

## European News.

## Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

Willmer & Smith's European Times.  
January 12.

If anything could demonstrate the inaptitude of a public deliberative assembly like the Legislative Chamber of France, in dealing as the executive authority with the management of foreign affairs, the debates on the disputes between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video must have proved to any impartial man that the new constitution of France in this respect, is the most bungling of any that we know of. Every man in Europe knows that Rosas 'laughs to scorn' both England and France; rightly calculating as he does, that neither nation will go to the expense of a war to crush him. 'A little war' he defies. A treaty has been signed by Admiral Lepredour, patching up a disgraceful peace for France. A vast majority refuse to ratify it; but here all decision of action terminates; and Rosas will be edified by reading the late debates, which disclose to him the plans of his enemy, the strength of a volunteer expedition proposed to be sent to South America, the weakness and divisions of the incongruous parties ranged against him,—for example, M. Thiers and the most violent members of the Mountain,—so that the Dictator of Buenos Ayres has ample time to mature his schemes for setting at nought whatever half-measures the Assembly may finally decide upon. By a narrow majority of 315 to 312 a vote of ten millions is to be taken into consideration. The bill is referred back to the committee, and it is difficult to conjecture what will be eventually carried into effect; but it is quite clear that Rosas in the meantime may pursue his daring policy regardless of European threats of intervention. The official statement made by the Brazil Minister, that Rosas is on perfectly good terms with the Brazil Government, only renders the position of France more embarrassing. Christmas and New Year's Day have passed over in tranquillity.—The only troubles we hear of are those arising from court intrigues, all of a petty and personal character. General Changarnier has had a magnificent sword presented to him by the friends of order, which he promises shall not remain idle in its scabbard if internal anarchy or the frontiers of France be threatened. An official statement of the President of the Tribunal of Commerce estimates the loss in Paris alone, which accrued through the revolution, to be no less than 35 millions sterling. Whilst the Chamber is at a nonplus respecting the question of Buenos Ayres, it occupies its intermediate sittings with dull discussions upon the Criminal Code and the question of Primary Instruction, which is indeed the education question of France, and as far from being settled as that of our own country.

In Italy matters continue in a very unsatisfactory state. It is now plainly admitted that the Pope will not consent to return to Rome. General Baraguay d'Hilliers preserves a guarded silence respecting his late unsuccessful visit to Portici; and indeed the permanent military occupation of Rome by the French seems now unavoidable. In the meantime the Government of the Cardinals continue to engender dissatisfaction, and everything remains unsettled. The brother of the Pope and his nephew have gone to Rome but no political result has followed. The Austrian and French troops throughout Italy are well spoken of as preserving the strictest discipline. At Turin no progress has yet been made in the Parliamentary proceedings, but Count Mamiani's election has been annulled. In Tuscany, Naples, and Lucca, politics seem to be resuming the former uninteresting course.

It seems that a sort of ovation has been given at Adrianople to the Italian corps which fought under Bem. The son of the Pacha received them with military honors, and conducted them to a church where mass said for the souls of the brave fellows who perished in the Hungarian war. The Russian and Austrian ambassadors at Constantinople have protested against the Pacha's conduct; but with regard to Bem, Kossuth, and the Polish refugees in Turkey, we have no accounts of any kind, and their removal from the Ottoman Empire does not seem to be contemplated, whatever their friends here may have given out respecting their speedy arrival in England. An insurrection of a serious nature has broken out in Ispahan, in Persia. The house of the Governor was attacked, and he and thirty of his servants put to the sword.

From Austria there is little intelligence. The Archduke Albrecht has been suddenly summoned to the head of the troops in Saxony. Considerable bodies of troops have gone by rail from Vienna to the frontiers, but the motives for these military movements continue unexplained. The Chambers of Wurtemberg so recently convoked have been once more dissolved. The King, in his act of dissolution, alleges that the Diet did not attempt to pacify the country, but to undermine its policy—that its plans for the union and fusion of the German States were simply impossible—that the members were arrogant in their speeches, had a mania for abusive language, and were actuated by a factious spirit. The business of the country could not go on with such a Diet, so he dissolved it.

Notwithstanding a succession of notes from the Austrian Cabinet, Prussia is urging on the preparations for the meeting of the Parliament at Erfurt. Austria, in the meantime, is pushing forward negotiations with Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg and Hanover; and in fact the division of opinion on German 'unity' is formally developing itself. It will doubtless assume shortly the undisguised term of political supremacy, and Austria and Prussia, each supported by its several minor partisans, will bring to the struggle all the power they severally possess. The town of Erfurt promises to be the scene of as much polemical discussion as recently was exhibited at Frankfurt. The Schleswig Stadholders have made an ineffectual attempt to open negotiations at Copenhagen. The question of the armistice remains in *statu quo*.

