

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th June, received by the Columbia Steamer.

The Smyrna Journal of the 26th ult. mentions that a fire broke out at Magnesia on the 20th, which consumed 2,000 shops of the grand bazaar.

A fire broke out at Dobrona, in Austria, on the 24th ult. which destroyed 200 houses, a Catholic church, and the town hall.

Fernando Po.—An arrival at Liverpool brings accounts of Fernando Po having been taken possession of by the commander of the Spanish brig of war Nerrión, on the 21st March, in the name of Queen Isabella.

The consumption of British spirits has decreased in the course of last year to the extent in England of 200,000 gallons, and in Scotland to 400,000 gallons.

Frightful Inundation.—Loss of upwards of Four Thousand Lives.—A letter written by a Jew of Tricala, the chief town of Sandjac, in Thessalia, gives an afflicting account of an inundation, by which between four and five thousand persons perished.

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The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia.—The success which has attended the fine fleet of steamers which ply between Liverpool and Halifax and Boston, has often been the theme of general admiration. They have navigated the ocean for years, under all circumstances—in the teeth of howling tempests and frightful hurricanes—triumphantly, and without an accident; while the excellence of their appointments, and the practical skill of the clever men who command them, combine to render a trip across the Atlantic, in all seasons, as comfortable as it is surprisingly expeditious.

By a treasury order of the 28th ult., the Island of Ascension is to be treated as a British possession, for all purposes of trades and revenue. Something like Interest.—One of the worst possible cases of usury was tried on Saturday, before the tribunal of correctional police. A man was brought to its bar, and charged by numerous persons with the following exactions:—Some deposed that he had lent them money

at the rate of five per cent. per day, being equal to 1,825 per cent. per annum; and others that he had made them pay five per cent. per annum for the loan of small sums for only one hour, making for a year the enormous interest of 53,620 per cent. The court credited their statements to a certain extent; but, considering that most of the witnesses were still debtors to the prisoner, it let him off with a fine of 200*l.* only.

Re-Building of Hamburg.—The anniversary of the lamented fire has just passed, and although the site still presents much of that wretchedness consequent on the very great destruction of property, yet much more has been done in removing the ruins and old mateteals than might have been expected. New and bold lines of streets are now set out. The paving is commenced, and the new buildings in several parts are being rapidly prepared to receive their roofs, and will probably, towards the close of the ensuing summer, be fit for habitation.

The Queen has granted £2000 for educating the Scotch in the highlands and islands.

A recent return gives us the exact details of the success of the voluntary system. Out of 1,222,137 children receiving daily instruction throughout the kingdom, 48,470 only are found in the schools of dissenters.

The Out-pensioners.—These men, it appears, are to be divided into four classes, and are ordered to hold themselves in readiness; some for garrison duty.

The Earl of Dalhousie will, we understand, succeed Mr. Gladstone as Vice president of the Board of Trade. It has been known for some days that the noble lord had been selected for the vacant office, but until the assent of her Majesty had been obtained, it appeared premature to mention the appointment.

The Greenwich Pier, the erection of which cost £30,000, has been destroyed by the force of the tide.

Preparations of War!—We have learned that the garrison of Dublin, of all arms, have been for the last three days, and are at present under the orders of readiness to turn out at the sound of the bugle. Furthermore, we have been informed, that the persons occupying houses belonging to the Government, in Ship street, adjoining the Castle yard, have received intimation to be ready to give them up at a day's notice, in order, it is supposed, to afford increased garrison accommodation.

Probate Duty upon Wills.—The duties paid upon the personal properties of the late Sir R. Peel, Mr. Couets, and Mr. Rundle, were deemed extraordinary enough, each of them being upwards of one million sterling. The probate on Mr. Arkwright's property is sworn to be under 6,000,000*l.* Besides this he is said to have left real property to the amount of £40,000 a year.

British and Foreign Temperance Society.—The annual meeting of this society was held at the Music Hall, Store-street. The right hon. Lord Teignmouth, in the absence of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, in the chair. The report stated that in the year 1832, the number of persons charged with drunkenness, was 32,636; in 1842, it was 12,338: showing a decrease of 20,298. The decrease in the number of beer-shops in England and Wales, in the year 1843, as compared with the preceding year, was 2,499, and 3,839 as compared with 1830. The consumption of spirits in 1830, was not so much by 5,000,000 of gallons, as in 1820; and in 1842, the decrease as compared with 1830, was 2,087,000 gallons. The receipts during the past year amounted to £478 17*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure is £451 3*s.* 2*d.* A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who briefly acknowledged it, when the meeting separated.

