

rally the entrance, or hall, is placed the boiler for preparing the food, and if a number of cows are kept, a smaller one for boiling water for cleaning the dairy utensils. Connected with this part of the house by another door, is the dairy, so that the whole of the operations, both of milking and feeding, may be gone through without ever having to go out of the house.

## European News.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, January 5.

### SUMMARY.

The condition of Ireland continues to be the absorbing object of attention. Day after day the distress continues to increase, and famine is doing the work of death in various parts of the country. Immense numbers of poor half-starved creatures find their way across the channel, and beg and exist as best they can, by appeals to the feelings of the inhabitants in the great towns of England. The number of these poor creatures in Liverpool, and Manchester, and the manufacturing districts, natives of the sister country, who have fled from the wretchedness of their homes, is adding seriously to the local taxation of the places named. The parish of Liverpool feels the pressure so painfully, that they have memorialised the Government on the subject, but any measure to be effective must be general in its application, and the hands of the Government are too full of Irish misery to pay much attention at the present moment to *ad misericordiam* appeals from other quarters.

The distress is so overwhelming, that the Irish landlords have become alarmed for the safety of their estates, and are combining to devise measures to arrest the ruin which seems to be impending over their heads. The policy of the Government is adapting itself to the new state of things, and more enlarged views have been promulgated from Downing-street. The public money is withdrawn from non-productive and concentrated on productive works; and landlords who derive benefit from the labour of the people, will have to bear their share of the expense so incurred, or submit to the penalties of confiscation. Panaceas of all kinds to meet the calamity are as plentiful as blackberries; and the chronic diseases of Ireland pass, of course, in review, in compassing measures of amelioration. But the present is the time for action, not declamation, and accordingly, Parliament is to be called together on the 19th instant to consider what ought to be done in this crisis of the people's fate. Lord John Russell has issued a circular to his supporters in the House of Commons, soliciting their attendance at the opening of the session, as measures of great importance are to be immediately considered. This displays earnestness of purpose, at all events, whatever else it may denote. Some startling announcement may be looked for in reference to Ireland, and assuredly there never was a more fitting time in the history of the two countries for carrying out a great and comprehensive measure of improvement. The old obstacles and prejudices which would have resisted, tooth and nail, all efforts at amelioration a year or two back, are now beaten down and prostrate, and even the landed proprietary are beginning to see, although the light has broken on them tardily, that the welfare of the masses is essential to their own.

The misery in Ireland is so appalling, that it has touched the hearts of the much abused Saxons, who have been generously getting up subscriptions in their various places of worship to relieve it. Much money has been thus collected, and sent to the scenes of the distress. Some idea of the state of society across the channel may be inferred from the fact, that in the county Mayo alone, no less than thirty-two deaths are alleged to have taken place from starvation!

The Old Ireland party continues to lose ground and the juvenile Emeralds to "go ahead." O'Connell is outliving his popularity. The transparency of the moral force movement is apparent, its insincerity and delusion palpable. O'Brien is gaining supporters, O'Connell is losing them. Why is this? "Dan" promised his countrymen everything in the way of repeal, and has effected nothing. Hope delayed makes the heart sick; and when starvation treads in the wake of excited and disappointed feelings, the revulsion is natural. Those who are really in earnest about the Repeal of the Union, find out that it can only be had at a perilous price. They now discover that it must be fought for, and such as are willing to push matters to that extre-

mity have joined the Young Irelanders. That party embraces all the really earnest enthusiasts. The opposite party is dispirited and broken up, and the bankruptcy of the Association is a proof of the fact.

An impression prevails in some quarters that the Government will introduce, in the forthcoming session, a grand scheme of national education, and a few remarks which fell from Lord Morpeth at a diocesan meeting in Yorkshire a few days ago, is construed to favour the belief. The language of the noble lord was sufficiently general to mean anything or nothing. No doubt education for the masses—compulsory education at the expense of the state, would be most desirable; but the question is, can it be carried out amidst the conflicting views which prevail on the subject? Any interference on the part of the Government, which included even a modified scheme of religious instruction, would raise a hornet's nest that the present Ministry would find it impossible to crush. The difficulty consists in reconciling sectarian differences. This was painfully experienced two or three sessions ago, when Sir James Graham, after propounding, was obliged to withdraw, his celebrated scheme of national education. The subject is surrounded with obstacles that seem all but insurmountable even to a strong Government, and if the Peel Ministry could not make head against the combined organization which grew out of its educational scheme, how is a comparatively weak Government like the present to withstand it?

Lord Stanley, it is now declared, is to take the post of Conservative leader in the upper, and Lord George Bentinck will doubtless have a similar distinction in the lower house of Parliament.

