

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th October, received by the Steamer Hibernia.

London Pictorial Times, September 27.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Regulations applicable to the canals in the North Western Province had been published in the "Harkaru," exhibiting the rates at which the proprietors or occupiers of lands in their neighbourhoods might be supplied with water for the purposes of irrigation. These rates seem to be reasonable, and it is to be hoped that these aids to cultivation will tend to bring wealth and prosperity in their train, and cause the many who will benefit from the operation of these great public works to be grateful to the Government from which they have emanated. In addition to the purposes of irrigation, the canals are available for the passage of rafts of timber, &c., and boats.

The general orders of the commander-in-chief of 1844, relative to officers, military and medical, having charge of companies and regiments, had been made retrospective, that is, if any officer now in charge, or who was in charge previous to that order, should vacate such charge, he is not to be reappointed until he shall have undergone the requisite examination.

In accordance with royal letters patent, dated the 7th of April, the Bishop of Madras had assumed the functions of metropolitan.

A very excellent order was published in the "Harkaru" of the 15th of July, issued by his excellency the commander-in-chief, on the subject of gambling, arising out of a gambling transaction which had been brought to his excellency's notice, wherein a young officer had been stripped of nearly the whole of a considerable property which had just been bequeathed to him.

Experiments had been made in Fort William on the effects of firing guns in casemated batteries, so as to ascertain how the smoke could be removed to allow of the gunners remaining at their post for any protracted time without being suffocated. These experiments were made with a view to the construction of batteries for the defence of Aden, which it is proposed to form by hollowing out the rock as at Gibraltar, Dover, and Corsica.

A draught act had been published, allowing the transport of cotton from any of the subordinate ports of the Bombay Presidency to Bombay free of duty. This will prevent a great deal of trouble and annoyance to the traders in cotton, who were formerly obliged to pay duty on cotton in transit from the out ports to Bombay, which was, in fact, subjecting it to internal taxation. The Union Bank, from the report of the directors, published in the "Harkaru," appears to have done a very profitable business during the past six months, alike cheering to the shareholders and creditable to the directors and their able secretary, Mr. Stewart. To those in England interested in the prosperity of the bank, it will be highly gratifying to learn from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, the net profits of the bank have been equal to 8r. 14s. per cent per annum, of which dividends were declared at the rate of 7 per cent., after adding to the reserved fund 93,817 rupees.

From the Delhi Gazette of the 9th of July, we find that the steamer Soorma was expected to arrive at Gurmoktessur Ghaut on the 15th. This is a completion of the experiment made by Government of the possibility of steam navigation being extended beyond Allahabad, and it is most satisfactory to find that at that season of the year at least it was quite possible.

It is pleasing to observe that steam was every day becoming more available in India. The Amherst packet vessel, which had for some time past been employed by Government to run between Calcutta and Arracan, was to be sold, and the hon. Company's steamers Tenasserim and Enterprise were to be employed in running once a month to and from the eastern ports in the Bay of Bengal, which will be a great convenience to those residing in Arracan, Kyook-phoo, &c.

It had been ascertained in Calcutta that three ships were on their way out from Liverpool with about a 1200 tons of salt, which, from calculations made on good data, would cost in Calcutta only nine annas a maund, while that manufactured under the Government monopoly cost from fifteen annas to one rupee; supposing only a profit of four annas per maund to the importer, and supposing that the shipowner loads his own ship, 450 tons will yield, at an exchange

of 2s., £337. as profit, and £350. as freight.

Intelligence from Lahore mentioned that an attempt had been made on the 6th inst., to assassinate Rajah Gholab Singh, by firing at him while returning on his elephant from visiting the Rane and prime minister. A duel had taken place at Fultaib, between Lieutenant Tulloch, of the 22nd Native Infantry, and a Mr. Nilson, the officer of a ship, when the former was dangerously wounded, and afterwards died of his wounds. It is said that he had provoked the duel by addressing to Mr. Nilson a letter, published in one of the papers, containing the most opprobrious language.

His Highness Meer Hoosein Alle Khan Talpoor had written a reply to what Sir C. Napier wrote about the Ameers of Scinde; a translation of Meer Hoosein's reply will be found in the "Harkaru" of the 7th of August. From Mr. Wilkinson's commercial annual of the external commerce of Bengal for 1844-5, lately published, it appears that the increase in the value of imports in the past year over that of the previous one is 12,159,736 rupees, and the increase on the exports 2,146,643 rupees, the net increase in customs duties being nearly four lacs of rupees, almost wholly derived from imports. In cotton twist and yarn an increase of imports to the extent of nearly 50 per cent., and in woollen and woollen stuffs a similar increase, have taken place.

