

European News.

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

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, January 4.

IRELAND.

The past month has not been characterized by the occurrence of any event of striking importance. The position of Ireland has been such as to attract only a small portion of public attention, but as the period fixed for the trials is now drawing near, much interest is again beginning to be manifested in the matter. Last week notices were served on the Traversers and their attorneys, for the striking of a special jury this (Wednesday,) and the trials will commence on the 15th inst. In the mean time the condition of Ireland is not by any means so satisfactory as could be desired. The papers teem with accounts of outrages of various descriptions, which are magnified or curtailed by the press of different denominations, to suit their own party purposes, and it is difficult, therefore, to arrive at anything like an accurate idea of the real condition of the country. The Repeal cause however, continue to progress as favourably as its advocates could well desire, that is, if we may judge from the amount of rent received weekly. For the week ending the 26th ult, is amounted to £474 3s 5d.

The State Trials.—The revised jury list, consisting of seven or eight hundred names, does not include, it is said, more than two hundred Roman Catholics. This is a much smaller number than it ought to have been; but the old exclusive and condemned panel had not more than thirty available Roman Catholic altogether. Before many days have elapsed, the High Sheriff will be required by the Attorney General to attend the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that a special jury may be struck, for the trial of the traversers in the state prosecutions. Numbers, corresponding with all the names of the special panel, will be placed in a box, and in the presence of the solicitors for both sides, forty eight names will be drawn by ballot. The Crown Solicitor, and a Solicitor acting in the names of the traversers, will then strike off twelve names each. On the day of trial the first twelve of the remaining twenty four answering to their names will constitute the special jury in the State prosecutions.

One of the defendants in the State prosecutions, the Rev. Peter James Tyrrell, parish-priest of Lusk, died on Monday week, after a brief illness, of which erysipelas was the prominent symptom.

Mr. O'Connell stated, at the Limerick dinner, that an offer had been made to him to this effect—that if he gave up the Repeal agitation, the government would forego the prosecution, or that if conviction followed the trials, judgment would not be pressed, on the same condition. He spurned both offers. The organs of the ministry are greatly scandalized at this statement, and deny, in express terms, that any such compromise has ever been offered by the ministry, individually or collectively. Thus the matter rests at present. One thing is certain—that whether the offer was made directly (which is most improbable,) or through an indirect channel, as is most likely,—the ministry would be very glad to purchase the peace and safety of Ireland on the terms which Mr. O'Connell states he rejected with scorn.

Repeal Association.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held, on Tuesday last, in Conciliation Hall. Mr. John O'Connell laid before the meeting letters which had passed between himself and the Earl of Devon, chairman of the Landlord and Tenant Inquiry Commission. Mr. O'Connell's letter was an inquiry, professedly "on the part of many persons desirous of submitting evidence to the Commission," whether the evidence would be submitted with the report when the latter shall be published. Lord Devon, in reply, declined, at this early stage, to pledge himself or colleagues to the course which they should think it right to pursue with respect to the publication of the evidence, and stated, that the Commission should resume their sitting, in Dublin, on the 8th inst, and that it is their intention to visit and take evidence in different parts of Ireland in the course of the next autumn.

After several speeches had been delivered, on this and other subjects, Mr. John O'Connell announced, that his father would be present at the meeting, on that day fortnight, and that the rent was £474, 8s. 5d.

The record in the case of the Earl of Gardigan, and Lord Wm. Paget, has been withdrawn. The trial is, therefore, at an end.

Mr. O'Brien, a repealer, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, by a majority of four over his opponent.

Mr. Pierce Butler, the son of Col. Butler, Member for Kilkenny, has been returned for the County of Kilkenny. Mr. B. is one of the dismissed Magistrates.

At a Limerick meeting, O'Connell is reported to have made a speech, of which the following is an extract:—

"We are now preparing our petitions for Parliament, and we shall have signatures equal in number to the six millions four hundred thousand specified in the bill of indictment. [Laughter and cheers.] I have struggled for Ireland—my first speech was against the Union—I have made more speeches since than any

other man, and my private life and public character have been vilified beyond measure; but while I have the confidence of my countrymen, I care not for all, [applause.] It has been suggested to me, that if I consented to abandon the repeal, the prosecution would be given up!—or even if convicted, the sentence should not be enforced! That offer was made to me!

