

News of the Week.

Selections from late English papers.

EUROPE.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.—Brussels, Feb. 28.—L'Independance states that the difficulties which have for some time retarded the conclusion of the new treaty of commerce between France and Belgium, have been removed, and that the treaty was signed yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. A. Barrot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, Feb. 26.—The Government has sent to the *Correspondenz a communiqué* in which the Greek insurrection is condemned as dangerous to the interests of Europe. This article is regarded at Vienna as a decided removal from this side of Russia.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Paris, Feb. 27.—Lord Raglan arrived yesterday in Paris, and will leave again to-morrow. According to advices from St. Petersburg of the 18th, it is said that Sir H. Seymour had left without seeing the Emperor, having been told that his passports were ready for him. M. de Castellbajac had demanded to be treated in the same manner as his colleague, but the Czar having expressed a wish to see him, the General acceded to the Emperor's desire, and was invested during the interview with the insignia of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky. The wealthiest families of St. Petersburg had asked leave to raise a regiment of infantry at their own expense. Their wish had been acceded to, and they were allowed to name the officers. An ukase enjoins all naval officers on pensions to rejoin the service. Many Greeks have been enticed into the Russian service, and great advantages have been held out to the Jews to induce them to enter the navy. According to Vienna advices of the 22nd, Gen. Coronini has informed the Prince of Serbia and Izet Pasha, that Austria will respect the neutrality of Serbia, unless an insurrection should break out.

The British Minister at Athens has informed the Greek Government that England will interfere, if necessary, to restore order in the insurgent districts. The Greeks in Epirus pull down all the crescents from the mosques, and perform divine service in them.

Varna, Feb. 2.—Yesterday the steamers Magellan and Furious arrived here, escorting eight Turkish ships laden with powder and stores. Varna was also visited, a few days back, by a division composed of French and English steamers—the Sampson, Firebrand, Gomer, and Sané on their return from a cruise along the coast of the Crimea, from Kaffa to Sebastopol. Letters from Wallachia inform us that the Russians have transported all the materiel for pontoons to Giurgevo, where the soldiers are busy day and night in preparing the bridges which are intended to be thrown across the Danube. The Russians have been concentrating large forces at Brailow, and are fortifying the town of Tokchani upon the Moldo-Wallachian frontier, where they will have, in case of reverse, their parks and ammunition, their great magazines of provisions, and their hospitals. The capture of the citadel of Arta, by the Greek insurgents, has been announced.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.—Negotiations relative to the further positions of the Christians in Turkey have been opened between the representatives of the four powers and the Porte. On the 7th of February the port of Odessa was almost free from ice. Three fruitless attempts have been made to take Arta by storm.

GREECE.—Despatches from Vienna of the 21st state that the accounts of the progress of the Greek insurrection in Turkey, which have been received through Athens are grossly exaggerated. Already the insurgents have been beaten on several points, and two Turkish corps of 10,000 each, are on their way to chastise the rebels.

ALBANIA, Feb. 18.—Drum-head law has been proclaimed in the insurgent provinces. Some of the insurgents have been already shot. The insurrection is not meeting with the expected success.

Advices from Constantinople state, that two war steamers have been detached from the Black Sea fleet to the Albanian coast, in order to support the Sultan's authority.—The Greek Government is paralysed. The British Minister at Athens has informed it that his Government will, if necessary, interfere to restore order in Albania, or at any other point. The Turks have concentrated a strong force in the Sandschak of Elbessen, in Albania, and warlike young men are flocking to the Turkish standard as volunteers. Many Greeks have already been taken prisoners, and sent to Constantinople for trial. To the 13th February the insurrection was confined to the district of Janina.

Advices from Orsova of the 18th ult. state that Halim Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops in the Dobrudscha, has been named commander-in-chief of the corps destined to operate against the Greek insurgents. Halim Pasha is one of the most distinguished officers in the Turkish service. He commanded in

Albania in 1851.—The Turks are concentrating a considerable force in Sandjak of Elbessen to succour the Pasha of Janina.

ALBANIA, Feb. 16.—The Pasha Janina has attacked and defeated the Greek insurgents concentrated at Arta. The rebels kept their ground but a short time, and then fled. The Pasha could not pursue them effectually, on account of the limited number of his troops, which was only just sufficient to check the spread of the insurrection towards Janina.

