

European News.

From British Papers to the 19th of July, received by the Steamer *Caledonia*.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

We stated in our last, that the Prince de Joinville had sailed from Toulou, at the head of a squadron of three sail of the line, a frigate, and four steamers. The Prince has arrived at Oran with his fleet and immediately despatched a captain of engineers to explore the coast between Tangier and Mogador. The *Moniteur* has published two despatches from Marshal Bugeaud, one dated June 19th, the other June 27th. We give the most important.

"On the 16th, I informed the Morocco chief that I was about to march on Ouchda, but that I still offered the conditions proposed by me before the battle of the 15th: he replied pacifically, but without coming to any conclusion. On the 19th I entered Ouchda, without firing a shot. The Morocco troops had retired about two days before in the greatest disorder. Discord reigns amongst the chiefs, and indiscipline amongst the soldiers. This small army appears to be dissolved. Ouchda will be respected. I shall leave it on the 21st taking with me about 1,500 persons of the population of Tlemcen and the remnant of the Deyza, who were retained by force and are desirous of following us."

Ouchda is a small place containing about 1000 inhabitants, sixteen leagues from Tlemcen. The prompt movements of the French seem to have struck terror into the Emperor of Morocco, who is now anxious for peace. The result has also disappointed Abd-el-kader, who attached considerable importance to the supposed invincible courage of the Emperor's guards. An entrenched camp is now established by the French at Djaina-gazonna, which will protect the French frontier of Lower Tafna. True to his promise, Marshal Bugeaud left the miserable little town of Ouchda, and took up his position in the above place. The entrenched camp is prophetic of war—the evacuation of the Moorish village is indicative of peace. The probability, however is, that the matter will be satisfactorily settled between France and Morocco. Thus spoke M. Guizot on the subject, in the Chamber of Deputies, a few days since:—

The government and population of Morocco must be made to feel the power of France, and be made to understand that the present state of things on the frontiers of Oran cannot last. We must receive, both by acts and formal conventions guarantees that such a state of things shall not be renewed. I have the honour of repeating to the Chamber, that all measures have been taken by sea and land to insure that result. The reinforcements required by Marshal Bugeaud have been or will be, sent to him. The naval forces placed under the command of one of our Princes are sufficient to produce along the coast of Morocco the effect which we must seek. The government is actuated by no desire for territorial aggrandisement; it considers the territory of Algeria sufficient for the ambition of France. I ever regarded the conquest of Algeria as an immense advantage to France; but I am at the same time convinced that it would be insane to nurture views of aggrandisement and conquest. That which we demand from the Emperor of Morocco, and which we have a right to expect from him is peace and security on our frontier." In the Chamber of Peers M. Guizot made a similar statement. An article has appeared in the *Journal des Debats*, attributed to M. Guizot, as to the origin of the misunderstanding from which it would appear that the Emperor was embroiled in hostilities through the intrigues of Abd-el-kader, against his will. It seems that a Jew, who acted as a Spanish consul, shot a man in a quarrel for which he was executed. Spain remonstrated, and France joined in the remonstrance; and rumours were industriously circulated that both powers were about to invade Morocco and the Emperor was advised to declare a holy war, which, however he declined doing until the "infidels" invaded his empire. In the meantime an army of observation assembled on the frontiers and the general in command attacked the French at the entreaty of Abd-el-kader, before the rupture between France & Morocco had received 6000 English muskets with percussion locks, and this has given rise to an impression in France that we have been fomenting the difference; the real fact being that fire arms constitute the most important item in the commercial relations between this country and Morocco. The Emperor, too, may have been originally under the impression that

he would have received assistance from us in his conflict with France, but this opinion must have vanished ere this. As the Emperor of Morocco can have no desire to court the hostility of a nation so powerful as France and as the latter country disclaims the idea of conquest the misunderstanding will, in all probability be arranged by prohibiting Abd-el-kader from receiving any illicit assistance in future, from his Mahomedan ally, the descendant of the Prophet.

Three steamers are about being fitted out to transport two regiments of cavalry to Africa.

The Duke of Aumale is about to leave Africa and return to France, on leave of absence for three months.

The "dotation" question—the question of a provision for the younger branches of the Orleans family, keeps France in a ferment, and Louis Philippe, it is clear, has not only injured his own popularity, but endangered his dynasty by the proposition. It is stated that when the subject was first mooted in the Cabinet, the Ministers gave the King to understand that the proposition should have their support—they wanted the moral courage to express their feelings in the royal presence. In the Chambers, they cowered before the bitterness with which the proposition was assailed, and the King, provoked at their desertion of him, took revenge by publishing in the *Moniteur*, an article professedly written to disabuse the public mind as to the enormous wealth of Louis Philippe. The responsibility of this article he insisted upon the Ministers acknowledging, and M. Guizot has since done so. The substance of the article is this—that the property which the King inherited from his father was, when it came into his possession, encumbered with debts, the proceeds not exceeding sixteen millions of francs, and by liquidating a part of the revenues of his appanage, his private poverty is still encumbered; that the King, owing to his straightened circumstances, has been obliged to borrow money on the title deeds of the canals of Orleans and Soing, constructed by his father; that the five millions paid him in 1825 as a set-off against the family property destroyed during the revolution, had been expended on the Palais Royal; and that, to borrow money, he has been obliged to seek the aid of his sister, Madame Adelaide.