We continue to be amused with rumors of the return of the Pope to Rome, but they appear to be wholly without foundation. Indeed, if there is any reliance to be placed upon the reports of the various correspondents of the London and Paris journals in Italy, there seems to be a complete revulsion there in public opinion. At Turin the Chambers are definitively constituted. The Minister declared it his wish to observe treaties, to be friendly towards real friends, and independent of every one. The Bill for the ratification of the treaty of peace with Austria, signed at Milan last August, had been read, and would probably be voted without discussion. Such has been the marvellous change in the public councils.

From Austria there is but little news of interest. The Government appears mainly employed in putting their finances in order, and in adjusting their paper currency. Prince Charles of Schwarzenberg has been sent to Milan as Lieutenant of Lombardy, and, in his proclamation, says that he is sent to heal the wounds of the past and maintain future tranquillity. Mazzini and the whole of the Republican party preserve the most studied silence; and the Hungarians seem to have relapsed into their previous quiet position in the great families of Europe. Berlin has been the seat of a Ministerial crisis, which threatened to overthrow all existing arrangements. The king having evinced an apparent disinclination to swear to the Constitution, Count Brandenburg and his colleagues sent in their resignation. It is generally believed that the crisis has passed over, as the king could never dream of parting with his present Ministers. We forbear to repeat all the rumours which are circulated respecting the approaching Parliament at Erfurt. From all that has transpired, the union of Federal Germany seems more hopeless than ever; and the negotiations respecting the Danish question are represented to be in a most unsatisfactory state. We perceive that a steamer is announced to sail from Hamburg to the United States under the German flag, whilst at the same moment, we have the American President's Message stating that, as no chance exists of the immediate formation of a German Empire the American envoy had been withdrawn. So long as this question is kept open Germany must continue to be the seat of injurious excitement.

From Turkey we have no news of interest, and nothing certain seems known even of the whereabouts of the refugees. It is said that arrangements are complete for confining the Hungarians in a town in Asia, and for expelling the Poles. We believe the main body to be still at Shumla, and a subscription has been made for those most in distress.—An official statement of the precise facts would be very acceptable to those who take an interest in the fate of these unfortunate men.

TRADE.—The prospects of trade in nearly every department continue satisfactory and encouraging. In our Produce markets there is a large amount of

business going forward, and prices are more remunerative than at the close of the past year.

The Cotton market has this week been unusually active. The transactions have been upon an extended scale, and prices generally are a point dearer.

For a week after the Canada sailed we had an active Corn market, a good deal changing hands at very full prices. This week, however, there has been a reaction and although prices can hardly be quoted lower, the business has been of a retail character, and on terms more favorable to the buyer. This day's market was exceedingly tame, and prices had a declining tendency.

The Money market during the past week presents no new feature. Cash continues plentiful as before, with every appearance of it remaining so.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROMAN STATES.—The Pope has published a very lengthy and a very violent encyclical letter, in which he anathematizes Socialism, Republicanism, and, above all, Protestantism, as the root from which every other evilism springs.

The Commission of Cardinals has thrown into prison fifty priests, for having administered spiritual consolation to the wounded Republicans in the hospital during the siege.

A letter from Rome of the 30th ult., in the Constitutionnel, says.—A few nights back, simultaneously in all the principal towns of Romagna, the druggists' shops were broken into and all the poisonous substances carried off; nothing else was touched. The quantity of poison thus taken is sufficient to kill all the inhabitants of the Pontifical States, and great apprehensions have been produced by the act. An arrest has, however, just been made, which may lead to a discovery of the parties concerned in the matter. The Advocate Salmi, Governor of Fesi, has been arrested and taken to Anconi.—There were found at his residence an enormous packet of cockades, two tri-colored flags, several pairs of pocket pistols, a great number of poignards, three of which were prepared to receive poison, and lastly, a correspondence in cipher with the chiefs of the Italian revolution.

SARDINIAN STATES.—The example of the British Parliament in freeing commerce and navigation from every restriction is about to be followed by the Sardinian Government. The Council of Ministers at Turin has prepared a bill by which all the restrictions at present imposed upon the British vessels arriving at the ports of Sardinia are to be removed, and they are to be placed in every respect upon the same footing as national vessels. This bill was about to be submitted to the Chamber of Representatives for approval.

PERSIA.—The Journal de Constantinople, of the 15th ult., has news of an insurrection at Ispahan Persia. It is said the palace of the Governor was attacked, stormed, and the governor and thirty of his servants put to the sword.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople, received at Malta, stated that everything was quiet in the political world, and that only some secondary points remained to be settled.

3900 Hungarians have accepted amnesty; 1500 are to remain in Turkey, and about 80 are to be sent to Greece, if that country will accept them. Constantinople full of troops. Strong reinforcements sent to Varna.

