

EUROPEAN NEWS.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Friday night. She left Liverpool on the 24th ultimo, and was delayed on the passage by boisterous weather and head winds.

The Steamer *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 18th, and the *Pacific* on the afternoon of the 21st.

During the three days preceding the sailing of the *Europa*, the Cotton market had been very buoyant, and prices were a turn in favor of the seller. The sales of the week amounted to 41,202 bales.

In Flour, large operations had taken place in American at an advance of 1s. per barrel. Stocks light and exporting to the north of Europe. No change in Corn since last report. Wheat in active demand, at 4d. to 6d. advance, per 70 lbs. Sugar more steady, but no material change in price. Coffee very firm. Large arrivals of Tea had given buyers a slight advantage.

The Manchester trade report notices a large business in yarns at firm rates.

The India and China trade had improved.

The English funds were depressed.—Consols closed on the 16th at 96 1-8 to 96 1-4.

The bullion in the Bank of England was fast increasing. The last return was £17,826,887.

Freights to the United States had not varied materially. Steamer passengers still scarce.

ENGLAND.—In the political world there has been a complete lull. All parties glancing prospectively at the trial of strength that must take place between Lord John Russell and Palmerston. The near approach of the meeting of Parliament had given an impetus to the demand for a new Reform Bill. Meetings had been held in Manchester, Leeds and other towns, to aid Lord John Russell in his efforts to improve the political franchise. The demonstrations, however, do not appear to have been very remarkable for their spirit. The Manchester meeting, on Wednesday the 21st, was the most important electoral demonstration held in connexion with the subject.

The *Times* complains that the metropolis is in quite as absurd and anomalous a state as Lancashire with regard to the representation. London, with a population of 2,500,000, only sends 21 Members to the House of Commons.

The London Journals are in a state of perturbation respecting the national defences, and are suggesting various resources and means of defence, in case of invasion. The *Morning Chronicle* "is surprised that the nation should have so long been blind to the necessity which exists for availing itself of their protection." Another Journal argues the propriety of recalling the ships and steamers on service abroad.

In the British Navy there are 147 steamships, and 32 iron steamers, 11 of which are 1500 tons burthen.

Efforts had been made by the court party in Prussia to abrogate the constitution.

SCREW STEAMERS TO AFRICA.—We stated some time ago that the contract for the monthly mail line of screw steamers to and from England and the West Coast of Africa, which was advertised by the Admiralty in September last, has been taken by Mr. Macgregor Laird. It is for nine years, at an average payment of £21,000 per annum. Total distance out and home, 9,000 miles, which, including stoppages, will be performed in from 58 to 60 days. The speed of the vessels is to average 8 knots, and their size will be about 700 tons. They are to be constructed of iron.

THE SALT TRADE.—There are now in England—the greatest part being in the valley of the Weaver, in Cheshire—ninety-seven works, which produce, on an average, 800,000 tons of salt per annum, of which fully one half is exported to the United States and the Canadas, the Baltic, the north of Scotland, and Ireland. The prices per ton are—common, 5s to 9s; better, 7s to 11s; bay, 15s to 20s; rock, 8s to 12s; stowed, 10s to 15s. About twelve cwt. of coal (burgie), are consumed in the production of a ton of salt. The capital represented by the saltworks of the United Kingdom is about £1,000,000, and upwards of 3,000 men altogether are employed in the trade. The rock mines are twenty in number.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—We are authorized to state that the iron steamer *Great Britain* will be placed on the station between Liverpool and New York early in the spring, under the command of Captain Matthews, late of the *Great Western* and *City of Glasgow*.

Mr. Warburton, who was lost in the Amazon, effected an insurance on his life for £10,000 previous to his departure.

The *Morning Herald* states that Captain Sir Edward Belcher is to have the command of the new Arctic searching expedition.

The north of Scotland at the close of last week was visited by one of the severest storms that has happened for many years.

The Emperor of Austria has published a decree, abolishing trial by jury throughout his dominions. The emperor has ordered the expulsion from Pesth of the English Protestant missionaries.

It is proposed, by means of the electric telegraph, to regulate all the public clocks throughout the kingdom, in accordance with Greenwich or railway time. Precisely at noon the signal indicating Greenwich time, as observed by the great electric clock, in the central station, Lothbury, is to be sent over the various lines of wire, giving at an inappreciable interval the exact time at every terminus.

A society has just been formed in Dublin for the preservation and publication of the ancient melodies of Ireland. Dr. Petrie, the eminent artist and antiquary, has been appointed President of the Provisional Council.

FIRES IN LONDON.—There were about 150 fires in London last year, and between 4 and 500 houses burnt. The amount of property insured in London, and which is nightly left to the protection of the night brigade force, exceeds £300,000,000. The corps comprises 1000 men, 30 land Engines, and 2 floating Engines. This brigade had charge of the Crystal Palace.

RAILROADS IN RUSSIA.—The foreign correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* states that the great Russian railway from Moscow to Odessa, had been located, and will be pushed actively forward, though ten years will be required to complete it. When finished, the two roads will traverse the whole length, north and south, of the Russian dominions, and connect the Baltic with the Black Sea.