Destruction of a Ship full of Combustibles.—Southampton, June 2.—This morning about half past ten o'clock, the utmost consternation prevailed in this Town in consequence of a report that the Tartar, a brig of 209 tons, commanded by Capt. J. Byron, was on fire, and that she was filled with combustibles of every description. Many of the more timid left their homes at the lower part of High-street, and sought shelter at a distance, beyond the range of mischief, should any ensue. The Tartar was chartered by the Mexican Government, to take out ordnance stores and munitions of war, and had been, for the last two or three weeks, taking in her cargo in our docks, in which there were 20 superb brass cannon. All her stores were in, and the vessel was expected to sail for Vera Cruz in the course of the day, had not this calamity occurred.

Immediately the fire was discovered, a prompt alarm was given, and the fire-bells rung; but such was the consternation in the minds of the inhabitants, that few seemed disposed to render assistance or to go near her. It was determined to endeavour to scuttle the vessel, and for this purpose, one of our nine-pounders, from the battery on the Platform, was hauled to the spot; it continued to pour its shot into the sides of the vessel for a considerable period, till the rockets and shells began to explode, and then the men were compelled to abandon and leave her to her fate, as the shells were flying in all directions. Flames began to be visible from the hatchway

shortly before twelve, and shell and rocket, in rapid succession, began to explode, and continued without intermission [with the exception of a quarter of an hour after two o'clock] till the vessel finally sunk about half past. Many of the fragments of the shells were carried over the heads of the people on shore, and fell at a considerable distance; and in the marsh, which is situated about one hundred yards from where the ship was lying, the ground is ploughed up in several places to a great depth.

The wind was very stormy during the whole morning, blowing hard from the west, and about one hundred yards from the Tartar, was the John King, a fine barque of nearly 300 tons, belonging to Messrs. King, Witt & Co., and it was expected that she would have taken fire; but, notwithstanding the burning rockets spent their fury around her, not one happened to come in contact with her so as to cause any mischief.

The value of the cargo is reported at about £25,000. The guns cost £700 each.

Croal Coaches.—The Croal coaches commenced running for the first time on Sunday last and a large crowd assembled in Sackville street, who greeted them as they went upon their way with loud groans and hisses. The police were rather officious in tendering their services, and made some captures. Some little boys threw stones at them, but no serious disturbance occurred. On the following evening the people congregated in still larger numbers, and much indignation was expressed towards the Police, but Mr Steele drove up to the Post Office a little before nine o'clock, bearing an olive branch in his hand, and requesting of the people in the name of the Liberator, to disperse in quietness, and never again to degrade themselves, by making such silly demonstrations. The people immediately separated, and the coaches were suffered to go upon their routes without the slightest obstruction.

LONDON, June 3.—We do not believe that O'Connell will precipitate any insurrectionary movement in Ireland; but it is satisfactory to know that the Government is prepared for such an event—Troops are pouring into that country, and a strong force of war steamers will be stationed off the coast, with an effective body of marines, ready to act at any point where there may be occasion.—We believe, too, it is intended to call out the yeomanry,—who, said Lord Lorton on Thursday night, “would do more to restore tranquility than if the entire disposable force of England were at this moment transported to Ireland.” It is further said that when Parliament re-assembles after the Whitsun holidays, Ministers will announce the measures they have resolved upon for putting down the Repeal agitation.

Meanwhile, there are rumours afloat to which, if we abstain from alluding in a more distinct form, it is only because we entirely discredit them. Sir Robert Peel, we are convinced, would not incur the responsibility of administering the affairs of the country at this critical moment, if there existed any, the slightest impediment to the execution of whatever plans he and his colleagues might consider necessary.—John Bull.

United States News.

United States Loan of \$7,000,000.—The Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 16th instant, advertises for proposals to lend the United States \$7,000,000, or any portion thereof, in sums not less than \$10,000—proposals to be made at the Department until the 26th inst. The proposals to be for 5 per cent. stock, or for 5 per cent. stock, reimbursable at the pleasure of the government after 10 years, with interest semi-annually.

The Department reserves the right to accept proposals for any amount less than 7,000,000 *dols.*, and also to accept any part of a bid.

More Boundary Troubles.—In the vicinity of Calais, Me., a few days since, a young man named John Tobin was seized by a party of men who crossed the line from New Brunswick, carried into the Province, tarred and feathered, and otherwise grossly abused. Mr. Tobin was suspected (without cause, it seems) of having given information to the Collector at St. Stephen which enabled him to seize a quantity of smuggled leather.

Great Fire at Valparaiso.—We learn, by a private letter to a gentleman of this city, that on the 18th of March a fire broke out in Valparaiso, which destroyed an immense amount of property. The loss is estimated at seven hundred thousand dollars.