The London Times correspondent writes under date Constantinople, December 19:—A courier has arrived here from St. Petersburg, with the emperor's answer to the last communication made to his imperial highness by the Sublime Porte, with regard to the question of the Polish and Hungarian refugees. In a former letter I told you that the Turkish Ministers were willing to consent to the expulsion of all those Poles who had been concerned in the late Hungarian insurrection, but that they objected to the expulsion of Polish refugees who were resident in Turkey previously to that event, and who were provided with French or other foreign passports. The Czar has agreed to the terms proposed by the Porte, and Dembinski and the other Poles who served in Hungary are to be expelled, and their countrymen resident in Turkey who were not concerned in that insurrection are to remain unmolested. If, however, for the future any person whatsoever, without reference to the country under whose protection he may be, shall, whilst resident in the Ottoman empire, be guilty of any act hostile to the Government of the Emperor Nicholas, he shall, at the demand of the Russian envoy, be expelled from the Sultan's dominions. Kossuth and the Hungarian refugees are to be confined in a fortified town in the interior. They are not to be close prisoners, but their place of business will be under the constant surveillance of the Turkish authorities. The foregoing is an outline of the arrangement which the Porte and the allied imperial powers have come to in the present question. The ambassadors of France and England have approved the terms of the settlement, with, however, certain restrictions as regards the expulsion of persons who may be

under the protection of either of their respective governments. When a charge of co-spiracy against the Russian Government shall be brought against a person provided with an English or French passport, the charge must be clearly proved, and its gravity fully shown, before the expulsion of the accused can be effected. It will not be, as in some countries in Europe, where the simple assertion of a police agent is sufficient to cause the immediate expulsion of a suspected person. A trial will take place in the presence of the consul, or other agent of the country, under whose protection the accused may be, and after a calm and patient inquiry only will sentence be pronounced.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing on the same day as the Times' correspondent, asserts that the Emperor of Russia has refused to accept the Sultan's guarantee for the conduct of the Poles, and that the Turkish ministers have resolved only to resume negotiations on the footing previously accepted by M. M. Titoff and Sturmer. If this information were correct, the matter would be as far as ever from being settled; but the probability is, that the statement of the Times' correspondent is near the truth.

The British fleet, under the command of Sir William Parker, is stated to have left the anchorage at Besika Bay on the 16th instant, for the Mascoisai Islands, at the south-westernmost entrance of the Gulf of Adrymitt, opposite the northern side of the island of Mytilene.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Advices have been received from Vienna to the 26th. At that date it was rumored that in January the Emperor would publish a proclamation suspending *mero motu* the Constitution for two years.

The Austrian Cabinet has been frightened from its propriety by the rumour of an alliance between Prussia, France, and England.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Croatia, and three priests, who preached obedience to the Emperor, have been seized and hung by their congregations.

A correspondent of the Wanderer from the mouth of the Mur represents that region as replete with all the elements of disturbance. None of the Honveds who have returned home from Comorn have been left unmolested by the Imperial authorities, as were stipulated on the surrender of the fortress. On the contrary the officers have been deprived of their swords without any compensation, and the privates have been forced into the ranks of the Austrian army. This violation of the treaty of capitulation is general for the rest throughout Hungary, wherever it can be safely committed. The Honveds conceal themselves and take refuge in the woods, where they fall together into lawless bands, which will soon become politically dangerous, and, in the meantime, are socially formidable. According to a law made in 1741 Croatia was relieved from the obligation of quartering the military, either garrisoned or passing through that province. In Agram a spacious barrack was built at the cost of the city, as a grateful acknowledgment of this privilege. But now the Croats say that for one year and a half they have suffered the suspension of this immunity, and were so long content under the burthens laid on them by billets in consideration of the difficulties of the state and the extraordinary needs of a time of war. But now they see no further occasion for such sacrifices, and call for the removal of these troublesome guests and the confinement of the soldiery to the barracks built expressly for them. These demands have been formally reduced to a memorial by the citizens of Agram, and presented to the mayor, who communicated their remonstrances to the head military authority. Jellachich is said to be on exceedingly ambiguous terms with the ministers; and I hear has intimated that if they persist in their present course, he will resign his baniship.

Nothing has appeared to confirm the news respecting an insurrection in Serbia, and we may therefore consider that the statement is unfounded.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Superior and Fast Sailing Packet brig "MINERVA," Delaney, Master, having ample Cabin and Steerage accommodation.

Should a sufficient number of Passengers offer before the 10th day of February next, this vessel will sail from here for San Francisco (calling at New York) on or about the 10th day of March next, but will in the meantime be continued on the line between this City and New York. The sailing qualities of this vessel are now so well known that they require no description here, and as she will be thoroughly coppered, and in every way well fitted for the voyage, it will afford safe, comfortable, and expeditious mode of conveyance to persons desirous of visiting the Gold Regions.

FARE—Cabin, Provisions found, \$250; Steerage, without Provisions, \$125.

Persons desirous to sail by this vessel can obtain a credit of 3, 6, and 9 months on a small advance on the above prices, upon approved security.

N. B.—An experienced Surgeon will be on board.

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We are in want of FIRE-WOOD; our country subscribers will please take the hint. Jan. 11.