

comes off his sheep, he does not think it is for want of care or food. He is generally a great borrower, and seldom returns the thing borrowed. He is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, a poor citizen, and a poor Christian.

## European News.

### Arrival of the Steamer Cambria.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, April 14.

During the Easter recess our contemporaries are amusing their readers with all kinds of speculations upon the instability of the present administration. Some of them, who were the unceasing opponents of Sir Robert Peel whilst he was in power, sigh for his return to the Treasury Bench; and if Mr Disraeli, by any accident, is less bitter than usual in his denunciations of the "perfidy" of the Right Hon. Baronet, forthwith a reconciliation is to be patched up between the Peelites and the Protectionists. For our own part we perceive no indication whatever of anything of the kind. The question of the Corn Laws, which the Economists insist is settled forever, whilst it is notorious that the Protectionists are organizing their forces for a fresh contest,—this dispute places an impassable gulf between the Peelites and Protectionists, and, with the exception of the neutrality of Sir James Graham and the more intelligent Peelites, we do not see that the state of parties has been in the smallest degree changed since Christmas. The rumours circulated that Lord Stanley is prepared to form a Protectionist Administration, we deem altogether unfounded. What he may venture upon next Christmas, after the harvest, will depend chiefly upon the price of corn, the fall in the present value of which has been temporarily arrested by the strict blockade of the northern ports. With regard to Sir Robert Peel's return to office, we are assured from a quarter likely to be well informed, that Lady Peel, to whom the Right Hon. Baronet is ardently attached, is strenuously opposed to his resuming the care of office, even supposing that a majority in the House of Commons could be secured in his favor, which is by no means the case at present.

The French nation appears to be chiefly occupied in electioneering matters, and each party is making the most strenuous exertions to strengthen its position in the new Assembly. The Socialists, nothing subdued by the recent events which have consigned some of their chief leaders to prison and to perpetual exile, appear to be more active than any other class of Politicians. The banquet has become the substitute for the club; and it is at these meetings that the orators pour forth their venom and invective against all Government. The female Socialists take a prominent part at these meetings, and it is alleged that some dozen of them will offer themselves as candidates at the approaching elections. The champion of Socialists, M. Proudhon, having been sentenced to various periods of imprisonment for his atrocious libels against the President of France, has prudently quitted the field of his exploits. He has eluded the vigilance of the police, and has escaped to Germany. There seems to be, however, no lack of voluntary martyrs in the cause ready to supply his place, and the most fiery Montagnards vie with each other in threats and denunciations of the wildest character. The labors of the National Assembly, as they approach their termination, are not of great interest.

The army of the Alps, which at the breaking out of hostilities in Piedmont, marched towards the frontiers of Savoy, has returned to its original quarters. In fact, there does not exist the smallest pretext for French intervention. Austria has despatched Chevalier de Brunck, the Austrian Minister of Commerce, to Turin, for the purpose of negotiating a definitive treaty of peace. Austria with a magnanimity and wisdom which it would be well for other conquerors to imitate, has ever declined to occupy Alessandria with her troops, according to the stipulations of the armistice; she is in accord with the ambassadors of France and England on the line of conduct to be pursued in the affairs of central Italy; the expenses of the war are to be amicably terminated between Austria and Piedmont, and thus there is every prospect of a happy termination of a most deplorable war. The only parties in France who are dissatisfied with the prospects of a pacification, and a return to the peaceful pursuits of commerce and industry, are the Red Republicans. These apostles of "peace" begin now to

be duly appreciated throughout all Europe, and their influence has vanished.—The Cholera appears to be making silent progress in Paris, and has appeared at Angers and Chalons-sur-Soane. In Paris the weekly mortality, however, is not greater than usual, but the cases of Cholera have proved in most instances fatal. The Legitimists will form a considerable body in the new Chamber. M. Guizot it is confidently stated, will be returned, but M. Duchatel refuses to be a candidate. Paris, during Easter week, has been visited by a considerable body of English, who are repaying the visit made to London by the National Guards last year. Our countrymen have been most hospitably received. Every demonstration of respect and good feeling has been paid to them, and at the public theatres "God save the Queen" was played amidst the greatest enthusiasm. An entertainment was given at the Hotel de Ville by the prefect to the English visitors, and to suit our national taste 1000 bowls of "Punch" *ala Romaine*, were prepared for the guests. Thus the two nations now drink together as happily, as half a century ago they fought to each others destruction. These mutual visits have the happiest tendency amongst numerous classes of both nations.

