

nance of heaven, 'in the sweat of thy brow, shalt thou eat bread till thou be turned again into the ground.' Gen. iii. 19. All classes in our midst have been affected. Lawyers, doctors, merchants and ministers have turned their minds to the best way of getting rich without labour; and such was the ingenuity of this city, that in one year we made property grow ninety two millions!

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From British Papers to the 19th April, by the Caledonia.

Liverpool European, March 19.

France.—The Paris papers of Tuesday are almost exclusively occupied with the debate on the right of search in the Chamber of Peers of the preceding day, and the comments to which it has given rise. With regard to this question, it is clear that certain modifications have been demanded by France; from what has transpired with regard to them, it would appear that they reduce the treaty to the limits of those of 1831 and 1833, which needed no new confirmation. M. Dupin did not scruple to propose the violation of those treaties, but was reproved by the Duke de Broglie, who, although not in office at the time, had been consulted as to their stipulations, and declared that he would be willing to sanction the same treaties again. The opposition journals continue to denounce the treaty.

The most stirring topic with the Papers of Friday and Saturday is that of the approaching general election, which, it is affirmed, will come on in July. The cabinet is said to be already actively employed in striving to ensure returns in its favor, while the opposition is busy in encouraging its supporters not to be backward in their efforts. They recommend especially to set aside all candidates who do not beforehand take the solemn engagement not only strenuously to oppose the ratification of the treaty of 1841 on the right of search, but to insist also on the absolute repeal of the treaties of 1831 and 1833. A remarkable feature at the approaching elections will be the appearance of a class of voters which, it seems, has hitherto in great numbers abstained from the exercise of their right to vote. The legitimists are resolved this year on coming forward and making a trial of their strength at the elections.

Spain.—An interesting debate took place on the 6th in the Chamber of Deputies, at Madrid, relative to the probability of a commercial treaty being concluded between Great Britain and Spain. In reply to the questions of M. Sanchez Silva, M. Gonzales, president of the council, said the reports which had been said on this subject were not correct, and that the only circumstance which had occurred was, the Spanish government had tried to procure concessions in favour of its produce being imported into England, without, however, sacrificing for that object the interests of its own country.

A. M. Zerman, a German, said to be on a secret mission from Prince Metternich, has been ordered to quit the Spanish capital in 24 hours.

Portugal.—We have letters from Lisbon to the 24th instant. The Duke of Palmella's appointment as plenipotentiary to negotiate the commercial and slave trade treaties with England received its formal ratification in the council of state on Thursday preceding. The draft of the commercial treaty had been received by Lord Howard de Walden, and a conference had already taken place between the British minister and Portuguese plenipotentiary, which was understood to be of a most satisfactory nature. Baron Faval, the minister of

finance, had been associated by consent with the two plenipotentiaries, to aid them in considering the practical questions of the maximum and minimum points in the reduction of duties. The calculations with reference to the fiscal alterations upon articles of import and export proposed by England were all completed, and the understanding was that these were to be submitted to competent referees, approved by both parties, with a view to test their justice.

Algiers.—The French troops have experienced a reverse at Tlemecen. Abd-el Kader, who was supposed to have retired to Morocco reappeared in the vicinity of Tlemecen with 8,000 men, and inflicted a heavy loss on the French troops, which had left that town under General Bedeau. The precise state of the case has not transpired, but it is clear that the advantage gained by the Arab chief must have been considerable, as Gen. Bugeaud instantly despatched two steamers to Oran for reinforcements. The Gazette des Tribunaux contains a frightful account of the decapitation of no fewer than forty four Arabs at Constantine, for imputed offences, most of them of a very trivial character, without either trial or inquiry.

The East.—By the Levant Mail we have letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult. and Malta of the 25th inst. Syria was in a state of insurrection, and the confusion more confounded by the employment of Albanian troops to repress it, they being, in fact, little better than banditti themselves. Mehemet Ali was at Dumanhour. Admiral Walker had returned the sword presented to him by the Sultan, on the ground that it was inferior in value to those presented to other officers.

A correspondent of the Times suggests, with reference to the steam packet communications with America and the West Indies, that they might be carried on at much less expense and become much more efficient, if they were united, instead of being carried on under separate contracts. He recommends that all the mails from England should be taken across the Atlantic to Halifax, as the nearest and most convenient port, where a cheap supply of coal is always to be had, from whence lines might be established with the principal points in the West Indies and the American continent. He calculates, from the regularity of the Halifax packets, that letters by this route would reach their most distant destination in twenty days. This idea is the more worthy of attention, if it is true, as stated, that both the lines are now worked at a loss, notwithstanding the very expensive contract entered into with the government.

The Duke of Sussex has been appointed by her majesty to be the governor of Windsor Castle, vice the late Earl of Munster.

The Emperor Nicholas has promised the hand of his daughter, the Princess Olga, to the Duke of Nassau.

Sir Howard Douglas has been made a Civil Grand Cross of the Bath.

According to a calculation recently made, there are 180 canals in Great Britain, extending 2,682 miles, formed at an expense of 30,000,000 sterling.

By a census of the population of Australia, taken on the 2d of March, 1841, the total number was given at 130,856. The total number of houses was 16,779, of which 6,375 were of stone or brick and 10,401 of wood.