This article has been bitterly criticised by the opposition journals, and the notorious fact that the King is one of the richest men in Europe, has been adduced against this declaration of royal poverty. Public feeling has strongly set in against the "dotation," and the papers assert that the income of the royal family is 270 millions, while it has received during the last fourteen years upwards of 385 millions.

The Paris and Bourdeaux Railway Bill has been returned by the Peers to the Chamber of Deputies minus the clause introduced on the motion of M. Cremieux, for the exclusion of all peers and deputies from the administration of rail ways.

THE PRESENT STATE OF MOROCCO.

(From the *Siecle*.)

Three different races form the population of Morocco, the Bereberes, the tribes of the country, and the inhabitants of the towns. The Bereberes occupy the chain of the Atlas, which crosses Morocco from east to west. In physical character, manners, language, and forms of worship, they differ widely from the residents on the plain. Entrenched in impregnable positions, they brave the authority of the Sultan, who has no control over them. They frequently make descents upon the plain, plunder the crops, and then retreat to their fastnesses. The inhabitants of the country, though less ferocious than the Bereberes, are wild and savage. They live by the produce of their agriculture their flocks and herds, and their fisheries. They are divided into tribes, who make war upon each other from the most futile causes. They encamp in insulated douars, which, in the African language, means circles, because their tents are ranged in this form. Each douar has a caid, or chief, who is subordinate to the chief of the tribe, who is appointed by the caid of the province. The ignorance of the Bereberes and the country tribes is so great, that they know not the months of the year, nor have any idea of the ties of relationship. The inhabitants of the town less barbarous than those we have above mentioned, are very proud of their rude civilisation. To these three classes the Jews must be added whose lot is most hard and degraded. The Parias of Morocco, the Jews, raise themselves above their humiliating servitude by their genius for trade, by their

love of lucre, and by that never-failing suppleness by which they are distinguished wherever they are found. Slaves in appearance they are in reality masters, from the need that others have of them; and the protection given to commerce by the Sultan Abderrahman, has rendered them more powerful than ever. We add a few words on the history of Morocco, and its diplomatic declarations with the European states. When the Arabs were masters of Spain, and were forced to implore the aid of the Mussulmans of Africa, the Kings of Fez and Morocco answered the appeal. At first victorious, they were at a later period vanquished by the Christians. Then the Spaniards and Portuguese obtained dominion over Morocco, and founded the towns which still exist. For a long time divided, the Sovereigns of Fez and Morocco were unable to resist their invaders, but the dynasty of the Sheriffs, which continues to reign at the present day, having succeeded in uniting the two kingdoms, contended victoriously with the foreigners, and, by degrees, completely drove them out. Spain, however, still retains Ceuta. Thanks to the weakness of the smaller European states, and to the divisions and supineness of the larger states, Morocco was long enabled to exercise tyranny over their commercial and naval navigation, and under which several of them still labour. Some of them pay a fixed tribute, while others at certain periods conciliate the Sultan by rich presents. "The history of the diplomatic relations of Europe with Morocco," says M. Ray, "is but the history of humiliating concessions made by the Christian Courts to this Mahometan power." We give a rapid sketch of some facts. In 1828, Austria having been grossly insulted by Morocco, sent, under the command of Captain Bandiera, now admiral, a squadron to bombard the coast. The ships met with a warm reception, and sustained considerable loss and damage, so that in 1830 Austria was glad to come to a treaty of peace, offering a splendid present to the Sultan. In 1828 also England herself was obliged to sacrifice her dignity to her commercial interest, and humble herself at the feet of Morocco. In 1834, Naples renewed her treaty. A rich present was exacted, and it was agreed that it should be accompanied by a certain quantity of sulphur. The sulphur was delivered in its raw state, but the Morocco government pretended that purified sulphur was required and expected. The purified sulphur was sent, but no return of the raw material could be obtained. Spain, Sardinia, Denmark, and Sweden, have all submitted to degrading impositions, and some of these powers still pay tribute to Morocco. The payment of this tribute has become the more absurd since the conquest of Algiers by France has entirely put an end to the piracies of Morocco. Thus these tributes are an assurance against what no longer exists. Holland and Portugal, who for a long series of years carried on an important trade with Morocco, have now become entirely supplanted by England. This nation, by means of her depots at Gibraltar, has grasped nearly the whole of the import trade. Spain carries on an extensive trade in corn with this country. On the coasts of Morocco, as nearly every other, the French trade has been nearly ousted. On these coasts, extending to nearly 200 leagues, the produce of which is suitable to French manufacture, and on which the produce of this branch of industry found numerous markets, there are at this time only two French establishments.

