty.

Relations between Great Britain and Persia.—The differences existing between Persia and Great Britain have been satisfactorily arranged, the Schah of Persia having declared himself ready to cede the fortress of Gurian taken by his troops in the last war. Admiral Stopford is appointed the new Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The same Gazette announces the appointment of Prince Albert as Ranger of Windsor Park. The exchange of flint for percussion cap guns to the army, will cost this year £130,000. The Belgian government has fixed the opening of the railway from Brussels to the French frontiers for the fetes of September next. Railroads for Ireland.—A number of English capitalists, at the head of whom are the Messrs. Baring, have come forward with the necessary funds. They are to be secured by the Government at a certain per centage on their outlay. Forwardness of the Season.—This is remarkable on the Continent as well as nearer home. At Goss, in Holland, it is stated, asparagus raised in the open ground has already been cut, for the first time since 1779, at so early a

period; and about Valenciennes some rye is already in the ear.

Correspondence between England and India, by the Overland Route.—Five years ago the total of letters dispatched between India and England was estimated at 309,011, while last year the correspondence between the same countries by steam, exclusive of that by ships round the Cape, amounted to 680,000 letters and covers.

The depression in Trade is now so great that there are no fewer than three thousand empty dwellings in the borough of Stockport. All the mills are now working only eight hours per day.

The Queen of Naples has been delivered of a son.

General James Harrison has been appointed the Minister Plenipotentiary in this country by the Republic of Texas.

STATE OF TRADE. Leeds.—There has been rather more business done at the Cloth Halls this week than last: the quantity of goods sold was, nevertheless, much below an average, and at prices which can scarcely remunerate the manufacturer. The clothiers generally are, however, acting very cautiously, and the stocks on hand being much less than usual at this season, should there even be a moderate demand, they will be enabled to do better as regards profit. Business has been rather brisker in the warehouses this week, although the buyers continue to purchase much more sparingly than usual at this season.

Halifax, April 10.—Business in the Hall has been more flat than for the last month in all branches; very few pieces indeed have changed hands, and those at scarcely the prices of last week. Wool is dull sale, and rather lower.

Huddersfield, April 13.—The business experienced in this market some three weeks since, especially in the fancy articles, has almost disappeared; indeed, business to-day must be called very dull, few goods being sold, and the prospect gloomy for the future in addition. Prices also were scarcely supported.

Bradford, April 15.—There was again a dull market, and by no means the usual quantity of pieces changed hands, and probably in some cases lower rates accepted. The only goods in demand are good fancy articles. Yarns are the turn lower, and spinners complain heavily; but stocks are said not to be by any means heavy. Wool is rather pressed on the market, and most descriptions a shade lower; spinners buy only from hand to mouth.

Manchester.—Since Tuesday there has not been the least favourable change in either the Cloth or Yarn markets; the tendency, on the contrary, of both is, if any thing, downwards. It was thought, previous to the arrival of intelligence from China, that if very extensive orders did not arrive from that quarter, short time would be resorted to; but nothing of that kind has been heard of.

London Times, April 19.

The Augsburg Gazette, under date Cairo March 1, states that the independent Prince of Tigris, in Abyssinia, had banished all Europeans from his states, except M. Schimper. This measure was attributed to the intrigues of the French missionaries, and particularly the brothers Abadre, who concealed the political object under the appearance of religious zeal. They had the imprudence to conspire against the Prince, and were in consequence banished. A Frenchman named Lefevre returned from Abyssinia last year with some Abyssinians, whom he presented as the sons of powerful Princes, but who were merely simple peasants. The Prince now declares, that three Frenchmen who remained after M. Lefevre shall not be suffered to depart until his subjects shall have been brought back.

The Austrian Observer of the 10th inst., which we have just received, contains the following important announcement:—

News received by express from Constantinople, dated the 29th ult., announces that the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, Reschid Pacha, has been dismissed from this post by the Sultan; and replaced by Rifant Bey, formerly Ambassador of the sublime Porte at the Court of Vienna, who has been named Pacha and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Commerce, Felih Achmed Pacha, is also replaced by the present Capitan Pacha, Said Pacha, Brother in law of the Sultan. Tabir Pacha is appointed Capitan Pacha, Great Admiral.