One of the largest manufacturing houses in the kingdom—that of Jo-

seph Beale and Co., of Mountmellick, Ireland—had lately failed, throwing 1,000 persons out of employment.

No fewer than fourteen mines were discovered in the province of Logrono during last February; eight are of copper mixed with silver, one of silver ore unmixed, two of lead, and three of other metals.

The total charge for the China expenditure up to April, 1842, is 1,193,692*l.* of which, including 618,430*l.* for the Canton ransom 1,018,430*l.* has been provided for. The estimated expense of the year ending April, 1843, is 1,500,000*l.*

The Prussian State Gazette announces from Prague that 30,000 men are to be discharged this year from the army. The new levies will not exceed 26,576 men, although the usual number is 40,000. Of this amount 7,260 are to be furnished by Bohemia. The operation of recruiting will commence in April, and terminate about the end of May.

Lady Howard Douglas.—A very elegant and chaste gold vase, value about £240, has lately been brought to England, at the request of the committee at Corfu, by the wife of Assistant Staff Surgeon Hadaway, presented to Lady Douglas by the Greek ladies of the Ionian Islands, as a mark of their esteem for her very many amiable qualities, and as a token of their sense of the many kindnesses shown to them during her sojourn amongst them.

Beaumont Smith, the convict, who was sent to Her Majesty's Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and removed from there on board a transport, was double ironed for some time, till Surgeon Hope, of the convict establishment, ordered them to be taken off on account of the bad state of his health. He left in the greatest penury, and seemed to suffer acutely the degraded situation he had placed himself in. The utmost sympathy was manifested for him among the other unfortunate convicts there.

Active exertions are in progress at the East India House and at the Horse Guards to forward, without delay, troops to reinforce the army in Afghanistan. Within the last week the East India directors have accepted tenders for fifteen ships of large tonnage, and which have been regularly surveyed, to proceed to India, to carry 4,000 men.

It has just been definitively settled that no drafts shall be embarked, either for Canada or Nova Scotia, until the spring of 1843, with the exception of those belonging to the King's Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, and 93d Highlanders.

A rumour prevails that Lord John Russel and his lady (Lord Minto's daughter) have joined a congregation of the Scottish Church. Contradicted.

The King of Sardinia, on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son, has granted entire pardon to all his Sardinian subjects condemned for political affairs.

Colonel Sir George Author, Bart., K. C. H. has been appointed governor of the presidency of Bombay.

A terrible storm at the mouth of the Danube has destroyed all the quarantine establishments.

A splendid model steam frigate, called the Guadaloupe, was launched on Tuesday from the iron ship building yard at North Birkenhead, Liverpool. Her length on deck is 190 feet, beam 30 feet, tonnage 800 tons, and her engines to be about 180 horse power. She is fitted up like her majesty's second class steam-frigates.

Advices of January 8, from the Mauritius, announced the unexpected

demise of the governor, Sir Lionel Smith, much to the regret of the colonists, who appeared to be well satisfied with his administration of the affairs of the island. From this remark, however, we must except the labouring population, who regarded Sir Lionel too much in the light of a partisan of the planters to sincerely regret his death. His excellency's malady was water on his chest. Colonel Staveley, the commander of the forces, was the successor pro tem, of the deceased baronet.

London Standard, April 18.

The advices received from the manufacturing districts in the north, bringing down the state of the markets to the close of the past week, very clearly indicate that there is yet no actual improvement in the state of business either as it respects the quantity of the goods sold or the prices obtained. If we are to place any reliance in the statements made by the most intelligent practical bankers examined by the late parliamentary committees, the return of the circulation which we exhibited from the official document on Saturday, was a perfectly accurate exponent of the state of business, and of the aggregate interchange of commodities. The authorities alluded to contend without qualification or reservation, that the expansion and contraction of the bank note circulation is the consequence and not the cause of vicissitudes in the value of commodities, and the activity or inertness of interchange. The matter of fact information, therefore, received this morning, from the central hives of our manufacturing industry, as far as it goes, fully confirms the above position, and justifies the inference that the bank paper circulation of the United Kingdom, is, on the average, a fair test of the actual state of trade. The most difficult point connected with this subject to arrive at, however, is the relative proportion which bills of exchange bear to bank notes at different times. Of this fact, and the relative variations in these proportions we have no means at present of attaining specific and direct evidence; but there are always corollaries accompanying any material change in the relations to enable general conclusions to be drawn with considerable accuracy. The return of the bank note circulation as at present made on the recommendation of the last committee of the House of Commons on banking and currency, is clearly published, on the presumption that it will be in some measure at least a guide to persons engaged in trade and commerce, and it is of importance that every phasis which the subject presents should be scanned and placed in juxtaposition, in order to establish how far it can be relied upon for the object contemplated. Hence the propriety of comparing collateral facts with the obvious deduction we should draw from the return itself on every fitting occasion.

Manchester, Friday Evening.—The prices of cloth have not further gone down, indeed they well cannot, as generally the prices are twenty per cent. below the most depressed period of 1837. Many spinners are ceasing to turn their yarn into cloth, and are confining their operations to spinning only, thus throwing out of employ many additional hands. Still in the face of this fact, the hands at many mills are standing out against a proposed reduction of wages. Yarns are pretty ready sale, but prices have not in the least improved.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 2d instant publishes an account of an awful hurricane on the coast of Africa, near Oran, on which forty-one vessels of all sizes perished.