

## European News.

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

From Willmer and Smith's European Times.

## DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Next in interest, although not in importance, is the exhibition which Mr Ferrand, the member for Knarborough, has been making during last week. The staid people of England are frequently amused at the personal altercations which relieve the dulness of official routine in Congress, and few things are read with more eagerness, or cause more fun at the expense of Brother Jonathan's huge democracy, than the accounts of the *melées* in the States' Legislatures, as well as in the Federal Legislature, which are not unfrequently found in, and extracted from, the newspapers of that country. As regards *taste*, the scene in which Mr Ferrand played so conspicuous a part, is a fair parallel to any which has been recently imported from the other side of the Atlantic. The offender in question is a *homme nouveau* in Parliament; but, short as his career there has been, his antics, at all times tinged with the extravagant and the grotesque, have become more than usually so since the introduction and partial success of Lord Ashley's Ten Hours' Labour Bill. Mr Ferrand, who professes to be, *par excellence*, the friend of the operatives, employed the Easter vacation in perambulating the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, along with his quondam friend, Mr Oastler, making strong appeals to the hard worked labourers in favor of a short time bill, and throwing, at the same time, the strongest and most dishonorable imputations on the conduct and motives of all who differ with him—millowners, the new poor law supporters, and even the ministers (whom he professedly supports) and their friends. At one of these meetings he accused the Home Secretary, Sir Jas. Graham, with having induced an ex-assistant poor law commissioner to make a false report in order to crush him, (Mr Ferrand); and, going still further in the work of personal detraction, he accused Mr Hogg, the member for Beverley, in substance, with having committed perjury, by unseating, at the wish of Sir James Graham, and contrary to the evidence, Mr Walter, principal proprietor of the *Times*. These ugly charges could not be passed over in decency, when they were once brought before the House; although, so low does Mr Ferrand stand in its estimation—so unimportant is the interest attached to his praise or his censure, that the parties who had most reason to feel annoyed at his imputations, would have been the last to have gone out of their way to notice them. But Mr Roebuck, who delights to see the members at loggerheads, and revels in this kind of sport, from sheer love of mischief, prompted, perhaps, in the present instance, by an old score he has to settle with Mr Walter and his influential journal, seeing Mr Ferrand in his place, drew attention to the extraordinary charges which the member for Knarborough had preferred against a minister of the Crown, and a member of the House. Mr Ferrand, thus appealed to, and probably taken by surprise, admitted the correctness of the reported version of the speech, which contained the imputation. This was enough. The House having once soiled its fingers with the defilement, was obliged to wash them clean, and three mortal nights were consumed in the tedious ablution. In a sheet like ours, devoted to practical purposes, we can do little more than glance at the affair. The ample reports in the daily papers do full justice to it. Suffice it to say, that a more amusing personal squabble has not edified the House since Mr O'Connell was censured by the Speaker for imputing perjury to certain members of election committees. Thinking that Mr Ferrand had been entrapped into an admission about the correctness of the report, which he might see reason, on reflection, to retract, the House, in charity, adjourned his case until the following night. Mr Ferrand presented himself again, stuck to the orthodoxy of the report, as on the former occasion, but, by way of healing the gash, said he had no intention, when he made the speech, of wounding the personal honor of the two gentlemen! This was too much. The House gave a terrific burst of laughter and derision, and having no desire to be baited to death, the valiant Mr Ferrand put on his hat, and walked out! What to do with the refractory member became the next consideration, and from a fear of doing anything hastily, the House again adjourned. Two more sittings were wasted ere a decision was come to respecting the foul-mouthed, garrulous Mr Ferrand. At length Sir Robert Peel preserved his gravity so far as to propose that the House should vote the imputations false and calumnious. Notwithstanding the trumpety character of the whole affair, so fond is the world of witnessing the degradation of people in high places, that nothing which has occurred during the session has excited so much interest and amusement out of doors. It is well, perhaps, that the dry work of legislation should be relieved by such freaks. Every large assembly has its Scaramouch: the House of Assembly is happy in the possession of its Ferrand.

