

We do not state this to deter him from efforts to read or to excuse him from all his inattention to books. These facts will keep us back from reproaching him, but will not stop us from urging him to try often to throw off the sleepiness that comes on him, and to get some instruction from books. Every trial will the difficulties that lie in his way—will enable him to do better in future. From this let him take courage, and persevere in efforts for his own improvement.

News of the Week.

From British Papers to the 4th January, by the last Steamer.

From Willmer's American News Letter.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The events of the past month have been of a chequered, yet of an uninteresting character. The prospects of an improvement in trade although not brilliant, are nevertheless cheering. In the manufacturing districts activity prevails, and it is confidently expected that the opening of the Chinese ports will, before long, afford the manufacturers full employment. The country has been agitated in various districts by the Repealers of the Corn Law. The demonstration which they have effected is, in despite of the sneering indifference with which it has been treated, more formidable than their antagonists are willing to allow. It is certain that a further alteration in the Corn Laws is projected. The only dispute now maintained is, not whether there will be a change at all, but what the nature of that change will be.

Parliament is summoned to meet on the second day of February. Sir Robert Peel, it is expected, will introduce a salutary and wholesale alteration of the restrictions by which trade is fettered. With characteristic caution he has carefully abstained from divulging a hint of his purpose or his plans. The opening of the Session is most anxiously awaited.

Although business has greatly improved, yet generally there is a very great want of confidence arising from the continued failures connected with the Corn Trade, among whom we must notice Messrs Fernandez & Son, Swallow & Son, and Dunn & Son, all of Wakefield, and for very heavy amounts, while the break down of the Yorkshire Agricultural Bank, which having expended all its capital, now come on the shareholders for a deficit of £100,000, is not at all calculated to improve commercial affairs, but on the whole, the prospects for the new year are encouraging.

Lord Hill the commander in chief of the Army, died at his seat in Shropshire, in the 70th year of his age. His nephew, Sir Rowland Hill, succeeds to the title.

The Great Western steamer, it is said, has been purchased by Mehemet Ali, who intends to convert her into a steam frigate. It is fortunate for the British Directory that they have at last found a purchaser for a property which at one time appeared unsaleable.

The new Tariff and the German League will not, as it is feared, augment the duty on English figured goods, Orleans, Merinos, Alpacas, fancy castings, &c. &c.

The higher duty will only apply to printed Goods and Waistcoatings, which contain a pattern produced by a second weft. The Tariff came into operation on the first day of this year.

Madrid Journals of the 20th ult., say that Messrs Baring & Co. have advanced to the Spanish Minister of Finance, 40 millions of reals, on the

security of the Quicksilver Mines, and that English capitalists are expected to supply the other 600 millions.

The President's Message.—Whatever diversity of opinion may be entertained by the Americans on the merits of President Tyler's message, in England the most unbounded astonishment is expressed at his effrontery in complaining of the impossibility of negotiating a Loan with any nation in Europe. This avowal was useless, because all the world was aware of the fact—it was impolitic, because it authoritatively acknowledges the existence of a state of discredit which it had been prudent to deny or to screen, and it was pitiful, because the flattering excuse with which it is sought to explain away the ignominious condition into which America had sunk the President must have known that it was a silly artifice and a transparent fraud. It is not because of the 'indebtedness' of the States that Europe had refused to assist them. It is because of their repeated attempts to continue that 'indebtedness.' It is not because it is feared that America is absolutely unable to meet her engagements, that no one will stretch out a hand to help her, but because it is known she is resolutely unwilling to discharge them. Her capabilities are cheerfully admitted, her inclination stoutly denied. There never was a subject on which the English public were so unequivocally unanimous. Mr Tyler seems to consider that the Republic over which he by accident presides, is hardly treated, and grossly and gratuitously insulted. Does he suppose that those losses are already retrieved which the stoppage of the United States Bank entailed on this country? Crippling its resources, embezzling its treasure, and paralysing its strength. Of course it is idle to suppose that the absolute abstraction of the millions, out of which, by fair promises and false quotations, Europe was cajoled, is either felt, remembered, or resented. The Eastern world is too magnanimous to complain. 'Honest indignation' is a vice to which Europeans are not prone. Their destiny is that they are born to be mercilessly pillaged, and what right have they to murmur against their inevitable fate. To be unblushingly robbed is the avowed doom of confiding Europe, and the States are the chosen instruments of the unerring decree. There is one omission of which every one complains. Why did not the federal government, if it really was aggrieved, volunteer to guarantee the debts of the several states? That course would have been manly and noble. If the congress refused to support the President in enforcing the pledge, his personal honor would have been unstained; and to John Tyler would have been accorded the universal homage which unflinching honesty claims. How does he know that the proposition would have been rejected had it emanated from himself. If he be not assured that defeat was inevitable, how dare he tacitly but unequivocally heap insult on the character of a whole realm. If it be assured that the scheme must eventually have failed, why does he complain of the unwillingness of Europe to advance money to a people whom their own President suspects to be systematic knaves.

The formal cognovits of the individual states are not valued in Europe beyond the price of the rag on which they are written. The plain I O U of the federal government, officially countersigned by the President would open the coffers of all the money lenders in the land.

France.—The Paris journals during

the last month have been almost exclusively occupied with flippant and angry discussions on the Barcelona affair. His Majesty has constituted a privy council, composed of certain past acting officers and functionaries, of whose privileges the feverish citizens seem no little afraid.