Your monster meetings went on until at the close of them all they were interrupted by the Government, and it was said that that which was peace before, would, on the suppression of those meetings be rebellion immediately. It was no such thing.—Now we can contradict them. They interfered—they prosecuted—there was peace still [Cheers].—Peace still, is my command—peace still, is my entreaty—peace still, and Ireland shall be free! [Cheers]

Bell's Messenger, Dec. 24.
Landlord and Tenant Commission.—A considerable number of land agents are now in Dublin, from various parts of the country, having been summoned by the commissioners for examination.

The State Trials.—The Defence.—The Cork Reporter says:—Two of the counsel for the traversers, Messrs. O'Hea and O'Callaghan, have been occupied for the past week in collecting and arranging evidence for the defence, in reference to the "monster" meetings in this locality. They proceed in a day or two to Skibbereen for the same purpose.

Illustrated London News, Dec. 23.
Military and Naval Armaments.—The Tipperary Free Press says:—"Caher Castle, the residence of Lord Glengall, is now occupied by a detachment of the 43d Light Infantry, the Staff of the Tipperary Militia, and is armed with artillery, and is fully provisioned and capable of holding six hundred men. It is a singular fact that this is the only fortified castle in the interior of Ireland. Caher is the centre of the province of Munster, equidistant from Limerick, Cork, and Waterford."

Six gun boats arrived in Athlone harbour on Saturday, guarded by six men and a second mate, named Brown. The boats are to be stationed on the Shannon, between here and Hare Island, for the purpose of preventing our garrison being surprised by water. Forty gun boats are, we understand, in preparation for the Shannon.

From a Dublin Correspondent in the London Times.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT COMMISSION.—Dublin, Dec. 15.—In addition to several assistant barristers, besides those already enumerated, some of the professional land agents have been examined this week before the commissioners. Dr. M'Neill, the eminent civil engineer, was under examination this day.

The State Trials.—The friends of the traversers are circulating a report, which may or may not be well founded, that a large building or barrack, as they say, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, has been hired for the purpose of affording temporary accommodation to upwards of 400 witnesses who are to be scraped together from all parts of the country to sustain the evidence for the defence. Allowing for the truth of this rumour, what a pleasant reflection it must be for those who contributed their shillings on the all but sworn promise of Mr. O'Connell that a Parliament in College-green, before the end of the present year, was to be the *quid pro quo*, to learn now, at the eleventh hour, that the whole available funds of the Repeal Association will be swallowed up in the expenses consequent upon the importation and maintenance of 400 witnesses to character, not to speak of the monster outlay already incurred in the shape of fees to counsel and costs to disinterested attorneys, all of which have been made on the most liberal, nay, the most lavish scale? One thing seems quite certain, that by the time the state trials are brought to a conclusion the Corn Exchange treasury will be run pretty dry.

Bell's London Messenger, Dec. 31.

FRANCE
The Speech of King Louis Philippe.—The Speech of the French King on opening his Chambers is pacific, modest, and brief. In alliances Louis Philippe has made notable progress, and achieved what his diplomacy may well be proud of. He has concluded for his third son a marriage with a Princess of Brazil, unaccompanied with any renunciation clause, usual in such cases; and should the present Emperor and his sister, the Princess Januaria, die without issue, the Prince de Joinville will be Emperor of that fine country, giving France once more what she so much thirsts for, a pied a terre on the American continent. Much surprise is entertained in all European Courts at the utter supineness with which the British government allowed the possibility of such an event. Again, one of the incessant annual demands of the French Chamber, in addresses, was that France should recover her influence in Spain. M. Guizot and the King of the French have done so, no matter at what cost to Spain. The French King has, indeed, Spain at his feet. He expresses in his Speech the hope that all will yet turn out well in that country, and the reason which he gives for his hope is, that there is a perfect understanding on the subject between him and the English Ministry. Lord Aberdeen has, in fact, given the French and their agents carte blanche to do what they will with Spain; cook it after their fashion; set what party they please uppermost; and make what modifications they please in the municipal laws or institutions of the country, the French King merely declaring that it is not his son who shall espouse the Queen of Spain, but that his nephew of Naples shall be

the happy suitor. Not a word of the Right of Search. The disappearance of this subject simultaneously from the French speech and the American Message is of good augury. The desired dotation for the future Regent is passed *sub silentio*, though undoubtedly uppermost in the mind both of the Monarch and of his auditors. The delicate point is not the grant, but the amount of it. M. Guizot stands, therefore, as delicate and as silent on the subject as Sir Robert Peel upon his future Corn Law. A false move is loss of place; and silence bespeaks the embarrassment of both.