It requires no act of Parliament to enforce the 'Ten Hours' Bill at present. Some of the mills, owing to the price of cotton and the state of the home market, can only employ their hands four days during the week, so that, as regards the moral of the question, the advocates of enforced idleness could not have selected a more unfortunate time for propounding their crudities.

The weather since our last has been very changeable—alternate frosts and rains. The winter, as far as it has progressed, is the most severe which has occurred for years. Since the introduction of Railway travelling, the mode of "annihilating time and space" has never encountered so many physical impediments. In some instances the frost has delayed the trains long behind their usual time; in others, snow has rendered the travelling impossible until a clearance has been made—a tedious process in a long line of road. We read, too, of passengers having been frozen to death on board of steamboats, and, altogether, the elements have furnished those industrious literary fleas, the penny-a-liners, with some good pickings in this dull and moping season.

The revenue accounts will be published this day; and, if a ministerial organ is to be credited, they are expected to prove satisfactory, which appears an extraordinary statement in the present condition of the country.

The last message of President Polk, which was received in this country a few days ago, has been fiercely assailed by the whole of the press, and ugly names have been given to the process of reasoning in which the President accounts for the Mexican war. One passage has been strongly commented upon—that in which he states that the war was not undertaken with a view to conquest. The fable of the wolf and the lamb, and a number of other choice similes, have been introduced to typify the respective relations of the parties. We have been in the habit of giving, annually, extracts from the leading British Journals, respecting the message, and these will be found in another column. We can call to mind no similar document during our time which has been less favourably received in England; indeed, the critiques of some of the papers are marked by a coarseness of invective but rarely seen in the columns of the first class papers. From this it may be inferred that the annexation of California, of which Comodore Stockton has taken possession, as a territory of the United States, is even less popular in England than was the annexation of Texas.

The condition of the Bank of France has caused considerable discussion lately in monetary circles. Owing to a drain of bullion, caused by the enormous purchases of grain from other countries, the Bank of France requires assistance from the Bank of England, which is the more readily conceded, as she gave aid a few years back to the Bank of England under circumstances not dissimilar.

The only point now raised is, how shall the aid be tendered—in silver, in gold, or by bills of exchange. It seems that the present state of the exchanges requires that the loan be made in silver bullion. It will be more profitable, it is said, to send silver than gold; but some writers think that bills of exchange, to the required amount, would be the plan least likely to disturb the financial operations of either country. The amount has been stated at two millions sterling.

Rome has been visited by terrific inundations. The distress is great, the amount of property destroyed serious. The Jews have been the greatest sufferers by the overflowing of the Tiber, but the new Pope has mitigated their hardships by his purse and his personal exertions. All the accounts concur in representing the present head of the Roman Catholic Church as a man of liberal and enlightened views, whose conduct contrasts admirably with the narrower policy of his predecessors. He is meditating great reforms, and those which he has already carried out have secured the affection, and devoted attachment of his subjects. The good which one really able man, vested with power, can effect is marvellous; and if proof of the fact were wanting, the Roman states, in their present state of repose and harmony furnish it.

**Rumoured Increase of the Army.**—On dit, and very confidently too, in certain military circles, that there is to be a very considerable increase in the army estimates—fifteen regiments, it is said, or 12,000 men. If such an intention is entertained, we should rather think that it would be in the form of second battalions.

**The Russians in the Caucasus.**—The news from Trebizonde and Tiflis is of a very interesting character. It states that the announcements in the Russian Journals of victories gained over Schamyl were untrue. He had by the old Fabian system, refusing a general engagement, harassed and literally defeated the Russian General.

Attempts made to cultivate rice in France, have been so extraordinarily successful, that it is probable rice will become before long an important article of culture.

Rumours prevail at Madrid that serious differences have taken place between the Queen and her mother, and that Christina will probably retire into France.

The Carlists are preparing actively for an appeal to arms, and bands of them are already scouring the country. Some of our provinces will no doubt be plunged into civil war.

Mr. O'Connell is looking feeble, and is said to be fast assuming the characteristics of extreme old age.

A vein of copper ore has been revealed by the railway operations in the tunnel at Mossiel, Ayrshire.

The rite of *suttee* has been prohibited in the Rajpoot, state of Jeypore, by a unanimous vote of the Regency.

A pension of £100 a year has been offered by government to Father Mathew.

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

Lieutenant Waghorn has stated that the Pope knows more about the condition of England than half the people who talk by the hour in the House of Commons.

A Frankfort journal states that great financial difficulties exist in the Electoral Hesse and the Duchy of Brunswick. In the former the ministry has exceeded the budget for the army, and the States have refused to allow the excess. In Brunswick there is a deficit of 230,000 crowns in the budget of 1845. There is said, also, to be a great want of money in Wurtemberg, and that a loan is impracticable.

