

European News.

London Pictorial Times, December 5. OVERLAND MAIL.

The semi-monthly express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the mails from Bombay, to the date of the 2nd of November, arrived on Tuesday night. It brings several items of important intelligence. The insurrection in Cashmere is said to be nearly at an end. Sheik Mahanood-Deen has again temporised and made a show of yielding, and has even withdrawn his troops from the siege of a small fort, called Hurree Purvut. But the winter is about to set in, and then the greater number of the passes from Jamoo into the vale of Cashmere will be closed, and the sheik, unless disposed previously, may laugh for a time at the armies sent to attack him. In the meantime, there are considerable forces in movement towards Cashmere, viz, the whole force of Gholab Singh; 2d, the Lahore army (10,000 men), under Tej Singh 3d, the British division (6000 men), commanded by General Wheeler, which has marched from the Jullundur Doab to Jamoo, for the purpose of taking possession of that capital and of guarding it for Gholab; and, 4th, the brigade which left Lahore, on its being relieved by other troops from Ferrozpore, crossed the Ravee, and marched into Gholab's dominions. The movement of this powerful force shows that the governor-general and the commander-in-chief look upon the proceedings at Cashmere as of great moment. It is evident from the preparations that some ulterior measures of great importance will soon be adopted.

The Lahore force, under Tej Singh, had by the middle of October got within twelve miles of Bheemur, when he declared his inability to proceed for want of carriage. This delay looks rather suspicious. The conflict appears to be going onward between Gholab's troops and the Cashmerians, but the details are not known.

From Scinde there is nothing remarkable. The regiments which are to be relieved are not to quit that country until about the 1st of February next. There was sickness again at Sukkur and Kurachee, arising from the heats of the months of October and November, and when the cold weather set in in November. Sir C. Napier is said to be engaged in a work having for its object to refute the statements of Colonel Outram's "Commentary."

There was slight disturbances at Bhopal, created by some mercenary troops who had been expelled from the Nizam's territory and who joined the disaffected retainers of an abandoned character, Ameer Mahomed Khan, the grandfather of the sovereign who aimed at becoming rajah. This lawless force was speedily surrounded, attacked, and routed by the contingent under the orders of the political agent. The rapid suppression of this revolt had the best effect in the interior of India.

A letter from Odessa in the "Univers," states that the Emperor Nicholas has given orders to assemble an army of 160,000 men in Wolhynia. The Officers on leave are recalled, and the regiments made up to their full complement.

The French Government has just sent a mission, at the head of which is M. de Chasteau, to the Emperor of Morocco, at the capital of his empire, where no official parsonage has hitherto been, the foreign envoys having always stopped at Fez or Mequinez.

The Pontifical Government is said to have appointed consuls for the principal ports of Turkey, and intend sending to Constantinople a diplomatic agent, to negotiate a treaty by which more effectual security would be given to the Christian subjects of the sultan in the exercise of their religion.

London Pictorial Times, December 12.

The Pacha of Egypt has purchased the steamers navigating the Nile, and the entire management of the Egyptian Transit Company has passed into other hands.

Spain.—A ministerial crisis has occurred in Madrid. The Queen having refused to sanction the resignation of M. Pacheco, the attorney general, the ministers resigned in a body on the evening of the 29th. The following day the Queen commissioned the Marquis de Viluma to form a ministry. The marquis having failed in his efforts to do so, her Majesty sanctioned the resignation of M. Pacheco and the ministers resumed office. The difference which had arisen was settled by the intervention of the Queen Mother and Count Breesson.

The same night, at twelve o'clock, a fire broke out at the office of the minist-

try at war. The whole of the records, as well as the offices of the minister and sub-secretary, was reduced to ashes.

Portugal.—Great sensation was caused in Lisbon by the forced departure of the Duke of Palmella. The Queen advised him to leave the kingdom for the present. Many noblemen have preferred leaving the kingdom, or retiring to the British fleet, to taking up arms in defence of the existing government.

Mousinho de Albuquerque, late Minister of the Marine, has also joined the insurgents, and was at Santarem. The young Count Villa Real and Viscende de Bretinados, with twenty-four officers, seven of whom were colonels, have been deprived of their titles and posts for joining the revolted.

The duke of Saldanha had made no attempt to dislodge the Conde das Antas from Santarem. General Schwaback have abandoned the siege of Evora, proceeded to Elvas and Estremoz, and thence back to Salvetera, opposite Santarem. He crossed the river, and joined Saldanha's forces on the 28th. Conde de Bomfim was, by the last accounts, in Evora, and Barao de Almgem in Leira, organising popular battalions.