The change in the Ministry has created little or no sensation in Paris; it was long expected, indeed long wished for. M. Teste, late minister for public works, is replaced by M. Dumont a strong Doctrinaire. M. Teste has been raised to the dignity of a Peer of France, and appointed president of a chamber in the Court of Cassation.

On the 12th, the Chinese expedition sailed from Brest. The naval force placed at the disposal of the Ambassador consists of the Syacne frigate, of 50 guns; the Archimede steamer; the Cleopatra frigate, of 50 guns; the Alemene and Sabine corvettes, each of 30 guns; the Victorieuse corvette, 20 guns; and the Recherche transport. The Duke d'Aumala reached Constantinople on the 4th.

SPAIN.

EXPRESS FROM MADRID.—Confused State of the Government, and prospect of another Revolution.—Our letters from Madrid are to evening of the 16th, and the intelligence brought by each post leaves no room to doubt that Spain is fast approaching anarchy and revolution. In Madrid the excitement is excessive. The acts of the Government show a recklessness about consequences which would almost lead to the belief that Narvaez and his associates sought to bring on a crisis. The system of dismissals is continued in full vigour. Not one political chief, suspected of liberalism, is allowed to remain. Cortina has been forced to give up his post in the National Guard, to be succeeded by M. Ros de Olano, the messenger to Queen Christina. In the corps diplomatique men who have served for years with credit, and whose services have been respected by all Ministers, of whatever shade of opinion, are now sent to the right about, and their places filled by the tools of Narvaez, or the low relatives of Gonzales Bravo.—In the meantime the Government is preparing for what is to come. A body of 10,000 or 12,000 men has been brought together at Guadalajara, and placed under General Concha. It was said at Madrid, that a formidable army was immediately to be placed all round the capital, of which the troops at Guadalajara would form a part.—The Prince de Carriai, Envoy from the King of the Two Sicilies, had delivered his credentials, after some delay. In Paris it is said that the Court of Naples stipulated, as the price for acknowledging Queen Isabella II., that she should marry a Prince of Naples, and that a pension should be settled on Don Carlos. So desperate are the partisans of Gonzales Bravo against Olozaga, that he can now neither attend the Cortes with safety, nor sleep in his own house. Attempts have already been made to assassinate him. For two days he had not been at the Congress.

INDIA.

MALTA, December 18.—Mails from Calcutta to the 19th of November, per Hindostan, arrived at Suez on the 10th instant, and were despatched immediately by the new French steamer Egyptian, arrived here this morning.

Dost Mahomed has been shot dead at Cabool, by order of the Khan of Bokhara. It is said that the Khan had sent several papers with his own seal to Cabool, stating that whoever should kill the Dost would go to heaven. This event will probably lead to a suspension of any efforts on the part of the Afghans to occupy Peshawar; but the upshot will probably be that Cabool itself will fall a prey to Bokhara, an event which those acquainted with the state of affairs in that region have contemplated as not improbable.

From Loodianah there has been received news of the probable existence of Colonel Stoddart, but Captain Connolly, it is said, has been executed.

The whole Lushkur since the 16th has been in a state of riot, the Makaraja having again revolted, and the troops of the Grand Jins having joined.

All is tranquil in Upper and Lower Scinde. A few depredations are committed by the Beloches.

Disturbances continue in Schekawate, and are likely to prove very serious. Ram Nath Perohit has been forcibly ejected from his appointment, [the Khamdar on behalf of the minor Sovereign Khetres,] and his place occupied by Dhybe, supported by a very large assemblage of insurgents.

The report of Heerah Singh's murder is positively contradicted. He is conducting affairs at Lahore conjointly with Leenah Singh.

The Marwar succession has been settled in favor of Ahmednugger. Tukhl Singh has been unanimously elected King of Marwar, and his son accompanies him as Prince Royal.

Mr James Tomason has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the North Western provinces.

Lord Ellenborough had resolved on revisiting the North Western provinces.

From the Friend of India, Nov. 9.

