

over, you will want all those things that grow in the earth, and out of the earth, and you cannot gain them without a good degree of knowledge and a great deal of hard work. My maxim is, learn every thing you can, from darning socks to milking cows. Put it all down in your mind, or in a book. You will need it some time or other.

## European News.

From British Papers to the 5th November, received by the Britannia, Steamer.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, Nov. 5.

### COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The general state of trade in London during the past week has been most satisfactory, but the City festivities, on the opening of the Royal Exchange, have caused some slight interruption. Of the most staple articles we believe we are right affirming that the consumption is going on steadily.—Sugar, Tea, Cotton, &c., standing most prominent, but Coffee has been dull of late. Prices of commodities are again lower; and the little business which has been done has been by public sale, and all *bonafide*. The imports have been heavy, chiefly from the Baltic. The exports light, and not much business advertised, the principal is sugar and drugs.

The total amount of the bullion in the Bank, in both departments, was 14,099,828*l.*, and the absolute diminution during the week, allowing for the transfer from the issue to the banking department, was £84,294.

### DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

There has been quite a calm, both in the world of politics and agitation, on this side the Atlantic, since our last. But for the opening of the Royal Exchange by our most gracious Queen, on Monday, the Metropolitan press would have been at a complete stand still, and the brethren of the broad-sheet, in Liverpool, were only saved from a state of mesmerism by the Stone-laying of the New Docks on the previous Wednesday, at what may one day or other prove "the rival port of Birkenhead." The most extensive preparations had been making for some time past for both these celebrations, which must be deemed of vast importance to the commercial interests.

The Queen went to the city in state, and the day was one pre-eminently marked by loyalty, magnificence, festivity and joy. It is exactly three centuries ago since Elizabeth, whose attention to her people's gratification it seems Victoria's ambition to emulate, bestowed the scene of royalty upon the foundation of Sir Thomas Gresham, and identified the peaceful pursuits of commerce with the glory of her crown. May the new building endure for ages a memorial of our commercial prosperity. The Queen and her royal Consort were of course sumptuously entertained by the Lord Mayor, and her Majesty testified her satisfaction by intimating to his lordship on the spot, that she had directed letters patent to issue creating him a baronet. The appointment has since been gazetted. The Birkenhead festivities were not on so great a scale of splendour, but the event they were about to celebrate was of equal consequence in the estimation of the inhabitants of the locality.

Lord Ellenborough, we perceive, has had additional honors showered upon him by the home government, showing no signs of disaffection with his conduct in India. On Friday he was gazetted a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. It was reported that he was to be appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, but we have reason to believe that he is here likely to succeed to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Haddington being about to retire on the score of ill-health, which naturally impairs his efficiency in that department.

### IRELAND.

Rumours are afloat, and we have some confidence in them, that the law having been vindicated in Ireland, agitation having been suspended and comparative peace and quiet restored, an extensive system of concession and conciliation is to be pursued, and amongst other pacificating measures the grant to Maynooth is to be considerably increased, and Roman Catholics permitted and encouraged to graduate under Professors of their own creed, in Dublin University. Meanwhile the questions of federalism and re-

peal are at a stand-still, Mr George Gavan Duffy, the editor of "The Nation," and one of Mr O'Connell's fellow travellers, has written and published a remonstrance against the former project, addressed to the Liberator, and declaring his adhesion to the latter, but the great man, who continues in comfort at Derrynane, has taken no notice of it. The production has, however, been angrily criticised by "an Irish Catholic Priest," chiefly on religious grounds, whilst "The Pilot," generally regarded as Mr O'Connell's own paper, gives the following explanation of his meaning in declaring a preference for the federative plan. "The politics of the leader is repeal—nothing but repeal—and federalism an adjunct to conjure spirits with." Will he be able to lay the spirits when he has called them? At all events he seems about to try, for he has just published a long manifesto in "The Pilot," directed chiefly to an article which appeared in the Conservative "Warder," on the state of parties in Ireland. The object of the letter is to effect a junction of the Protestant and Romanist parties. After quoting several passages from "The Warder," Mr. O'Connell proceeds:

"We say that this co-operation ought to be in a spirit of equality amongst all sects, persuasions, and parties—neither submitting itself to the other's power, friendly, brotherly, but independent." We insist that the movement should be made with the grandeur and harmony of justice, and that justice alone can make its results permanent, happy or secure. We do not desire the restoration of the constitution of Ireland upon any other basis but that of perfect justice to all—to every sect, persuasion, and party; no partiality—partiality is necessarily injustice—the strife of factions must be put down by the constitution of the Irish Parliament, or that constitution is totally worthless, and would be despicable and odious. For my part, I feel that my first duty is to combine the people of Ireland—all the people of Ireland—in our peacable, legal, and constitutional struggle to restore Ireland her domestic Legislature, without which there is no prospect before us but of increasing misery and accumulating discontent. Protestants of Ireland! non-Repealers! we hold out to you the hand of perfect conciliation, and there is a heart in that hand. In conclusion, I beg to give notice that I will propose a series of resolutions the next day I am able to attend the Association, resolutions embracing all the sentiments, and embodying as many as possible of the words in the paragraphs which I have cited from the *Warder*. In the mean time, let us all adopt the great principle upon which conciliation should be founded—Justice to all, partiality to none."