FRANCE.—De Morney and Fould left the Ministry, and were replaced by De Persigny, Abbattucci and Binault. De Manpes is Minister of Police. A new Ministry had been formed, named the Ministry of State, and given to Cassa Bianca.

By a decree the Orleans family cannot possess property of any sort in France, and are bound to sell what they do possess within one year. Another decree cancels Louis Phillip's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes. The Duchess of Orleans' dowry of 300,000 francs is maintained. The decrees are countersigned by the new minister of State, Cassa Bianca.

The great bodies of the State are to wear a particular dress. That of the Council of State and the Legislative bodies will be rich, and will resemble what was worn under the Empire.

The President, it appears, will not even permit the ladies to talk politics in the saloons—a legitimist marchioness having been sent to her country chateau for that offence.

The President, it is said, intends to exclude Protestants from the senate.

ITEMS OF ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Morning Chronicle* states that the Archbishop of Canterbury has determined not to license any Curate in his Diocese without a pledge that the person so licensed will forbear to 'intone' the prayers.

The Rev. William L. Horton, of Castle Donington, has resigned his connexion with the Wesleyan Conference, and purposes entering into communion with the Independent body. He is the son of the Rev. William Horton, Superintendent of the Derby Circuit.

M. Thiers had arrived in London from Antwerp, and also Generals Changarnier and Lamoriciere, included with him in the President's proscription.

The coast of Ireland and west of Scotland had been visited by severe gales, such as had not previously been experienced for many years.

A Hamburg newspaper states that the Ottoman Porte has addressed a note to the English Government, in which he energetically protests against the contemplated return of Kossuth to England. The *Cologne Gazette* has a similar statement. (American papers dispute this, and we are disposed to believe them in the right in regard to it.)

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—Rev. G. E. Gladstone, incumbent of Longacre Episcopal Chapel, some Sunday's ago, preached a sermon on the prevalence of Puseyism in the Church, and in doing so, took occasion to charge by implication, if not in so many words, the Metropolitan Prelate with being a traitor to the Church of England. The Bishop summoned Mr. Gladstone to his presence, and called upon him to withdraw the charge; but the latter courageously declined to do that which his conscience would have condemned. The result has been an inhibition was served upon Mr. Gladstone on Monday, interdicting him from preaching any more within the diocese of London.

On the following Sunday notwithstanding the inhibition which had been served upon him, the Rev. gentleman officiated as usual at his place of worship. He preached a very energetic sermon for the Dorcas Society, from Colossians i, 10; but only indirectly alluded to the position in which he is placed. Mr. Gladstone is first cousin to the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., and has not long been the Minister of the above Chapel.

THE CLERGYMAN AND CONGREGATION OF THE ENGLISH CHAPEL AT ROME have repudiated the authority of their own Protestant Bishop, on the ground that the Pope, as Bishop of Rome, is the sole ordinary of all episcopal churches in that diocese. The jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gibraltar is disowned, but it does not appear that the authority of the Pope has been formally acknowledged. These poor people, therefore, for the present, are

stripped of the benefit of episcopal superintendence and favour. They are hanging in mid-air between the two Churches; but we hope that, with help of the fertile brains and ample stores of casuistry possessed by their party, they have been able to frame some consoling theory to cheer them in their desolation. The principal agent in the perpetration of this scandal we understand to have been no less a personage than the Right Hon. Dr. Nichol, lately a member of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, and like several of his most distinguished colleagues, notorious for the profession of Church principles, the very reverse of those which were held by their thoroughly Protestant chief.—*Daily News*.

The Members of the London Missionary and Bible Society, who have for many years resided in Pesth and other Hungarian towns had been ordered to leave the Austrian States. It is stated that these Missionaries most of whom have families, solicited in vain a short respite for the purpose of arranging and removing their households.

IRELAND CUTTING LOOSE FROM POPERY.—Conversions from Romanism to a purer faith have been multiplying of late in Ireland, to an unprecedented extent. Some facts establishing this conclusion were not long ago laid before our readers. A correspondent of the New York Times, whose letters certainly give no evidence of Protestant prejudice on the part of the writer, in a letter says:

"The unprecedented spectacle was recently presented at a parish Church in Mayo, Ireland, of a converted Roman Catholic priest preaching to a large congregation of his former parishioners, and urging them in their native language to embrace the Reformed faith. Such an occurrence would not have taken place in Ireland a few years ago, as no Roman Catholic would have dared to listen for a moment to a heretic priest in a Protestant church. It is certain that a great change is taking place in the opinions of the Irish Roman Catholics, who are falling away rapidly from the Church of Rome."

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.—The *Galway Vindicator* says:—"This being the last day of entrance during the present collegiate session, we are gratified at being able to report that thirty-six new students have matriculated since the opening of the College in October. Of this number there are twenty-three Catholics, twelve Protestants, and one Presbyterian. We are also enabled to state that several Catholics who entered in former years, and were afterwards held back by certain influence, have returned this year to resume their studies."