Explosion at a Fire-Work Manufactory and Loss of Two Lives.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock, Thursday afternoon, the inhabitants of Harlow, West March, were alarmed by a loud explosion, which was ascertained to have proceeded from a manufactory of fireworks, carried on in a house situated in a row of building known as the "Back Row." It appears that the entire house was rented by a man named Jackson, whose remains were discovered on the outside of the premises, and who, assisted by his son (the youth whose body was found in the room), carried on the business of a fire-work manufactory. The workshop was on the upper story of the house; but in what manner the explosion occurred cannot of course be ascertained. But little damage was sustained by the adjoining houses, in consequence of the explosion having evidently taken a perpendicular direction.

The Royal Exchange.—The frequenters of this noble ornament of the city have been much interested lately by the proceedings of the workmen in fixing the permanent gates of the north entrance, facing Bartholomew Lane. It will be recollected that at the time of the opening of the New Royal Exchange by her Majesty the Queen, last October, all the gates were temporary, and of wood, it being found impossible by the architect to get those very elaborate specimens of iron work in such a state to justify the fixing of them on that occasion. The merchants acknowledge that the delay was most judicious, and there seems to be but one opinion entertained as to the perfection of the workmanship in the gates now being fixed. The gates themselves have a highly ornamented and enriched frame. They are made of wrought iron, the decorations being in cast iron. In the centre of the gates on either side are the arms of the city of London and of the Mercers' Company, with the cypher of Sir Thomas Gresham, T. G., very ingeniously introduced. In the ornamental heads of the gates, the rose, thistle, and shamrock appear entwined. Though of enormous weight, the gates are so well poised, as to be capable of being moved with the least impulse. On the gates are the name of Grissel and Co., who, we are informed, are the founders. The Exchange having four entrances, there will, of course, be four pairs of gates. Those to the east and south will, we are given to understand, be similar to those which the workmen are employed in fixing. Those to the great western entrance will be much larger, and will be even more decorated than the others, and will contain besides the arms before referred to, the arms of all the twelve great companies. It is understood that the Gresham Committee are making arrangements for erecting the pedestal and statue of the Queen, sculptured by Lough, in the merchants' area, and that as the merchants complain that the asphalt in the open part is found to be cold from its non-absorbent character, they have resolved to lay down the old Turkey stone pavement, which has been preserved, adopting some ornamental devices in stone of a richer colour.

Abolition of Duelling in Hanover.—The Hanoverian Government has just

determined to put an end to duelling, and for that purpose has ordered all the laws against it, which were erroneously supposed to have been abrogated, to be strictly enforced. A captain in the cavalry, M. de Felsiger, has already been condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment for sending a challenge, and the King has, moreover, forbidden him to wear henceforth the Hanoverian uniform.

Exportation of Salt to the East Indies.—No less than from 20,000 to 30,000 tons of salt have been exported from Liverpool to the East Indies within the last three months. The enterprise is expected to return a very handsome profit.

Puseyism.—The Rev. W. F. Wingfield, said to be a relative of Mr. Ward, has announced his withdrawal from the ministry of the Church of England.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Cayley, Esq., to be inspector general of public accounts for the province of Canada.

Trade of Paisley.—We have very great pleasure this week in stating that our manufacturers are at this season unusually brisk, and that the supply for various descriptions of goods is less than the demand. A great deal of business, we understand, is being done in tartans, the lighter description of shawls, and in printed goods. —*Renfrewshire Advertiser.*

Survey of the Coast of France.—Engineers of the army, navy, and ponts et chaussées have, says the Paris "Constitutionnel," for some time been engaged in surveying the coast of France bounded by the ocean, and preparing plans of forts and other fortifications for its complete defence from invasion; and it is said the minister of war will, in the course of the next session, present a bill to the chamber for a grant of credit sufficient to carry these projects into execution.

The Napoleon Column at Boulogne.—The Napoleon column at Boulogne has only just been terminated, although the first stone was laid by Marshal Soult on the 9th of November, 1804.

New Shells and Grenades.—Captain Billeter, of the French navy, has recently invented new shells and grenades, which are said to have greater destructive powers any hitherto known. These projectiles, when fired at a ship do not pass through her sides making a simple hole, but explode in the act of striking, and cause a large rent, and spread a combustible matter in every direction, which it is impossible to extinguish, and the ship struck cannot escape from being burnt.

The Clergy and the Government of Baden.—A conflict has arisen between the government of the Grand Duchy of Baden and the archbishop of Freiburg, similar to that which has existed between the Archbishop of Cologne and the government of Prussia. The prelate of Freiburg having commanded his clergy not to celebrate any mixed marriages without his licence as metropolitan, the government issued a declaration that this order was null and void, as being contrary to the usages of the country. Notwithstanding this, the archbishop has reiterated his order, and enjoined his clergy to a strict observance of it, under the faith of the oath they took when they were ordained.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Empress of Russia.—Private letters from Berlin confirm our previous accounts from St. Petersburg, relative to the health of her Imperial Majesty, which, we regret to say, is in a very precarious state. The Empress's suite comprises seventy persons.