It is reported that the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland has been offered to Earl Powis.

Last year the collection for Mr O'Connell amounted to £28,000, and the repeal rent was £7,614, 17*s.* 10*d.*, making a total of £75,614 17*s.* 10*d.* The weekly collections made during the present year amount to about £39,000.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**France.**—The return of King Louis Philippe to his own dominions has not yet lessened the discussions of the French journals on the policy of his visit, but their speculations offer little novelty and are becoming tedious from frequent repetition. The Ministerial papers still contend that the visit is an event of great national importance; while the organs of the Opposition endeavour to separate the king from the people by asserting that the cordiality of His Majesty's reception was not a demonstration of friendship towards France, but a personal compliment to himself. It is however considered by the more moderate parties in Paris that the visit will lead to favourable results, and that, although the next Session of the Chambers will be a stormy one, the Government has derived fresh strength from the late events, and will be enabled to carry many measures which they could not otherwise have proposed. The Marriage of the Duc d'Aumale to the Princess Caroline of Salerno will take place immediately, and will be made the occasion for a general amnesty for political offenders in France and Naples.

**Spain.**—A conspiracy set on foot by the Progresista party, has been detected among the refugees resident within the French frontier, and two Generals of that party have been arrested by the French authorities just as they were about to enter Spain.

Several Progresista have been stopping at Carcasone, Limoux, and other places leading to the Spanish frontier; their object being, it is alleged, to create an in-

surrection in Catalonia. Government had received accounts of the arrest of several officers in the provinces, suspected of conspiring against it. Troops had been marched towards Valladolid, where, it appears, a serious alarm had been excited. Narvaez had concentrated a large military force around Madrid, and had adopted such other precautions as would render any attempt at a revolutionary movement difficult, if not impossible. The exasperation of the people of Spain, is, however, at its height. The *salons* of the Duke of Rianzares (the ex-lieutenant Munoz) are said to have been visited by all the leading nobility of Spain. He has been lately decorated with the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Minister of War, among other reductions, has suppressed one second lieutenant and one sergeant, in every company of Infantry, with a saving to the country of 7,513,706 reals.

The excitement in the provinces, no less than in the capital, is described as excessive. Logrono is said to be in a highly disturbed state, and an insurrection had, it was understood, commenced at Vigo and Tuy, in Galicia. At Valladolid, numerous arrests had taken place on a charge of conspiracy to restore the constitution of 1812; whether the spontaneous ebullitions of the people, or mere emetics provoked by Narvaez for the purpose of justifying him in the adoption of harsher measures than he would otherwise resort to, seems doubtful.

The Jury before whom the proprietor of the *Espectador* newspaper was tried, for an article published on the 17th of August, had declared amid much applause that there was no reasonable pretext for the proceedings instituted against him. Letters from Pampelona confirm the rumours of the disturbed state of the Spanish provinces. On every side Spanish refugees were passing the frontier, in spite of all interdicts to the contrary. It was also said that 25,000 muskets were ready to be introduced into Navarre on the first sign of an outbreak.

The following intelligence has been received by telegraphic despatch:—

MADRID, Oct. 21.

"A fresh conspiracy has been discovered. General Narvaez was to have been assassinated at the entrance of the French embassy, where he dined.

"General Prim was arrested this morning. Other arrests were made last night and this morning."

BARCELONA, Oct. 27.

"Four hundred or five hundred persons, with the *bonnet-rouge*, assembled on the Rambla, and surrounded the Alcalde and his deputy, who were soon rescued by the *mosos* of the Foreign Legion.

"Other troops arrived, and the rioters were dispersed. The Baron de Meer, on leaving the theatre, proceeded on foot along the rambla, and a number of persons were arrested, after two officers of the police being stabbed."

BARCELONA, Oct. 27.

"At eight o'clock two assassins were arrested at the moment of their making an attempt on the life of Baron de Meer; but these men were rescued from the guards who were conducting them to the Atarazanas, by a mob consisting of at least 500 men.