Murder of the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison.—On Thursday last, we learn from the Boston Mail, that Mr Lincoln, the Warden of the Prison at Charleston was murdered by Albert Rogers one of the prisoners. Mr L. was going his rounds through the different work shops and yards of the Prison, in the discharge of his duty, and had stepped into the shop occupied by the Upholsterers, when one of the convicts, by the name of Albert Rogers, who had been for some time employed there, suddenly rushed upon him with a sharp knife, and with a most desperate blow stabbed him in the back of the neck, the knife entering the spinal cord. Mr Lincoln fell back upon the floor and died instantly.

The other prisoners and overseers were busily engaged at their work at the time it happened, and so sudden was the dreadful deed done, that all appeared to be horror struck.

The prisoners and their overseers ran towards the fallen man and raised him from the floor which was covered with blood, but the vital spark had fled.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1845.

NEWS.—The papers are extremely barren of news. We have, in consequence, been compelled to glean from our British files, a selection of miscellaneous items.

TREASURY WARRANTS.—The St. Andrews Standard contains the following singular notification, respecting the interest on Treasury Warrants.

“We should like to be informed how it happens that Warrants on the Treasury do not bear interest until application is made by the individuals to whom the amount of the Warrants is due. The warrants are issued at Fredericton, sent to the Treasury, and their number with the names of the persons in whose favor they are issued, gazetted: yet if a person through ignorance or other causes, neglects to apply to the Provincial Treasurer until the money is ready (which by the way is no very short time) he loses the interest altogether! If it is right to pay interest at all, it should be paid from the date of the warrant, and not the date of application. We had almost expressed our astonishment that such was not the case, but that would hardly be right, for really at the present time to feel astonished at the transaction of any public business, is rather a difficult matter. Verily, New Brunswick is blessed in her legislators.”

UNITED STATES.—We perceive by the New York papers, that a meeting of the friends of Irish Repeal, was held in the Park, in that city, on the evening of the 16th inst., when upwards of 3,000 persons were present. The Hon. M. Tompkins, was in the chair.

A Mr Derry, a citizen of New York, moved the following Resolutions, which were unanimously carried.

Whereas, the Tory Ministry of Great Britain have promulgated a solemn declaration that justice shall never be accorded to Ireland, and threaten, that if Irishmen persist in praying for it, they shall be silenced by the bayonet,

Resolved, That the friends of Ireland in New York regard such declaration, and threat with mingled feelings of indignation and horror.

Resolved, That as the love of justice is a natural and irrepressible instinct in the bosom of every Irishman, we see in this language of the Ministry no alternative but carnage and desolation, unless that Ministry relent, or are driven from their purpose; for 8,000,000 of Irishmen, cheered on by the friends of liberty, justice and humanity throughout the civilized world, cannot be still under misrule and oppression, and like a horde of imbecile eastern slaves, studiously forbear from molesting their tyrants even by a remonstrance.

Resolved, That the Government of Great Britain has ever evinced, both in its domestic and foreign policy, a rapacious and cruel disregard of the rights and interests of the people; that it is a political monster, useful only to a class of comparatively insignificant numbers, covered with the plunder and stained with the blood of unoffending nations, and that, however great our indignation, we feel no surprise at its threatened course towards Ireland.

And whereas, although nothing can be hoped from the moral sense of such a government; yet inasmuch as the English people, if properly awakened to the necessity of reforming it, have the power to do so; and inasmuch as that people are brave, liberal, and just, therefore

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the sympathy of nations, properly expressed for Ireland, is well calculated to arouse this dormant power, and affords the best and most effectual means of averting the calamities of civil war, and ultimately obtaining for Ireland the restoration of her own legislature.

Resolved, That under these circumstances, we deem it a moral duty in every inhabitant of the United States, of Irish birth, or Irish descent and highly praiseworthy and becoming in every citizen thereof, to contribute his voice, influence, and pecuniary aid, to strengthen the hands of that band of Irish patriots who with O'Connell at their head, are struggling to re-establish on Irish soil, the rights and liberties of Irishmen.

Resolved, That it is a sacred and most estimable right of every citizen of these states, to sympathize with the oppressed of other climes, in their struggle for liberty; and that having exercised that right without murmur or reproach, in favor of the Poles, the Greeks, and the South Americans; strangers to us in blood, language, and every tie of sympathy, save the great bond of common humanity, we shall continue to disregard as the offspring of ignorance or causes more discreditable, the censures of those, who would deny us this privilege in the present instance, where the oppressed are a people, united by consanguinity to a vast portion of our own, who contributed more than any other, to erect and maintain the proud temple of her national independence; and the oppressor is that nation from which our country and its people have suffered the greatest wrongs.

Resolved, That the friends in America possess the power, by steady, permanent, and unswerving action, to render effectual assistance to D. O'Connell and his compatriots, in their virtuous efforts to restore to Ireland an independent legislature, and that proper means should be adopted to that end, and therefore

Resolved, If the other Repeal Associations, concur, that Annual Conventions of Delegates held successively in the different cities of the Union.