The Bank of England returns show a decrease of bullion of about £125,000.—The last packet carried to the United States £92,000, and the present will be the bearer of a very large sum. Upon the quantity of breadstuffs which may come forward during the spring will depend whether those shipments of bullion will be continued. The quantity of gold reported up to this time from California cannot, from all the sources to which we have access, be more than £50,000. But it is easily to be conceived in what way a much larger amount, still on its way from the Pacific, may be drawn for by anticipation from the United States; so that a transmission of bullion from hence may be fairly accounted for without the inference being drawn that the ordinary balance of imports and exports is unequal. The indemnity payment to Mexico also effects our exchanges. From all quarters we hear distrust expressed at the unsatisfactory nature of the local Government of California, and the attention of Congress cannot be too soon directed to this important point. The price of money in London continues low, without variation. Public Securities have slightly declined, but are still well maintained. Trade has felt the depressing effect of the resumption of hostilities in the Baltic, the consequences of which no man can foresee. The returns of the Bank of France show a slight diminution of bullion, but the institution hold a stock of the precious metals to the extent of 332 millions against 437 millions in circulation. The quantity of paper in circulation is on the increase. The Government balance, although it has diminished, leaves ample means to carry on the business of the country; and, upon the whole, the commerce of France is slowly, but we hope, steadily improving.

The very liberal terms conceded by the Board of Control and East India Directors to the great Indian Railway Companies of British India could not fail of being eagerly accepted by the great body of proprietors. At a meeting of the East India Railway Company, held the 10th inst., the terms and conditions were unanimously assented to, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in favor of extending the benefit of Railway communication in India. The first experimental line will run from Calcutta to Burdwan, and it is left to the authorities of India to decide whether the line is to be extended to Rajmahal, in a northerly direction, or to Mirzapore, in a north-westerly direction. All the preliminary steps to secure a charter, or if needful an act of parliament, have been determined upon, and no delay will be interposed in carrying out the important object of this company. We perceive also that the Great Indian Peninsula (Bombay) Company is to assemble on the 23rd instant, summonses having been issued under the direction of Lord Wharnclyffe, the chairman; and it cannot be doubted but that this company will follow in the steps of the sister undertaking, and will rejoicedly avail themselves of the Government terms. This latter road will run from Bombay into the heart of the cotton districts. The experimental line is, we believe, to extend from Bombay to Callian. Accordingly we may deem these mighty enterprises now fairly launched. Whilst other railway undertakings are greatly depressed, the shares of the above companies are at a premium. It is stated by the chairman of the East India Railway Company that the limited amount of one million,

and half a million sterling, respectively, fixed as the *maximum* of guarantee at five per cent. on the capital employed, will be extended by Government as soon as it is perceived that these undertakings are sufficiently matured to comprehend a greater extent of territory. It is plain that Sir John Hobhouse, the President of the Board of Control in his quiet, unobtrusive manner, has come to the important resolution of departing from the ordinary track pursued by former Ministers, and that he proposes to run a great risk, with the object of establishing railroads in India. The same wisdom which has dictated this policy will not be wanting in vigor in fully carrying it out; and thus in a few years the great problem will be solved, whether Manchester is to depend for her supply of cotton upon the United States exclusively, or whether the British possessions in India can supply us with that necessary staple at a price that will successfully compete with the New Orleans markets.

Since our last, open hostilities have broken out between the Danes and Germans. All the efforts of peaceful mediators must be abortive when one party is resolved to commit an act of aggression. We are not surprised that the Danes commenced hostile operations the moment the armistice was concluded, and whatever may be the temporary fortune of war, where justice is supported by power there need be no fear of the result. The Danes entered Sleswig from Jutland, and occupied Appenrade Hadersleben; another body crossed over from Alsen, whilst a squadron of Danish vessels, consisting of the Christian VIII. (84 guns), the Gefion frigate (42 guns), a brig and some steamers attacked the batteries in the bay of Eckenforde on the 5th inst. Part of this squadron entered the harbor, and after a cannonade on both sides of several hours, the steamer Geysler silenced the land batteries. The Christian VIII. unfortunately grounded, and the Gefion had her rudder shot away. A truce was offered and two hours were granted. In this interval the Germans got the northern battery in order, the 84 gun ship was got off, and hostilities recommenced. The Christian VIII., however, again got aground, and finally was set on fire by the red-hot shot from the batteries. Endeavors were made by the Germans to save her and her crew after her surrender, and that of the Gefion, but only 400 men were saved, and the line of battle ship at length exploded with more than 200 men on board. Out of the Gefion 250 were saved, but the rest perished. It is said that the Germans had but one man killed and 13 wounded. The humanity of the Germans, under the Duke of Saxe Cobourg, in saving the lives of the unfortunate Danes, is spoken of in the highest praise. The Danes held out nobly to the last. The Christian VIII. burnt ten hours before she exploded. The loss of life has been very great, and the Germans have taken 1050 prisoners.—The skirmishing by the land forces has been but inconsiderable. We dread, however, the effect of this naval advantage amongst the Germans. We fear that it will only stimulate them to fresh exertions; and knowing well how fatal their successes may be to them eventually, we deplore the renewal of this war far more than any other event which is now clouding the history of Europe. Already numerous captures of German merchant vessels by the Danes have taken place, and the ports of Cammin, Swinemunde, Wolgast, Grietswalde, Stralsund, Rostock, Pillau and Danzig, together with the Elbe, Weser, and Jahde, are now all blockaded, and the injury inflicted on merchants is incalculable. German vessels coming from America, Asia, and Africa have taken refuge in the English ports in the channel.