A MODERN AMAZON.—"The following adventure," says the Reform, "will cause a thrill in hearts of our horsewomen of the olympic circus.—Towards the middle of last month, in the neighbourhood of Ak Hysar, six Zeybecks attacked three or four persons forming part of M. Romanini's equestrian troop, who were proceeding from Constantinople to Smyrna. The robbers having attempted to commit violence on Mademoiselle Romanini, she seized a yatagan from one of the Zeybecks, whom she killed with her own hand, and put the others to flight. Mademoiselle Romanini was wounded in the arm.

COLONIAL BANK.—At the Colonial Bank meeting held on the 3rd inst., at London Tavern, it was announced that the directors considered it again prudent to abstain from declaring a dividend. Although the hope is held out that improvement will eventually take place in the affairs of the company, many of the shareholders seem inclined to propose a dissolution as the readiest way of getting rid of an unprofitable concern. Dissatisfaction was also expressed at the expense incurred for management, both at home and abroad; and notwithstanding the directors were much disinclined to

give any positive information on that head, sufficient was elicited to show that, while large salaries had been paid to the officers of the Bank, they had in certain cases been inefficient and negligent of their duties. The meeting was not a stormy one, neither was much discussion indulged in, but the conversation that did take place exhibited an unpleasant feeling as existing between the directors and shareholders, the former appearing to consider themselves hardly dealt with in being pressed for further information than that contained in the report, and the latter appearing to consider that proper courtesy was not paid them in at least endeavouring to satisfy them on the state of their own affairs.

New Comet.—The discovery of a new comet, in the constellation of Hercules, was announced on Monday at the sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. It is slightly nebulous, but the observations appear to have been as yet imperfect. At the same sitting, M. Gautier gave an account of some new observations of the spots on the sun's disk. He is of opinion that the years in which the greater number of these spots exist, are sensibly colder than when they are comparatively few in number.

Effective State of our Line-of-Battle Ships.—A letter from Portsmouth, dated the 9th inst., says:—"We have much pleasure in recording the activity and dispatch displayed by the officers and crew of the *St. Vincent*, in getting the ship in readiness for sea yesterday. In the morning she was lying moored at Spithead, with officers and men returning from Sunday leave. At nine o'clock the telegraphic orders were received on board to prepare for sea; and with that prompt and energetic spirit which we are happy to say still exists as fresh as ever, in our blue jackets, she was unmoored, her small sails bent, royal yard crossed, provisions, water, and stores received on board, and could have been got under weigh if required by two p. m., and all this was performed with only her harbour crew on board. At three p. m., the *Echo* and *Rocket*, guard steamers, went alongside her with 160 able seamen and 150 marines to complete her complement to 850 men; and at five p. m., this noble ship was under weigh and proceed to sea. This is a good specimen of what can be done by the navy in case of immediate necessity, and it has been exhibited at a moment most a propos to give a practical answer, demonstrating the efficiency of the navy, to the querulous and disappointed men who are daily holding forth about its ineffective state. The navy has for the last three years been every way sufficient for the services required, for the support of the honor, and for the protection of the commercial interest of the country: and if it be found requisite for either purpose to increase its strength, the service is still more popular with Jack; seamen are plentiful, and would enter; and with respect to our ships there never was at any one time such a fleet so available, and in such immediate state for commission, as our splendid "advanced ships," that are ready to receive men at a moment's notice, and might be got ready for sea without the assistance of a single shipwright, whose heavy furniture is all on board and would of themselves form such a fleet that no nation in the world would be able to compete with. The dockyards, likewise, at least Plymouth and Portsmouth, were never in better order, nor so completely supplied with all necessary stores, as they are at this present moment; and we have no doubt but, should occasion require Great Britain to have a powerful naval force afloat, that the government resources are fully adequate to send it forth as soon as that occasion makes it requisite."

Irish Minerals.—The Mining Company of Ireland have sent into the exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society a cake of Silver, weight 893½ oz., obtained from lead, produce of the company's mines; a specimen of native gold, weight about 40 oz.; a specimen of silver ore, from the company's mine Ballycorus; and specimens of lead and copper ore, coal, slates, sheet lead, leaden shot and pipe; and a fine specimen of silver, from the Laganure mines.

The Protestant Church at Jerusalem.—A letter dated Constantinople, June 19, says,—"The Turkish government has given an order to forbid the building of the Protestant church at Jerusalem. The Porte had merely tolerated the construction of that edifice, but it had never granted a firman authorising the establishment of a Protestant church in the Holy City."

A letter from Florence of the 26th June states, that Prince Jerome Bonaparte has precipitately left that city, after long occupying one of the finest palaces of Flo-