**TURKEY.**—The firmness of the British and French ambassadors has induced the Porte to make further concessions regarding Christians, who, having once embraced the Mussulman religion, return again to their old faith. The submission of the Sultan in this matter is regarded as the most important diplomatic occurrence in the annals of Turkey, being in fact the death-blow to Ottoman fanaticism. It is however, attended with considerable danger

to the Government, having excited much discontent and rebellious feeling in the breasts of the Turcomans. In consequence of the discovery of a plot to attack the Frank population, and in order to secure the persons of the conspirators, one of those extraordinary scenes peculiar to a despotic government took place at Constantinople on the 28th March. Notice was given on the evening of the 27th, that all Mussulmen were required to meet early at the mosques. The Christians were, at the same time, warned to keep within doors until the afternoon. A profound secrecy was observed as to the intentions of the government. On the following morning, each Mussulman attended in the mosque of his quarter. Cavasses and soldiers paraded the streets, and compelled those who lingered to enter the mosques. When all had been collected, the doors were closed—at the same time, extraordinary steps to put down resistance, were taken. The troops were under arms, and several vessels of war, ready for service, anchored at the Golden Horn. The cavasses and soldiers then entered and seized upon all the young well-made and unmarried men, who are only resident in Constantinople; they bound them two and two, and placed them on board steamers, by which they were conveyed to Halki, one of the Princes Islands, and uninhabited. In this manner, according to the lowest estimate, 15,000, or, as generally reported, 30,000 were arrested without a crime. Those who resisted, were silenced by a shower of blows from the cavasses. Next morning the island was visited by officers for the purpose of examining the men. Three thousand who had particular claims to respectability, were sent back to Constantinople, whilst others, who, from physical defect or other causes, were unfit for service, were ordered to return to their native provinces, and the remainder were enrolled in the army. The government has pleaded necessity for this extraordinary act. They have also issued a firman, commanding the chiefs of Corporations to sell the property of those thus carried away, and apply the proceeds to their expenses, and the remainder to be reserved for their benefit. Accounts from Constantinople to the 8th ult., speak confidently of the disgrace of Risa Pasha. Two days before, the Sultan had invited him to proceed to Adrianople, for the purpose of organizing troops and pacifying the Albanians, but the Pasha avoided the snare by pleading severe illness.

**Destruction of a British Whale Ship.**—Intelligence has been received of the total destruction of a British whale-ship, and the murder of nearly all the crew, by the natives of "Strong's Island," one of the South Sea Islands. The vessel was the *Harriet*, of London, Captain Bunker. The news of the disaster is brought by Captain Hammer, of the *Sussex*, who happened to be near the harbour of this island in April last, when the wreck of the vessel was discovered, burnt to the water's edge. On inquiry they found that one day when Captain Bunker, with the surgeon and all the crew but five, had gone on the island for shooting, &c., the natives fell upon them and massacred them. The five remaining on board, seeing the murderous attack on shore, and expecting no quarter in the ship, took to the boat, and have, it is supposed, perished, nothing having been heard of them since. Until this intelligence arrived the vessel had not been heard of for eighteen months. It is supposed that many vessels have been destroyed in the same way. No Englishmen reside on the island, but the natives speak the English language well.

A new musical instrument, called the *Eolophon*, has just been brought out. It is an instrument of sustained tones, which are produced by a current of air acting upon metallic springs, technically called vibrators, and is played upon by keys similar to the piano-forte. The tones of the new instrument are sweet, rich, and full, especially in the bass, it appears to excel the seraphine. These tones are completely under the controul of the performer, rendering the expression highly satisfactory and pleasing.

## Colonial News.

## New-Brunswick.

St. John Courier, May 25.

**Bank Stock.**—At a public sale in this city during the week, Charlotte County Bank Stock was sold at a discount of twenty one per cent.; St. Stephen's, twelve; and Central (Fredericton), ten; the last with a dividend next month. The Charlotte County and St. Stephen Banks have always paid good dividends, generally seven or eight per cent. per annum.