Gwalior and the Punjab.—The papers of the week are filled with notices of the march of regiments, European and native, to the banks of the Juma and Sutlege, to watch the progress of events in the territories of Scindia, and in the Punjab. It appears to be altogether uncertain whether either army will be called into action, though it is difficult to imagine how the

present disorganization in these frontier states can be extinguished, and such a degree of tranquillity restored as shall give security to our own provinces, without the active intervention of the paramount power in Hindostan. In the prospect of hostilities it is confidently said, that all furloughs will be suspended, and those who had quitted their corps in the hope of visiting England will be required to rejoin them immediately.

Willmer's News Letter, January 4.
COMMERCIAL.

Commercial affairs have, during the past month, gradually and steadily improved, and every day only tends to consolidate the beneficial change which is taking place. In Manchester, and the surrounding manufacturing districts the greatest activity in every branch of manufacture, and we are happy in being able to state, that prices have so far advanced as to ensure a fair remunerating profit to the manufacturer. This has produced much activity and speculation in the Cotton-market, the effect of which has been to increase prices.

It is reported that the revenue is in a very improving state; and that the next quarterly statement to be published on the 6th January, will exhibit a considerable surplus. The public are already prepared for the reduction of the Three-and-Half per cent. Stocks during the year 1844; as it is evident from the fact, that, though, during the last few days, the Three per cent. Stocks have risen one per cent, there has not occurred the slightest move in those bearing 31-2 per cent interest. Money has been rather in demand on the Stock Exchange, upon some of the less valuable Foreign Bonds; but, for commercial purposes, is as plentiful as ever. The premium of Exchequer Bills has improved, and is to day 62s. 64s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlantic Steam Navigation.—The mammoth steamship Great Britain is at length definitively appointed, to proceed on her first voyage from England for New York on 25th of May next. Captain Hosken, the late able commander of the Great Western, will take the command of the Great Britain, his place being supplied in the Great Western by Mr. B. R. Matthews the experienced first officer of that vessel.

Death of the ex-King of Holland.—His Majesty King William Frederick, Count of Nassau, died at Berlin on the 12th instant, at halfpast eight in the morning. Nothing had given reason to expect so speedy an end of the life of the venerable prince. He had been engaged in business, and was found by his aide-de-camp sitting in his own chair, struck by a fit of apoplexy, and apparently dead. All the attempts which were immediately made to recover his Majesty proved fruitless. The late King of Holland was in the 72d year of his age, being born August 24, 1772.

Incendiary fires in the agricultural districts continue to be recorded. Several are mentioned in Cambridgeshire: four occurred at Somersham within a fortnight, but the destruction of property was trifling.

A letter from the Hague, dated the 13th, states that more than 50 inhabitants of that city had been poisoned by the use of salt from some new salt works in the environs, but only one had died at the above date. On analyzing the salt it was found to contain a large portion of arsenic.

A chaste and beautiful monument has been placed in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, to perpetrate the memory of Admiral Benbow, "the Nelson of his times," who was born in that town, and died in 1702 at Jamaica, of wounds received in action.

Irish Minstrelsy.—The lovers of Irish melody and song are at present being feasted to their hearts' content in the Irish metropolis, by their native melodist Mr. White, whose lectures and illustrations are spoken of in no unmeasured commendation by the Dublin papers.

It is also stated, in the same Berlin correspondence, that the government has resolved to adopt the system of oral pleading in open courts and trial by jury. What gives room for supposing that this intelligence is true, is that the government has ordered all new Courts of Justice to be constructed so as to furnish room for a numerous auditory.

We learn from Copenhagen that, on the 11th and 12th instant, a violent tempest raged in the district of Velle in North Jutland. A great many carriages travelling along the roads were blown over. The tide rose in the port of Velle so high that the waters not only flooded the houses and stores, doing damage to the amount of 700,000, but floated off the stocks a brig that was being built; besides these disasters, two mills were set on fire by the lightning. Upwards of 200 persons are said to have perished.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Saturday, 27th July next, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P.M., will be sold at Public Auction:

All the REAL ESTATE of Leonard Hawbitt in the county of Northumberland, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy an Execution issued of the Supreme Court, against the said Leonard Hawbitt, at the suit of Johnston and Co.

Also—all the Real Estate of John Archibald, in the county of Northumberland, the same having been seized by me to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court against the said John Archibald, at the suit of Phineas Williston, Esquire.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, North'd, }
January 23, 1844. }