The dismissal of Reschid Pacha prepares the way for the amicable settlement of the Eastern question, as Rifant Bey is known to be favourable to a modification of the firman for establishing Mehemet Ali in the hereditary government of Egypt. Reschid Pacha hated the Viceroy as cordially as Lord Ponsonby himself, whose rumoured recal broke the only prop upon which the Foreign Minister could lean for support, opposed as he was by the united influence of Austria and Russia. Private advices state that before taking office Rifant Bey pledged himself to Baron Strumer, the Austrian inturuncio, to concede every claim made by the Viceroy in his remonstrance to the Sultan. This in well so far. In a European sense the downfall of any Cabinet was desirable which threatened a renewal of hostilities between the Sultan and his Vassal. But as regards the internal administration of Turkey the change in the Ministry is unfortunate. Reschid Pacha was the advocate of

reform on the most extensive scale, and in all truth reform is much wanted in Turkey.

By the arrival of the Braganza steamer at Falmouth on Saturday evening from the Tagus, we have received advices from Lisbon on the 12th inst. No change has taken place in the Cabinet. I was reported in political and commercial circles that the Government was anxious to conclude the long pending treaty of commerce with England.

The President Steam Ship.—Liverpool, Sunday night.—We regret to be again unable to give you any satisfactory intelligence of this vessel, now thirty eight days at sea. A great many ships from the northward have reached our port since the last post from London, none of which however, bring any intelligence of the President. Among the number is the Maria, Collins, from St. Michael's who reports that nothing was known of her at Terceira on the 27th, at Fayal on the 28th of March, or at St. Michael's on the 2d inst. The probability, therefore of her being at the Western Islands is much diminished by this arrival.

CHINA.

Our dates are from Chusan to the 20th of December, from Macao to the 27th of January, from Singapore to the 25th of January, from Calcutta to the 18th of February, from Madras to the 20th of February, from Scinde to the 22d of February, from Bombay to the 1st of March, and from Alexandria to the 25th of March.

The steamer Enterprise had arrived at Calcutta from Macao on the 14th of February, bringing despatches for the home authorities, which were forwarded to Bombay by express, and thence transmitted to Suez by the Victoria steamer. It appears that in consequence of the insincerity and tardiness displayed by the imperial commissioner, preparations were made on the morning of the 9th of January for attacking the outposts of the Bogue forts. About 700 Sepoys, 200 European soldiers, and 400 seamen were embarked under the command of Major Pratt, of her Majesty's 26th regiment, in the steamers Enterprise, Nemesis, and Madagascar, and landed in the vicinity of the fort of Chuenpee. At the same time Her Majesty's ships Calliope, Lorne, and Hyacinth opened a cannonade on the lower battery of the fort, while the steamers Nemesis and Queen threw shells into the upper tower which commanded it. The latter was soon taken possession of by the British troops, who poured down a heavy fire of musketry on all the lower works, and quickly drove the Chinese from their guns. In two hours the fort was in possession of the English, with the loss of only 3 killed and 23 wounded; that of the Chinese is estimated at from 500 to 700. Many were killed in the attempt to escape by jumping down from their embrasures, a depth of 20 feet to the rocks below. The ships and crews escaped unhurt, although the fort mounted 35 guns.

At the same time the fort of Tycocktaw was attacked by another squadron operating about three miles to the southward, under command of Captain Herbert, of the Samarang, supported by the Draid, Modeste, and Columbine. A heavy fire was opened on the fort, and promptly returned, but the Chinese guns were speedily disabled, and a party of seamen landed to seize the fort. The Chinese made a spirited resistance, but were soon overpowered and the fort captured. The first lieutenant of the Samarang was wounded in the assault.

The steam vessels then attacked the fleets of junks lying in Anson's Bay, but owing to the shallowness of the water, only the Nemesis could approach them, towing twelve armed boats from her Majesty's ships. Her first rocket set fire to the powder magazine of one junk, eighteen others were blown up by their own crews, and the rest escaped into the inner waters. Next morning her Majesty's ship Blenheim began to throw shells into the batteries at Wantong, and was preparing to attack the chief fort of Anunghoy, when the Chinese commander in chief made a communication to Captain Elliott, who thereupon desisted from further hostilities. On the 20th of January a circular was addressed by the British plenipotentiary to her Majesty's subjects in China, announcing that preliminary arrangements between the imperial commissioner and himself had been made to the following effect:—

- 1.—The cession of the island and harbour of Hong Kong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be conducted at Whampoa.
 - 2.—An indemnity to the British government of 6,000,000 dollars, 1,000,000 payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.
 - 3.—Direct official intercourse between the two countries upon an equal footing.
 - 4.—The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days of the Chinese new year, and to be carried on at Whampoa until further arrangements are practicable at the new settlements. Details remain matters of negotiation.
- The plenipotentiary seizes the earliest occasion to declare that her Majesty's government has sought no privilege in China exclusively for the advantage of British ships and merchants, and he is only performing his duty in offering the protection of the British flag to the subjects, citizens, and ships of Foreign powers that may resort to her Majesty's possessions.