**From China.**—The brig *Hector* arrived at Halifax on Sunday last, and the barque *Valparaiso* at New York on Saturday, both from Canton, with full cargoes of teas. A great many vessels are stated to have left Canton in the month of January, for England and America, with teas, and further shipments were still being made, when the *Valparaiso* sailed.

St. John Chronicle.

**Melancholy and Fatal Accident.**—We regret to announce the occurrence of an accident, near Stanley, by which Lieut. Carden of the 52d Regiment, stationed at Fredericton, unfortunately lost his life. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn, are these:—On Saturday last, Mr Carden, and Mr Burke, of the 33d, accompanied by the two Messrs. Wigan, of Stanley, were driving on the road in that neighbourhood, when one of the traces gave way just as they were about descending a very steep hill; the horses becoming irritated went off at full speed;—the wagons was upset and all of the parties thrown out with great

violence; Mr. Carden's head struck against a stone, which produced concussion of the brain and fracture at the base of the skull,—he survived but a few hours, and spoke but once or twice. The other gentlemen were severely bruised, but escaped without any very serious injury.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1844.

**ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.**—The Southern mail reached the Post Office, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. We went to press to-day at two o'clock.

**UNITED STATES.**—There have been no further disturbances in Philadelphia. Under the proper head will be found some particulars.

It will be seen by an article we have copied from the Boston Atlas, that President Tyler has taken upon himself the "responsibility" of ordering an army of observation to the borders of the Sabine river, and a fleet of seven or eight vessels of war to the Gulf of Mexico, in the immediate neighbourhood of Vera Cruz, for the purpose of watching the Mexicans, and preventing them from sending troops to Texas. This is tantamount to declaring war against Mexico, and there is every reason to suppose that it will be so considered by that power. This affair may lead to very important results.

**THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.**—Friday last being the 24th anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth Day, the detachment of the 52d Regiment stationed here, under the command of Lieutenant Bowie, at noon, fired a *feu-de-joie*; and at two o'clock, a Royal Salute was fired by the inhabitants from several pieces of cannon. Three hearty cheers were then given for the Queen.

**MUSQUITOES.**—We take from Perley's Magazine, the following suggestion for getting rid of these tormenting insects:—"Take a few hot coals on a shovel or chaffing dish, and burn upon them some brown sugar in your bed rooms and parlours, and you effectually destroy or banish every musquito for the night."

**SCRAPS.**—Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels? There is, unquestionably.—There is another which contains them in the natural order, viz.—*facetiously*.

A battle was recently fought near Alamos in Mexico, between a company of militia and a gang of robbers. The militia were cut to pieces and hung up on trees.

**EARTHQUAKES.**—An earthquake was experienced at Huajuapán in Mexico, on the 5th March, by which a church and some houses were thrown down.

Two slight shocks of an earthquake were felt on the mountain of Montreal on the 13th instant, between half past 11 and 12 o'clock. There were two distinct shocks, a quarter of an hour apart, the latter of which was accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, as of loaded waggons, which came from the south.

**RIOT AT THE ERIE CANAL.**—A correspondent of the Rochester Advertiser gives the particulars of an attack on a branch of the Erie Canal, at Dansville, N. Y., by persons who were unsuccessful in their application to the Legislature for an appropriation to change the terminus of the branch canal at that place. The canal was dug away, the water drawn off, navigation suspended, and every thing in possession of the mob. The State authorities were driven off the ground.

**THE SEASON.**—Our weather has been very cold for some time past. On Sunday a considerable quantity of snow fell, which was carried off by the rain on that evening and following day. The wind has prevailed principally from the North East and Eastward, which has retarded vegetation very considerably.

**CANADA.**—A meeting was held at Kingston on the seventh instant, when an Association was formed bearing the title of the "United Empire Association." Its object is stated as follows:—

First.—To maintain the integrity of the British Empire, and of this colony in subjection to, and in unity with, the said empire.

Second.—To maintain the true principles of Responsible Government, as enunciated in the resolutions of September 1841, under the sanction of the late Lord Sydenham, and as advocated and upheld by His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart.