We were enabled to give, in a postscript last week, the reply of the King of Prussia to the offer made by the Frankfurt deputation of the Crown of Germany. His Majesty refuse the proffered honour, but in consideration of the resignation of the Archduke John, he seems disposed to accept the guidance of German affairs upon the proposal of the German Governments, and under consent of the national Assembly. All the states of Germany which, of their free will, will choose to place themselves under him as their head are to form a Bundestat,—a sort of fast and loose confederation, which is to exclude or admit Austria, Bavaria, and Hanover.

In Italy matters have scarcely yet settled down to a peaceful conclusion, but the certainty that Austria and Piedmont will arrive at a satisfactory treaty of peace inspires hopes that the lesser powers must follow their example. Genoa is foremost in the rebellious attitude she assumes. The Red Republicans of that city have excited the population to resist-

ance, but General Mortara, by the last accounts, had possession of the three forts which commanded the City of Palaces, and no doubt he would put down all resistance. Five millions deposited in the Bank of Genoa, had been saved from a rapacity of the insurgents, and secured on board an English brig. We always feared that Genoa would be the scene of some such outbreak as now has occurred. The fate of Central Italy continues undecided. But Brescia, in Lombardy, having taken up arms against Austria, has been forced to capitulate, and an enormous fine has been levied upon the city. With regard to Sicily and Naples we have but little information, except that a strict blockade by the Neapolitans has been established, and actual hostilities are imminent. With regard to the war in Hungary, we endeavor in vain, by a painful study of the various reports which reach us, to discover the actual position of the belligerents. All that is certain is that the war is carried on with the utmost ferocity, with alternate success. What we most fear is that the Russians, having met with some slight defeat, may seize upon the occasion to bring down a sufficient force to crush the whole insurrection in Hungary and Transylvania, and when we consider that if the Hungarian war of races should be successful, that the epidemic will inevitably extend to Poland, it furnishes Russia with a plausible pretext for intervention. Flying rumours of the movements of the Turks, in the East of Europe, have been afloat, and considering the uncertain position of the Danubian principalities, and the strong interest which Russia has in obtaining undisputed possession of them, "the arbitration clause" in treaties would be very desirable to be enforced in this instance. France and England united will, we hope, prove the practical arbitrators to prevent Russian aggrandisement. But if the autocrat is bent upon adding those important provinces to his dominions, what else will check him except the sword? The whole of the east of Europe is in a frightful state. Croatia owes a doubtful allegiance to Austria, and we fear that the worst is not over. The prosperity of commerce, or the application of good government during these mortal struggles, is out of the question.

From Spain we learn that Count Montemolin has been surprised on the frontier, betrayed and taken back to France instead of being sent to Catalonia; whilst in that province a battle is said to have taken place between the royalist chieftains and Cabrera, in which both Generals were killed. Another report says that Cabrera was wounded in the action, took refuge in a cavern, where he was discovered and put to death. These events, if true, will probably terminate the war in Spain; but we have yet to learn the progress of Carlist movements in the south. We may here add that the Paris papers were wrong in stating last week that Charles Albert had reached Paris. He landed at Antibes, proceeded to Bayonne, and by the last accounts had reached Valladolid on his way to Lisbon, where he intended to take up his residence.

There is not any great change in the aspect of commercial affairs during the past week. The Produce markets have been pretty steady since the opening of the markets after Easter. Cotton has been in less request, and prices have again receded.

## Colonial News.

### New Brunswick:

St. John New Brunswicker, April 24.

We are requested to say that a regular steamer and horse express will be run to and from Halifax and St. John once a week hereafter, leaving this city on Monday evenings, and Halifax with half an hour after the arrival of the English steamer. Small parcels for Halifax may be left at our office, and letters &c., to be forwarded to this city, must be left at Keefer's reading room, in Halifax.

In addition to the above, other expresses will be run through as occasion may require. The second will go through by way of Windsor, this evening.

Capt Martin, of sch. Abby Hammond, lost at sea on the passage from Aux Cayes to Boston, reports that the schooner sunk so rapidly that \$15,000 in specie, which was on board, went down with her.

Bermuda, April 9, 1847.

JOHN MICHELL AND HIS FAMILY.—The ship Neptune, arrived at the dock yard on the 6th inst. from England; she has 300 convicts on board, and proceeds with an equal number from this place to the Cape of Good Hope, who go as "free immigrants." John Mitchell goes out in this ship, accompanied by his family, who were passengers on board the Neptune.