ATHENS, Feb. 16.—The Greek Government is very embarrassed, and it is feared that the desertion of Greek soldiers to the insurgents will greatly increase. Those regiments whose fidelity can be depended on, have been ordered to the frontiers, in order to prevent deserters crossing the boundary.

CORFU, Feb. 23.—The Christian population of the country round Arta refuse to have anything to do with the insurgents. The citadel of Arta is well provisioned, and all the attempts made to take it have proved unsuccessful.

IRELAND.—On Friday night, the village of Clare and the surrounding country was illuminated by bonfires and tar barrels in honour of the pardon of Smith O'Brien. In Ennis the demonstration was more limited.

INSURRECTION OF SARAGOSSA.—Amongst our foreign intelligence will be found several paragraphs, chiefly received by telegraph, respecting the late insurrection of Saragossa. A letter from Madrid of the 23rd February gives the following more detailed account of the affair:—

This morning's Gazette contains a long and detailed account of the insurrection at Saragossa, confirming the inference I drew from the despatches published yesterday, that up to the hour at which these were dated the insurgents still held the Castle of the Aljaferia and other important points. In consequence of Brigadier Hore's well known attachment to General Concha, he had been ordered to proceed with the first battalion of his regiment to Pampeluna. At noon, the hour appointed for the march, the whole regiment rose in revolt. Brigadier Hore imprisoned in the Castle those officers of the corps who refused to join in the movement, left part of the regiment there, and with the remaining part, took up a position on the bridge over the Ebro. Simultaneously with these movements, parties of civilians repaired to the Aljaferia, where they were supplied with arms from the abundant stores existing in that fort. The Captain-General, Rivero, had at his disposal, to make head against the insurrection, a regiment of Grenadiers, commanded by the Marquis of Santiago, the two regiments of Bourbon and Montisa (the latter cavalry,) besides artillery. Hore made an attempt to induce that cavalry to join him, but in vain. He occupied all that part of the city between the gates of Portillo and el Angle, through the latter of which the insurgents entered and established themselves in the Seminary, the Archbishop's palace, and several other large, solid buildings, chiefly upon the square of the Seo, which thus became their central point and main position. After a reconnaissance, and taking possession of certain houses commanding a view of the enemy's movements, the Captain-General, seeing that night approached, and observing that the deportment of many of the citizens was at least ambiguous, if not possibly menacing towards the authorities, attacked the square of the Seo with three columns of infantry, whose advance was supported by the fire of some howitzers. Thereupon Hore, who, however his conduct may be blamed in other respects, acted throughout the whole affair with great gallantry, advanced intrepidly and imprudently at the head of a body of armed civilians and of his own soldiers to meet the Grenadiers under the Marquis of Santiago. He was met by a volley, and he and his horse fell dead, pierced by several balls. His men retired with loss. Night put an end to the contest, the Captain-General deeming it advisable temporarily to suspend his operations and to leave the enemy in possession of the Angel gate, the Aljaferia, and the bridge, they had barricaded with carts. Doubtless the insurgents were demoralized by the loss of their leader, for at two in the morning three officers of the regiment of Cordova presented themselves at the advanced posts, and when conducted before the Captain-General, informed him that the battalion which held the bridge was in full retreat. Some of the armed civilians accompanied it, others sought concealment in the suburb beyond the city. General Rivero sent two captains to prevail upon the insurgents to return to obedience, but these refused and marched away, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major named Garcia, and several other officers, in the direction of Huesca, whither the Gazette says, they were preceded by despatches sent to the authorities by the Captain-General, with information of the outbreak. They amounted to about five companies. At daybreak, the Royal troops took possession of the house the rebels had held, and captured some soldiers and armed civilians. A body of cavalry was sent in pursuit of the fugitives. The castle still held out, but surrendered shortly before noon. If, as yesterday's Lithographic Correspondence says, it contained but 70 men (commanded by an officer

whom Hore had promoted upon the previous day to the rank of major), we may presume its surrender was at discretion. Three staff-officers and five subalterns of the Cordova battalion were released from the confinement in which they had been placed by Hore, and retained by his successor in the command.

The Governor of the Province, Don Miguel Tenorio, had published two proclamations by the first of which Saragossa was declared in a state of siege, groups of more than two persons were forbidden in the streets, and all the inhabitants were ordered to illuminate their houses from nightfall until daybreak. By the second the inhabitants of Saragossa and its suburbs were warned to deliver up all the arms and ammunition in their possession before noon that day (the 21st) to the public authorities. After that hour domiciliary visits were to be made, and heads of families were warned that they would be responsible at a court-martial if they were found not to have complied with the edict.

CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the California Steamers at New York, we have dates from San Francisco to the 16th February.

Twenty four persons were lost by the upsetting of a boat in Virgin Bay. They were all from California, on their return home, many of them having large sums of money about them.

The commercial news is not more favourable than that received by the previous arrival. The reports from the mines were more favourable.

The Theatre and several other buildings at Placerville were burned on the 30th January. Total loss about \$15,000.

The Chinese immigration had again commenced. In the three vessels from Hong Kong, 800 Celestials have arrived.

FROM OREGON.—The intelligence from Oregon is to the 3d February. The cold has been very severe. The Columbia was obstructed by ice for more than a week, and during that time there was no communication with the country above Astoria. The Indians say that the weather in Oregon never was so cold before, and that the Americans were to blame for it.

A law has been passed prohibiting labor and public amusement on Sunday.

Further difficulties had occurred with the Indians of Coquille River. Some alleged outrages by the red men were avenged by a party of fifty miners, who attacked an Indian village, and killed sixteen of the aborigines.

UNITED STATES.

PITTSBURGH March 11.—Outrage and Robbery. Last night at 7 o'clock John Hastings, Collector of this port, was knocked down in Alleghany and robbed of two hundred and fifty dollars, gold watch and key of Custom House doors and safe; the robbers then entered the Custom House and stole a bag containing \$10,000 in 20 dollar gold pieces. Mr Hastings is in a dangerous condition.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE OHIO.—Cincinnati, March 10. We have had a tremendous rain storm during the last thirty-six hours. The Ohio and its tributaries are rising with unprecedented rapidity. All cotton bottom lands threaten to overflow. Merchants in the lower part of the city are removing their goods.—The river is rising at the rate of eighteen inches per hour. All telegraph lines excepting House's, are down. No advices from above are received.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—The steamer Caroline running from New Orleans to Memphis, was burnt on Sunday, the 5th inst., near the mouth of the White River. The boat was totally destroyed, and 40 or 50 lives were lost. The flames spread so rapidly that scarcely any escaped.

MILWAUKIE, March 13.—Fugitive Slave Riot.—Yesterday a fugitive slave was arrested near this city and was imprisoned in our jail. Great excitement ensued among our citizens, resulting in the collection of a vast mob, which broke open the jail, took out the fugitive and sent him in a wagon towards Canada. The military were called out but arrived too late. The owner of the slave and his assistants were afterwards arrested on a charge of assault and battery.

ALBANY, March 11th.—The river opposite Albany rose during Friday night, inundating a large number of houses lying in the eastern front. At daybreak the ice began to move, and became dammed up at Castleton, about 11 o'clock on Saturday, the water fell one foot in twenty minutes. Since then the river has gradually risen.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FIRES AT FREDERICTON.—Thurgar's brick building, (formerly Drake's,) was burnt down on Sunday morning, at 3 A. M., with the principal part of the contents. The house was occupied by S. A. Akerley, hardware store, and by Nelson, Daguerreotype Artist.

Treadwell Smith's barn, back store, sheds, &c., were burnt at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, containing hay, oats and provisions. Nothing known as to the cause of either fire.—*New Brunswick.*

House he could earn twenty dollars every day.—(An hon. member,—"You ought to stay at home, then." If he should be returned again he would vote for each member to get ten dollars a day, or nothing.)

Hon. Attorney General said he should not have troubled the House again but for the statement made by the hon. member for York, (Mr Hatheway,) in his usual emphatic language. He has no doubt but the hon. member was actuated by the patriotic motive of saving a few pounds annually of the people's money,—there was no *benkum* about it; (laughter.) He did not quite agree with the hon. member, however; he believed that his salary of £600 a year was intended as remuneration for other duties, and not to include his pay as a member, to which he was as much entitled as any other hon. member. He had always received mileage to and from Miramichi since he had the honour of a seat in the House, he had been paid for travelling the direct route, and since he had removed to Fredericton he had still drawn his mileage, as he considered himself as fairly entitled to it as any other hon. member representing the county of Northumberland. He had done this openly, and he intended to pocket the amount so long as he continued to represent the same county. A very trifling amount would be saved by this movement. Probably the round-about road taken by the hon. and learned member from Restigouche (Mr Barberie) would be found to exceed the direct distance more than in any other case; but the hon. member had always taken that route, openly. (Mr Barberie,—and always mean to.) The time consumed in discussing the subject would cost more than the amount of money that would be saved. As to the amendment moved by the hon. member for Albert, it would, if carried, be as fair for one hon. member as another; it had never been done, however, and he considered the whole thing trifling.