Third.—To maintain the right of the repre-

sentative of the Crown to select the men best qualified for the public service, irrespective of their political opinions, their religious creeds, or their national origin; thus blending the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of the people in harmonious union, the one without proscription, and the other without disqualification.

Lastly.—To secure the freedom and purity of election, guaranteed by law and essential to public happiness; to discountenance mobs at elections; to conserve peace and order; to prevent the interference of bodies of strangers and non-electors at and about the polls; and to secure by every lawful and just means, a full, free, and peaceable expression of the views and wishes of the electors of this Province.

Some fears are entertained of further disturbances on the Lachine Canal, growing out of the recent riots at Philadelphia. The Halifax Herald says:—"A gentleman who came passenger in the *Hibernia*, who was only 35 hours from Boston, says that the excitement among the Irish people in Canada was tremendous; and that he thought before the next mail would arrive, the city of Buffalo would be in their hands, and that every native of the States would have to fly."

An American Engineer, named Secard, has been shot in the shoulder, and was not expected to recover at the last accounts. The following is a copy of a handbill which was posted along the line of the canal:—"Yankees take notice and clear off the Lachine canal, as Captain Daylight is still on the ground, and a number more as good marksmen as he, with plenty powder and ball, so clear off the lines, without further notice, as here is your coffin." There was also the figure of a man in the act of shooting, with the words "we will send you to —."

**MILITARY ROAD TO QUEBEC.**—Last week we announced that Sir James Alexander had arrived at Fredericton, and intended to proceed immediately to the Bend of Peticodiac, where he purposed commencing his survey of the Military Road which the mother government intend opening, to connect Halifax with Quebec. To the New Brunswick of Saturday last, we are indebted for the following additional intelligence:

"We have pleasure in stating, that Her Majesty's Government are about to open a Great Military Road from Halifax to Quebec, over which the mails will be transmitted in the winter season, directly through the centre of this Province. Sir James E. Alexander, who is entrusted with the laying out of this most important road, arrived here on Tuesday, and left yesterday morning for the Bend of Peticodiac, where his labours commence. Sir James is accompanied by Mr McGill, a Surveyor from Canada, and ten men, and with this party he will proceed from the Bend North-westward, until he reaches the line which divides the counties of Queen's and Sunbury from Northumberland, along which it is his intention to proceed to Boies Town, reconnoitering the country. From Boies Town, Sir James will proceed a more northerly course, ascertaining the best line for a road, with the view of keeping to the Eastward of the Temisconata Lake, the broken country near which has been already examined, with a view to this road, by Lieutenant Simmons, of the Royal Engineers.

"We congratulate the Province on so extensive a work being undertaken by the British Government, at its own expense, as it cannot fail to be highly beneficial to this country in every respect,—more particularly as it will open for settlement vast tracts of excellent land, and lead to the speedy settlement of the interior of the Province.

"We hear that it is the intention of Government to establish Military Posts at all the important points of this road; and our American neighbours can no longer entertain a doubt that England will ever give up these Colonies."

**THE NAVY.**—The Halifax Morning Post says, that Her Majesty's ship *Illustrious*, and several other men-of-war in that harbour, are to proceed immediately to the West Indies. This movement, says the same paper, is called for to protect British interests in the Island of Cuba, where, from the decided hostility evinced towards British interests, a respectable force is rendered necessary.

The following paragraph will explain the reason of the speedy departure of the fleet.

"The Savannah Republican has received Havana papers to the 7th inst. They contain a declaration of Blockade of the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, by Sir Charles Adam, Vice Admiral of the whole squadron of Her Britannic Majesty's fleet, and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in North America, the West Indies, and the seas adjacent."

**AGRICULTURAL.**—*Guano and Gypsum.*—We are indebted to the Halifax Times for the following article. Would it not be an experiment worth trying by some of our merchants, or owners of small craft, with which our coast abounds, to procure a cargo of Guano from the Bird Islands? Granted, that the article there has lost a large portion of its productive pro-