**Algiers.**—The outbreak of the Kables, near Dellys, appears to have been a much more serious affair than was at first supposed. The engagement to which that movement gave rise resulted in a loss to the French of 30 killed, and 130 wounded, among whom were no fewer than 15 officers. The insurrection was wholly unexpected, for General Comman had, only a short time before, sent troops throughout all the districts in that neighbourhood, without meeting with any opposition. Having occasion to visit one of the tribes, however, he found that formidable redoubts had been constructed, and every appearance of an organised resistance established. He attacked these defences, but was ultimately obliged to retreat with the loss above-mentioned. On the receipt of the news, Marshal Bugeaud left Algiers with four regiments, only recently arrived from Morocco, for Dellys, constituting a force of upwards of 2000 men. The position of Abd-el Kader is described as being far less desperate than has been supposed.

**Greece.**—It is generally reported at Athens that the three protecting Powers, wearied with the affairs of Greece, intend to retire from any further interference in the destiny of this country, to recall their ambassadors, and to abdicate in favour of Austria—some say Austria and Prussia combined—who is to be the future guardian of Greece, and will march into the country 10,000 men as an army of occupation till things get a little settled.

**Belgium.**—The King of the Belgians has opened the parliamentary session for 1844-5. The speech announces the conclusion with the German Zollverein of a treaty of navigation and commerce, and that by a recent convention, the postal communications between Belgium and Great Britain have been regulated on a basis at once more extended and more favourable to commerce. The charge on letters has been reduced, and special advantages have been stipulated for the transmission of foreign correspondence. In the treaty a very serious increase has been made by the Belgian Government in the duties upon silk and cotton manufactures, and also upon machines imported into that country. As regards England, the measure is most injurious one, as the duties on English cotton and silk manufactures have greatly increased, while the production of France and the Zollverein are admitted at the present duties. The effect will be to drive the manufactures of Manchester out of the Belgian market and to have them replaced by the manufactures of Rouen and Mulhausen. The whole measure is one of the utmost hostility to England.

On the 19th, the ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded on the 1st of September between Belgium and the German Zollverein were exchanged at the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Brussels.

**Holland.**—The opening of the ordinary session of the States General for 1844 took place on the 21st ult. at the Hague. The King's speech was congratulatory respecting home and foreign relations, noticing the improvement of some branches of manufacture, whilst others were declining; that the tariff of import, export, and transit duties already provisionally communicated now become a subject of deliberation, and promising economy and careful attention to the interests of the people on the part of the Government.

**Morocco.**—The *Moniteur Parisien* announces that the Emperor of Morocco ordered the treaty made with France to be proclaimed, by beat of drum, throughout all the cities of the Empire. According to this Journal, Abdel Kader had retreated to the mountains, which are the best removed from the French position and strong places of Morocco, with a few hundred followers. He is said to be reduced to the lowest ebb, both in regard to the equipment of his soldiers and the condition of his horses. He has been called upon by the Emir to lay down arms, and accept the portion of territory assigned to him. He answers evasively that he is prevented by indisposition, the illness of several of his followers, and obeying the order of the Sultan.

**Hanover.**—At Clausthal, a mining town in the Hartz Forest, in Hanover, a dreadful conflagration broke out in the night of the 16th of last month, and the short space of a few hours destroyed a church and several public offices, swept away 213 dwelling houses and a great number of stables and barns, and 3000 of the inhabitants without a roof shelter them from the rigour of a northern winter, to which the town of Clausthal, owing to its situation on the top of a mountain, is particularly exposed.

**Sweden.**—Letters from Stockholm state that the King of Sweden had demanded of the Diet authority to concede to a reign power (not named, but presumed to be France) under somewhat advantageous circumstances, the island of Bartholomew. The pretext for this demand is, that the colony costs more than it is worth. St. Bartholomew is one of the smaller Antilles, situated in the Gulf of Guadalupe, and comprising a population of 5,000 souls. It has been attached to Sweden since 1784, when it was ceded to that country by France.

**Egypt.**—A letter, dated Alexandria, October 6, says that the Pacha has been staying at Cairo since commencement of the Rhamzan, and it is not expected he will return to Alexandria until the close of the festival. The chief minister, Artin Bey, was summoned with the English Consul General, Mr. Bourne, of the London General Post-office, to attend at the capital, in view of ascertaining how far it was practicable to carry out the object of the named gentleman's mission, in relation to an arrangement of a permanent nature for the conveyance of the Imperial mail through Egypt. It is understood that an offer of £6,000 a year was made to the Viceroy in lieu of protection and guarantee of its safe transit; but as he declined the transfer to his government, the management of the mail transport will form the basis of any arrangement. As this, for obvious reasons, did not appear politic, nothing definite has yet been