CAFFRE WAR.—A meeting on this subject was held last evening at Kensington. It was numerously attended, and was presided over by Mr. W. Williams, M. P., who read a letter from his colleague, Mr. D'Eyncourt, M. P., expressing his concurrence in the beneficent views of Lord Glenelg in respect to the management of the Cape Colony. The Chairman said he was sorry to say that the main cause of the present unfortunate position of the Colony did not arise from the conduct of the Caffres, but from that of the Colonial Secretary, Lord Gray, and the late Governor Sir Harry Smith, whose whole proceedings had been characterised by incapacity and arbitrary dictation. Peace could never be restored until we gave free institutions and the right of self-government to the Colony, which would then act with justice to the Caffres, who had always made an honorable return to fair and proper treatment.

Mr. Chamerovzow gave a sketch of the history of the Cape Colony; he passed a strong condemnation on the D'Urban system, the basis of which was martial law, and which had for its object the checking of depredations by the Caffres, but the practice of which was the very reverse. He found that the cost of Caffre Wars increased nearly in arithmetical progression. That in 1838 cost about £500,000, and required 2,000 soldiers to bring it to a conclusion. The war in 1845 took 6,000 soldiers, and £2,000,000; and during the present war to which there was no prospect of an immediate termination, we had already spent above a million and a quarter of money and sent out 12,000 soldiers. Renunciation of the lands we had unjustly taken from the Caffre tribes, was the only basis upon which peace could be established. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. H. Horsie, Rev. J. Burnet, and other gentlemen, and resolutions embodying the views of the speakers together with a petition to Parliament were adopted. The proceedings terminated with

the usual complimentary vote to the Chairman.—*Christian Times*, Jan 23.

AMERICAN FIRE-ARMS FOR THE CAPE.—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have caused Sir Charles Trevelyan to communicate to the commissioners of customs their Lordship's desire for immediate directions to be given for permitting Colonel Colt to export to the Cape of Good Hope certain cases containing about four hundred and fifty revolving fire-arms of various sizes, with the bullet moulds, &c., complete, now in the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park, the same being intended for the use of officers serving in that Colony.—*London Patriot*.

CHINA.—The Canton Mandarins are purchasing warlike stores in great quantities; one writes: "Matters are truly alarming; I feel certain that Teen-teh will be in Canton before the Chinese new year."

Governor Yeh had been more than usually cruel. One rebel leader had been flayed alive. The Yellow River had again burst its bounds.

EAST INDIES.—The advices from Bombay are to Dec. 17. Dost Mahomed was still living. The North-West Frontiers were in a threatening state still. Sir C. Campbell's forces had not yet returned, no engagement had taken place.

Our naval forces arrived at Rangoon on the 27th Oct. The Commodore had allowed a delay of 35 days to obtain from Ava compliance with his demands. The Nizam's debt to the English Government was not all paid yet, nor likely to be so. Bombay had been quiet for the last three weeks. The Aden exhibition was abandoned.

TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON BY THE POPE.—The editor of the Frederick (Md.) Examiner has perused a letter from Col. Anthony Kimmel, of Liganore, Md., dated Rome, Dec. 21, 1851, which says:—

"The Pope has directed two large stones—the one to be taken from the Capitol, the other from the Coliseum—to be prepared in Rome and to be presented by him to the Washington Monument, now being erected in the city of Washington, to the memory of the Father of the Country."

ESPIONAGE IN EUROPE.—The Newport Adv. positively asserts that letters from the continent of Europe to this country are opened in Paris, and affirms that the official seal of our government has been thus violated.—This is a serious matter, which, if true, will call for the prompt interference of our government. The Advertiser says:

"The Arctic brought some correspondence from our Minister at Turin, which had been thus inspected to see if it was safe for it to pass through Paris. Letters were covered and addressed to the United States Dispatch office in London, as is usually done by our ministers abroad, and the seals came all broken. Our minister there, Mr. Lawrence, being made acquainted with the fact, immediately caused the cover to be transmitted to the State Department at Washington, and intelligence of the transaction to the minister at Turin. The letters, with their seals torn off, were also re-enveloped at our Legation in Great Britain, and sent to their destinations in this country.—*Ame. paper*.

What Kossuth Does.

Since Kossuth's arrival in this country he has done a most amazing amount of work in speech making and receiving visitors. Yet this is by no means all he has done. A New York Correspondent of the Woonsocket Patriot, speaking of him, says:

"People out of New York, and a great many in New York, know nothing about his indefatigable labors, the comprehensiveness of his plans, and the thoroughness with which they are carried out in the minutest details.—He keeps his fellow exiles constantly employed, and the strictest discipline is observed in all their intercourse. Each man has his duty detailed to him, and every night he must hand in a written report to Kossuth of his labors during the day.

"The illustrious Magyar entertains the most unbounded respect and admiration for the people of the United States—for their untiring, irrepressible energy, their boundless resources, their inexhaustible fertility of invention, and their superior skill in useful arts.—Nor does he permit his admiration to rest in inglorious passivity. He has endeavored to possess himself, as far as possible, of our in-