' Pending her Majesty's further pleasure, there will be no port or other charge to the British government.

' The plenipotentiary now permits himself to make a few general observations.

' The oblivion of past and redressed injuries will follow naturally from the right feeling of the Queen's subjects: indeed it should be remembered that no extent of modification resulting only from political intervention can be efficacious in the steady improvement of our condition, unless it be systematically seconded by conciliatory treatment of the people, and becoming deference for the institutions and government of the country, upon the threshold of which we are about to be established.

' The plenipotentiary can only presume to advert very briefly to the zeal and wisdom of the commander of the expedition to China, and to that rare union of ardour, patience, and forbearance, which has distinguished the officers and forces of all arms at all points of occupation and operation.

' He is well assured that the British community will sympathize cordially with him in their sentiments of lasting respect for his Excellency and the whole force, which he is ashamed to express in such inadequate language.

' He cannot conclude without declaring that next to these causes the peaceful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith of the very eminent person with whom negotiations are still pending.

CHARLES ELLIOTT,

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, China.

On the 21st, the English colours were removed from the fort of Chuenpee, and the Chinese replanted in their place. The English ships then left the Bogue. Part of the fleet was to proceed to Hong Kong, to take possession in the name of the Queen, on the 26th; disembarking a portion of the troops to plant the British flag. The troops were then to re-embark, and to remain on board ship until proper quarters were provided for them on shore.

An order has also been dispatched to Ning-poo, directing the immediate release of the British subjects who had been detained there.

Captain Elliot was to proceed in a few days in a steamer up the river to Second Bar where he was to have an interview with the imperial commissioner Keshen.

The Canton Register publishes the following order from Keshen to the Keuningfoo of Macao, as a rider to Captain Elliott's circular: ' Keshen, a great minister of state, and imperial high commissioner, of the second order of hereditary nobility, and acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, writes this despatch for the full information of the Taugehe or Keuningfoo of Macao:—

' The English barbarians are now obedient to orders, and by an official document have restored Tinghae and Shakee; invoking me with the most earnest importunity that I should for them report, and beg for (the imperial) favour.

' At present all affairs are perfectly well settled;—The former order, for stopping their supplies and cutting off the supplies of provisions, it is unnecessary to enforce: it is for this purpose that I issue these orders to the said Taugehe, that he may obey accordingly without opposition. A special dispatch.'

Captain Elliott seemed still in hopes of being able to fulfil his original engagements with regard to the opium compensation. He had issued the following circular ' to her Majesty's subjects:—

“Macao, 20th January, 1841.

' Her Majesty's plenipotentiary considers it incumbent upon himself to lose no time in assuring the commercial community, that he will use his best efforts with her Majesty's government to secure an early and entire advance of their claims for the indemnity.

' And mindful of the interests of parties in India, he will not fail respectfully to move the right honorable the governor-general of India to second these purposes as far as may seem just to his lordship.

“CHARLES ELLIOTT.”

The accounts from Chusan represent the health of the troops as improving. It was rumoured there at that time, that the Chinese meant to renew hostilities in the spring.

Colonial.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

St. John Observer, May 4:

Our late Lieut. Governor, Major General Sir John Harvey, Lady Harvey, Family and Suite, arrived in this city from Head Quarters last evening, in the steamer Fredericton, and took lodgings at the St. John Hotel. His Excellency held a levee at 2 o'clock this day, which was very numerously attended.

We understand that His Excellency, Family, and Suite, will proceed this evening to Windsor, in the steamer North America, on their way to Halifax, where His Excellency will remain in command of the Troops until the arrival of his Military successor, Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson.

The Great Western encountered very severe weather, and fell in with large islands of ice. On the 8th April, 9-15 passed several small pieces—blowed the engines, and at 9-30 run into a field of ice extending as far as the eye could reach; at 10-15 succeeded in getting the ship's head to the eastward, and