The journals of Saturday last contain little matter of interest; but we learn that rumours of a change of ministry were still in circulation in Paris, founded on the determination of the Opposition to press ministers to abrogate the treaties of 1831 and 1833. Upon this subject, it is said, the attempt will positively be made in the Chamber of Deputies, and as certainly defeated. The reply to the proposition will be simply this—'Choose between war and peace. England will not consent to any modification of these treaties. When you vote for the rupture of those treaties, be prepared to vote also without limit funds with which to carry on a war, such as that which ended in the occupation of Paris in 1814 and 1815.' This plain language will prevail. There may be an outcry, and we shall have a revival of all the anti English barbarism that has disgraced the French press of late years, but rely upon it the tax payers will not urge a measure so sure to be followed by a calamity so deplorable as that of a war.

Barcelona.—Barcelona has at length surrendered to Espartero. The incidents of the outbreak were at one time, considered to be pregnant with warlike indications. First of all the French consul was broadly charged with having fomented the disturbance and protected the rebels. The English and French newspapers maintained an untiring controversy on the subject. In the midst of the debate the Cross of the Legion of Honour is conferred upon the French Consul. Here is "confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ," says the Angelican party, that Louis Philippe is bent upon a rupture, as he has conferred an envied and enviable distinction upon the official who has incited it. Others again boldly declared that the Citizen King had achieved his pet project—a rupture with Spain, without the concurrence and in fact, contrary to the advice of his ministers. This anticipated cause of a fearful quarrel, ended in spite of newspaper broils and babblings in nothing. The French Consul was feted at an entertainment at which the English Consul was a guest. Sundry of the nameless desperadoes were shot—the Regent returned to Madrid—no outbreak is anticipated and this mighty affair which has passed and fumed the papers on each side of the channel, has ended in a jog-trot explanation.

CHINA.—Immediately after the departure of the last steamer, intelligence was received that Major Malcolm had arrived at Plymouth with the Nankiu Treaty, formally signed by the three High Commissioners nominated for the purpose. The messenger was intrusted with an autograph letter from the Emperor, in which his humble mightiness pledges his imperial honour to sign the treaty so soon as it shall be graced with the signature of the Queen of England.

PORTUGAL.—The news from Portugal is not unimportant. The aspect of affairs is said to be unusually cheering. The dispute between the Pope and the Queen has ended as might have been anticipated—his Holiness has triumphed.

The Lisbon advices state the extent of damage done to the vineyards of Maderia was more extensive than had been originally declared.

Galway, Dec. 25.—One of the most melancholy circumstances on record occurred here this morning at six o'clock. The parish chapel of St. Nicholas was, as is usual, crowded by the poorer class of persons to hear first mass. Some persons in the gallery broke one of the rails which alarmed the rest so much that a rush was made down the stairs, and so great was the struggle for freedom that thirty persons were actually suffocated by the numbers literally lying over them. While I write this the dead are passing, carried on doors by their friends. In fact the whole town presents a melancholy spectacle the friends and relative of the unfortunate sufferers running here and there in a distracted state. When I went to the spot the scene was awful; the large temperance room next the chapel, was full of the unfortunate victims laid out in rows, waiting some friend to recognise and take them to their dismal homes. At this moment (two o'clock) thirty five persons are dead, and it is supposed that from ten to fifteen more will shortly be numbered among the dead. There are a great many besides maimed; they are all of the lower class, such as poor tradesmen labourers, and servant. There was no danger at all of the gallery giving away; it is very strongly built, and would bear four times the weight that was on it at the time. There must have been between four and five thousand people in at the time.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

(For the month ending Dec. 31, 1842.)

Pine Timber.—The business of the month has been generally satisfactory, and prices have gradually improved; the last sale of Quebec, middling quality, was at 13½ per foot: the exact rates have not transpired for two cargoes of better quality, also sold off the quay this week. A cargo of good quality, of last year's import, was sold at 13½ per foot. Earlier in the month middling Quebec was sold by Auction at from 12½ to 12¾ per foot. For better qualities, in dock, holders now demand 14½ per foot, with reasonable hope of success; for now that the season for importing from Quebec is at an end, the whole sums up to only 86,234 tons of shipping, against 169,888 tons during the year 1841. The import from Quebec itself being only 37,219 tons, against 83,738 tons last year. Again, though the usual period for estimating the stock is at the end of the ensuing month, it is just now roughly guessed at under 2½ millions feet, including, of course, all the wood in the dock, while on the 31st January last the stock was 4,248,000 feet, held at the corresponding period of a series of years previous to the 31st January, 1842. The last lot of St. John Pine was at 18½d per foot, for 18½ inches, calliper size, with Red Pine at 12½ per foot, though early in the month a cargo of middling quality Yellow was sold at 14d per foot. Quebec Red Pine has been sold apart from cargo at 21d per foot, it is in request, and the stock is light. New Brunswick &c., Spruce, &c., Planks. St. John Spruce have been sold at from 2½d to 2¾d per foot of 2 inches, with Boards at the higher rate. Miramichi yellow have been sold at 10s per St. Petersburg standard. Prices are likely to be fully supported because of low stock here, and the London and other markets ruling high.

The Scotch Convocation.—Additional adherents to the Resolutions of the Convocation are daily coming in. The number of ministers who had declared their concurrence in the first series of Resolutions up to Saturday last, was 456, and of those who had given in their adhesion to the second series, 400.

Turin, in Savoy, had been almost reduced to ashes. 60 houses have been burnt down, leaving 100 families without shelter or bread. The church is also much damaged.

Mount Etna.—Letters from Catania of the 30th ult., describe the volcano to be in full eruption, emitting enormous masses of lava, and showing every prospect of a flow of liquid lava, to the destruction of all around.