Austria.—A document will be shortly published to be communicated to the courts of London and Paris, to prove that the northern powers had the right of suppressing the republic of Cracow without the co-operation of the other powers which signed the treaty of Vienna. In this manifesto a categorical distinction will be drawn in the contract. By standing guarantee the guaranties do not acquire the right of prohibiting the contracting parties from undoing their work, and entering into new agreements. This rupture can only have for result to dispense the guaranties from the obligation of interfering in the discussions of the contracting parties. England and France only stood as guaranties, and did not participate in the contract; they only took a passive part at the time of the formation of the republic of Cracow. Thus the treaty of Vienna has not been violated; but it would be so if France and England wished to regard themselves as contracting parties instead of mere guaranties.

Turkey.—The last German courier brought a Lippis journal with him, which has caused much sensation in Constantinople. In the journal in question there is an article in form of a memorial, addressed to the Emperor of Russia, in which there is a formal plan sketched out for a partition of the Ottoman Empire. The accounts received of the Nestorians fell much short of the truth. Instead of three thousand, at least eight or ten thousand victims have been sacrificed to the fury of Beder Han Bey, and the massacre is going on still. Only a remnant of two tribes of the Nestorians remain on the Turkish side of Kurdistan. It appears, also, the announcements in the Russian journals of victories gained over Schmyl were untrue. He had, by acting on the Fabian system, refusing a general engagement, harassed and literally defeated the Russian generals. Letters from Trebizonde draw deplorable pictures of the ravages committed at Bagdad by the cholera, and the epidemic was said to have taken a northerly direction. Notwithstanding the enormous shipments made of grain in the port of Odessa during the months of August, September, and October last, there still remained in the stores on the 10th of November more than 4,000,000 hectolitres of wheat.

The Polish Frontiers, Nov. 20.—On the 10th of January next year, the custom-houses between the kingdoms of Poland and the Russian empire will be abolished, and the commerce between them be entirely free, by which the most brilliant prospects are opened to the manufacturers of Poland for the disposal of their goods in the interior of Russia. The Kingdom of Poland, established by the Emperor Alexander, and sanctioned by the European powers in the congress of Vienna, having lost its constitution in 1831, by a ukase of the Emperor Nicholas, will be abolished at the Russian new year, and converted into a government of Russia, for which all the preparatory measures are already in progress.

The Society of Friends have entered into a subscription of £2000, in Dublin to relieve the wants of the poor in Ireland, and the same body in England have also subscribed £20,000, for the like purpose.

The Destitute Highlanders.—The suffering population in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is estimated at 100,000.

Distress in Spitalfields.—Great distress at present prevails among the silk weavers for want of employment. A fund for their relief has been opened under

the auspices of the clergy and influential inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

State of Trade.—Several of the Oldham manufacturers who were running their mills short time are preparing to work their machinery full time. The greater part of the mills in Manchester are now working full time.

Meeting of Parliament.—It is now reported that, in all probability, the Legislature will not be convened for the despatch of business until the first week in February.

Manning the Navy.—Such has been the rush at the various rendezvous opened for the entry of lads for the navy, that the Admiralty have been obliged to issue orders that no more can be taken at present. The St. Vincent, 120, at Portsmouth, is ordered to fill up her complement by the entry of between eighty and ninety boys; and a large number of fine stout healthy lads have been and are about to be sent to the Channel squadron to distribute among the various ships.

London Pictorial Times, Dec. 26.

IRELAND.

Horrible Detail.—At Skibbereen on Wednesday the 17th inst. the police were told of a house outside of the town, which was remarked to be closed for some days. When opened, there were seven dead bodies therein in a state of decomposition.

The "Cork Examiner" of the 21st inst. states, that two gentlemen arrived in Cork from Dublin with £5000, for distribution in the most distressed localities. The money is said to have been distributed at the castle, and by several official and other persons. It was reported that the Shannon Vale mills, the property of the Messrs. Allen, together with 8000 barrels of wheat, were destroyed by fire. The "Cork Examiner" continues to make the most alarming reports of the destitution said to prevail in several districts of the country.

The Belfast papers, of Saturday, gives the following account of a bread riot in that town on the 18th:—Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, a body of sturdy blackguards, who have for some time back been employed on the works of the Belfast and Ballymena Railroad, but whose occupation for the last eight or ten days had been suspended, in consequence of the frost, came into town, and having called at the bakery of Mr. Huges, in Donegal Street, and demanded to be supplied with bread, or else they would help themselves. Remonstrance being of no avail, the persons on the premises handed them out a quantity of bread, and having obtained this, they proceeded to the public bakery, in Church Street, where they repeated their demands, and were again successful. Such insolent domineering however, in the heart of a populous town, was not long submitted to, and the ringleaders were at once arrested by the police, and lodged in the police office. At twelve o'clock they were lodged at the bar, and the case having been fully investigated, Mr. O'Roke, prosecuting on behalf of Mr. Huges, they were sentenced to sundry fines and imprisonments.

Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting of the members of this society was held on Monday in the Conciliation Hall. There was but a very thin attendance of members and associates present. The chair was taken up by Mr. William Thomas Kelly. Mr. Ray read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mr. James O'Connell then brought up a report "upon the money question between England and Ireland," with reference to the threats that, he said were held out, that the last penny advanced by government that year to relieve the distress amongst the poor, would be most rigorously exacted from the landlords, even to the sale of their estates. The learned gentleman here referred to several London Newspapers as his authorities for this statement, and the fact, he (Mr. O'Connell) believed was, that the intention of the English people was to confiscate the lands of the Irish Landlords under the Labour Act, and to purchase them up and keep them for themselves. And under such circumstances he would ask Irishmen of all creeds and politics to loose not a moment in coming forward to join the Repeal Association, which would oppose the repayment of one penny of the money then advanced, which was only a part of what was actually due to the country. In conclusion he moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Maher, M. P., and passed. Some subscriptions having been handed in.

Mr. O'Connell then came forward to address the meeting. He said that the first thing he would refer to was the horrible state of country. They must have

all read the awful letter in that day's papers from Mr. Comyn, of Skibbereen, who detailed a series of the most disgusting cases of wretchedness—cases of such a nature, that they were never before equalled in a Christian country. Now, a remedy they should have for this state of things—and he would at once tell the government what the remedy was he required. He wanted £30,000,000, of money to be lent to Ireland—to be repaid out of the revenues of the country, and not out of the pockets of the landlords, he (Mr. O'Connell) had joined the Agricultural society to call on the government to relieve the poor, and to relieve the landlords of Ireland from the burdens they were unable to bear; but that body was one not calculated to carry out his views. He hoped therefore to have an aggregate meeting of landlords in Dublin in a few days, which would not be afraid of their own shadows. They had leisure to consider these things—they had time to think of something besides the young Irishers. The question of reconciliation was all over—there was no end to it: and as the association was able and willing to work by itself for repeal, in total disregard to the machinations of the little Ireland party, he would tell that party that he gave them his defiance.

Death from Starvation.—A poor laborer was found near Clonee with a bag of meal under his arm. He was employed at the public works, and was going home with his scanty store after receiving his payment, when he dropped, never to rise. This is another case of death by starvation.

Plunder of Provisions.—The "Tipperary Constitution" has the following:—On Thursday the 17th inst., three attacks on four flour carts were simultaneously made on the Chair, Marfield and Old Cashel Roads, and the provision with which they were loaded taken away by large mobs. In consequence of the number of applications made by parties requiring escorts, to protect their lives and properties, the magistrates, in order to lessen the harassing duties of the military and police, have determined that the following arrangements shall in no cases be deviated from. Escorts of military and police will proceed from the police barracks, Irishtown, on the mornings of Thursdays and Saturdays, for Cahir at ten, A. M.; Wednesdays and Fridays, for Cashel at eleven A. M. And that any cart which, from the badness of the horse, tackling, &c. causes unnecessary delay on the road, will be left behind. There are daily and nightly patrols both of the military and police on the several roads in the vicinity of this town. The aspect of the times is indeed anything but cheering; the accounts from all parts of the country are of the most alarming description.

Cape of Good Hope.—Papers have been received from Cape Town to the 10th, and from Graham's Town to the 4th of October. Two more of the colonists had fallen victims to marauding parties of Kaffirs. Col. Somerset has been proceeding with his accustomed persevering vigilance, and the result was, overtures for peace from the Gocho chiefs. The terms offered by the governor were the same as before, namely, the surrender of their fire-arms and the whole of the colonial cattle, and that the country as far as Kei shall be placed under British control. Macoma, is stated, seemed disposed to agree individually, but the other chiefs entirely rejected the conditions. They stated, that most of the cattle were dead, that they were tired of war, and were determined not to fight any more; that they were under our feet, and that the commander might go to their kraals without any resistance; but to give up their guns was out of the question.

New South Wales.—Accounts had been received at Sydney of an outbreak of the Prisoners at Norfolk Island having taken place, and that before it was suppressed, Chief-constable Smith and three other constables were killed. About 1100 of the prisoners had, in consequence, been placed on the chain, and secured in the various buildings.

France.—Considerable disturbances continue to take place among the working classes in different parts of France, on account of the dearth of provisions. For the last ten days at Lyons all business has been suspended. The silk-dyers deserted their workshops, and their example was speedily followed by tanners, carpenters and other trades. The ostensible cause of the strike is the dearth of provisions. Serious disorder also broke out on the 15th among the workmen employed to repair the ravages of the flood. A body of 1000 struck, in consequence of being paid by task-work