Mr Kerr said when he first came to the House, at the short session held in October, 1852, he found the mileage paid to the representatives of Northumberland more than it ought to be. He did not wish to reflect upon any hon. member for receiving too much, and had consulted with his hon. the Speaker as to the best mode of remedying the evil, and the result was that he found there was no other way of doing it but by bringing it under the notice of the House. He saw that the tariff by which their mileage was paid was very far from being correct, and he felt it to be his duty to endeavour to set it right. Much had been said about cheese-paring, small potatoes, &c., but he had seen the House occupied nearly all day debating a petty grant of £10 to an old soldier. He believed that by pursuing the course he aimed at in moving the resolution before the House, a considerable saving would be effected. It was not often he troubled the House on such matters, but he contended that he was right in the present instance. If he saw something going on which he knew was wrong, should he sit there in his place and say nothing about it? He thought not,—it was his duty, as a member of that House to adopt such measures as would correct what he knew to be wrong, and conceiving that he was doing no more than his duty, he should press the House to a division; but in doing this he had no desire to reflect upon the conduct of any hon. member in particular.

His honor the Speaker said when an hon. member spoke to him and pointed out that his own mileage was too much, he would of course correct it, but in other cases he followed the precedent he found laid down, and conceived that he had no authority to depart from it.

The addition moved by Mr Stiles was then put, and carried by a large majority, the question on the resolution was then put, when the House divided as follows:—

Ayes,—Hon. Mr Gray, and Messrs Kerr, Johnson, Whitton, Lewis, Landry, Stiles, Gorton, Rice, English, Godard, Botsford, Smith, Pickard, Jordan, Connell, Earle, Hatheway, Purdy, Ryan, Taylor and Porter,—22

Nays,—Messrs Barberie, Thomson, Read, and McPhelim,—4

The following members were then appointed as the committee, viz:—Hon. Mr Hayward, and Messrs Kerr, Read, Stiles, Barberie, Smith, Rice, Jordan, Taylor, Gilbert, Boyd, Connell, Purdy, McPhelim, and Needham.

From the Morning News.

Fredericton, March 18.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE COURTS.—This will come before the House recommended by the Law Commission. It will provoke much discussion, and the members of the government will be found divided on it. There is little doubt but it will be sustained, as the abolition of the Court of Chancery is a popular movement.

THE ORANGE BILL.—The friends of this Bill are determined that it shall not be passed over this session without a full discussion. This Bill was lost last session by the casting vote of the Speaker, and whether it will pass or not this year, depends on the vote of one particular member who may be set down as *uncertain*.

THE LIQUOR PROHIBITION BILL.—This Bill will, in all probability, occupy the House two or three days in discussing it, and it will be two or three days worse than thrown away, as it is impossible it can pass, and as impossible to carry it out were it the law of the land.

THE REPEAL OF DUTY ON FLOUR, MEAL, COALS, AND MOLASSES.—A Bill I am told, will be brought in to repeal the duty on the above-named articles.—The House voted on Wednesday last to re-enact the present Revenue Bill, deciding by a majority of 1.—It is supposed that if Mr Pickard had been present the division would have been equal, and that Mr Taylor the chairman, would have decided in favor of appointing a select Committee and opening the present tariff to the action of the House. The present Revenue law cannot now be broken up, but a special Act may pass, repealing the duty on certain articles, and if Messrs Pickard and Taylor are favourable, it will be sustained.

THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.—Before the expiration of the Session the House will, I understand, be moved into Committee on the State of the Province. It is whispered about that strange discrepancies occur between the Auditor's Accounts and the Treasurer's Accounts,—and that, instead of the discrepancies of last year having been cleared up, more have occurred, and that certain entries appear to have been made with a design to mystify. I know not what grounds exist for these rumors, but investigations are going on, and the House will, by and by, be moved in Committee on the subject.

March 20.

This day was after the usual routine business, entirely employed in passing the Codified Laws. The last subject of debates on these laws was on the proper persons to be appointed to issue Marriage Licenses.

March 21.

The House went into consideration of the Report of the Law Commission, and was engaged in discussing the subject until within a short time of adjournment, which took place at 4 1/4 o'clock.