Senor Martinez de la Rosa, who already possesses more orders and decorations than his coat will permit him to wear, has just received the Grand Cordon of the Brazilian Order.

Russia.—The Russian army, in retiring within its lines, had to act invariably on the defence against the mountaineers of Caucasus. The latter laid wait for them in unexpected places, and annoyed them from behind barriers in a dreadful manner. The Russians were at length forced to assemble themselves in a body, and wait the arrival of succours. They have suffered most severely. Their checks, for such it is, has given great mortification to Nicholas. Fearing that Europe will entertain an indifferent opinion of his armies, from their inability to crush their gallant foes, he is resolved, next spring to send out an immense force, to burn, slaughter, and destroy in all directions.

It appears from the tables of mortality that in the year 1843 the total number of deaths in Russia among persons of the masculine sex, professing the Russian-Greek religion, was 795,943. Of this

number 285 lived to upwards of 100, 15 to 120, and 1 to 135 years.

In Poland the usual severities are practised towards the people. In his zeal to convert the Catholics to the Greek Church, the Emperor, or his subordinates, goes somewhat too far—only lately a number of poor puns were marched on foot, in cruel weather, immense distances—were cruelly flogged—and some of them actually had their eyes plucked out because they would not abandon their religion.

Switzerland.—The Government of Berne having obtained a vote of confidence from the Grand Council, the radical or revolutionary party are much discouraged. The moral effect of the vote will be very great, Berne being at the head of what are called the liberal cantons of Switzerland, and as Berne has resolved that the law shall be maintained and carried out strictly, the other cantons, will, no doubt, resolve the same thing; so that a brief period of repose may be looked for.

FRANCE.—The news from Algiers is of the usual character—continual outbreaks of the natives in the provinces subjected to France, vengeance of the French authorities, and threatened attacks from Abd-el-Kader. An important personage, calling himself Bou Maza, or at least one of the principal followers of that personage, has fallen into the hands of the French and been put to death, for exciting the people to revolt. When he was arrested he merely said "Dare you arrest a Sultan of God?" and when condemned to die, he manifested no emotion whatever, simply exclaiming, "It is the will of God!" It is impossible for the impartial not to feel a deep sympathy with these heroic Arabs, even while blaming their headstrong folly in warring against a power so immeasurably superior.

The government is said to be determined to erect extensive fortification on all the most important points of the coasts: At Havre, in particular, the defence will be very formidable. Great activity prevails in all the dockyards, and every exertion is to be made to put the national marine into a position of strength and efficiency. At Rochfort, within the last few days, upwards of 600 men have been taken on in the dockyard, and in other places large numbers of hands have been employed.

IRELAND.

Tipperary mode of Paying Rent.—In our publication of Saturday last an advertisement appeared for the sale of the produce of five fields of wheat, two fields of oats, and some hay, distrained by the receiver under the Court of Chancery for rent due on part of the Derry Castle estates, amounting to upwards of £200, and which was to be sold by auction yesterday (Friday). Bailiffs to the number of seven were placed over the property, who visited it every day to see that all was right. On Friday morning, however, upon going to the lands, there was not a vestige of the produce to be seen—not a single straw was left behind, the lads having made clean work of it during the previous night, to the great disappointment of the receiver, the auctioneer, and the bailiffs. —*Nenagh Guardian.*

Dinner to Mr. O'Connell in Sligo.—On Monday last a meeting was held in the Repeal Reading-room, when a requisition to Mr. O'Connell, inviting him and his "fellow martyrs" to a public meeting and banquet to be held in Sligo, on a day to be named by him, was unanimously adopted.

COMMERCIAL.

The Cotton market which was dull this day week, at the sailing of the Great Britain, still continues in an inactive state the quotations on most descriptions except Sea Islands, have receded an 1-2d per lb, and at the time we write the market is heavy with a downward tendency.

The Wool trade is brisk—a sure proof of the healthy state of the Yorkshire districts. The introduction of the Wools of the United States into England is a new feature in this branch of business, and the success which has hitherto attended the speculation must lead to a more extensive import from the other side of the Atlantic.

The commercial accounts from the East by the last Overland Mail are, upon the whole favourable. A fair demand was experienced for Cotton Manufactures, and Yarns were a shade higher than the previous month. Woolens were dull of sale; and in the metal market, more especially in copper, a good deal of business had been done at better prices. The trade with China is stated to be going on favourably, and the final possession of