The misery existing in Flanders is immense. No fewer than 13,000 persons emigrated last year for America from that province, and in the ensuing year the number will be still greater.

The Prussian government has, in order to check the emigration to America, decided that the crown lands in Prussia and Posen, of which the leases fall in during the years 1847, 1848 1849, shall be set apart for persons who would otherwise be disposed to emigrate.

**Results of Free Trade.**—Several influential proprietors are about to proceed to Jamaica, and other places where their plantations are situated, for the purpose of assuring themselves by personal inspection, and we may trust also by a residence of some years, of the prospect there may be of making West India estates pay; for this, with many, is still held to be an unsolved problem. The number of persons going to the colonies, including some of rank and title,

is said to have exceeded the facilities offered by the new favorite means of transport, steam: and many individuals will be compelled to wait, probably for some weeks, ere they can take their departure.

**Tunnelling the Alps.**—The *Moniteur Belge* announces that experiments have been made within the last few days, in order to test the efficacy of a machine just invented for the purpose of effecting a new and speedy method of boring tunnels. It is proposed to apply this machine to the construction of the great tunnels about to be commenced for one of the Italian lines. The machine was placed in front of the web, and effected a bore to the depth of 18 centimetres in about 35 minutes. At this rate the new invention will complete upwards of five metres of bores per day, and the proposed tunnel through Mount Cenis will be finished in the space of three years. The experiment have been repeated twice before several of the first engineers of France, and with the most complete success.

**The Steam Ship Great Britain.**—A report from Mr. Brunel, the engineer, to the directors of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, on the subject of floating off the Great Britain, has just been published. After observing that he had found the Great Britain less damaged than he had expected, Mr. Brunel states that it is utterly impossible to complete the requisite means for floating her in less than three months. For the purpose of protecting the vessel from the sea until she can be floated off, he recommends the formation, under the stern, and along the exposed side, of a mass of fagots, made of strong and long sticks, and used in the manner which has been successfully practised in Holland and elsewhere, for the repair and protection of banks against the sea, the fagots being packed closely, and, for a considerable thickness, against the ship's side, and up to the level of the decks, secured with rods run vertically through the mass, and chains laid horizontally, and binding the whole tightly to the ship. If these measures are adopted, Mr. Brunel believes that the Great Britain will remain unharmed by the sea. With respect to the various plans for floating her off, he is of opinion that the safest and cheapest mode will be to lift her by mechanical means, to lay ways under her, and to haul her up sufficiently far to be safe from the sea to repair her, just sufficiently to make her watertight, then to launch and bring her to Liverpool or Bristol.

## NEW BRUNSWICK, COUNTY OF KENT, SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of Kent, or any Constable within the said county, Greeting:

Whereas LOUIS DE ROCHE, of Wellington, in the County of Kent, hath by petition to the surrogate Court of the County of Kent, set forth that CHARLES ROBICHO, late of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, departed this life about eight years ago, having at the time of his death, Real Estate and Personal Estate of considerable value. That the said deceased left the following children, that is to say:—Paul Robicho, Charles Robicho, Baptiste Robicho, Cyprian Robicho, Natile, wife of Samuel DeRoche, LeBlanche Robicho, and Victor, the wife of the said Petitioner, Louis DeRoche, all resident within the County of Kent. That the said Charles Robicho made a will as the said Petitioner has been given to understand, and that Ann Robicho, widow of the said Charles Robicho, and Raphael Richard, both resident at Richibucto, in the County of Kent, were named in the said Will as Executors thereof; and praying that the said Ann Robicho and Raphael Richard may be cited to prove the said Will, if such there be, and to accept or renounce the administration of the said Estate, and that in the event of the said Will not being duly proved, and Probate granted thereon to the said Executors, that administration upon the said Estate, be granted to the said Petitioner. You are therefore requested to cite the said Ann Robicho, Raphael Richard, Paul Robicho, Charles Robicho, Baptiste Robicho, Cyprian Robicho, Samuel DeRoche and Natile his wife, LeBlanche Robicho and all others interested in the Estate of the late Charles Robicho to appear before me, at a Court of Probate to be held at my office in Richibucto, within and for the said County of Kent, on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of March next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to prove the said Will, or renounce administration, and shew cause why administration upon the Estate should not be granted to the said Petitioner.

Given under my hand, and seal of the said Court, the fourteenth day of January 1847.

WM. CHANDLER,  
Surrogate, and Judge of Probate,  
County of Kent.  
J. W. WELDON, Register of Probates, county of Kent.

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