

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamer *Caledonia*, Captain Lott, which arrived at Boston on Monday, the 20th instant, files of English papers to the 4th instant have been received; from which we make the following summary:

"One of the most striking domestic events of late years is the result of the city of London election. The return of Mr. Patison is unquestionably the greatest feat which that sturdy agitator, Mr. Cobden, has yet achieved.

The result has placed the free trade theory on a higher point of elevation than ever it stood before.

Not far removed from the same topic is the speech, on practical farming, which Sir Robert Peel has been addressing, through his tenantry at Tamworth, to the agriculturists in the United Kingdom. The speech sounds the approach of great and speedy changes in what is called "protection to agriculture." There is a direct allusion to the Corn Laws, but his earnest exhortation to all engaged in husbandry to depend upon themselves alone—to study agricultural chemistry, so as to defy competition, and to remember that the success of manufactures, in the large towns, is the lever which raises the price of the farmers' produce—is so like the language and advice of the free traders to the same class of men, as to render the Premier's meaning very transparent.

IRELAND.—Reports gain ground in Dublin that Sir Robert Peel contemplates some comprehensive policy in respect to Irish grievances. The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* asserts that an official gentleman who has been at work for six months, is engaged in completing by the next session of Parliament, an elaborate statement of the revenues of the Irish Church establishment, arranged in a tabular form, embracing each individual parish, and specifying the income of the incumbent, the number of Protestant parishioners, whether or not there is a church in the parish, and other details. Speaking of the relations of landlord and tenant, the *Pilot* says:—"Already preparations are being made to legislate on the subject. A commission is about to be appointed to make the necessary inquiries; and the animus of that project may be judged by the fact, that the chairman is likely to be a Catholic member of Parliament, with power to appoint his own secretaries. We believe Lord Elliot will not contradict us—verily, the Canadian policy is about to be adopted. Oh that it may not be too late!"

Repeal meetings have been held in different wards of Dublin, and resolutions passed in support of Mr. O'Connell. At one of these, in the Post Office ward, on Saturday, he gave an explanation respecting what he had said on the previous Monday about a Federal Parliament.

Ireland continues quiet. The country is extensively occupied by troops—in fact the whole available force of the British army has been thrown into it—the agitation, somewhat subsided in tone, but equally effective in action, continues—the repeal coffers are swelled by thousands weekly—the much talked of Conciliation Hall has been opened—two or three men of mark have joined the movement! just at the moment it became critical. The latest accounts from Ireland state that the parties are preparing for their defence—that Mr. O'Connell will defend himself—and that Mr. Steele will compel the attendance of Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and other distinguished members of the government as witnesses!

Since the above was in type, we have received the latest possible news from Dublin—to Friday night. We write on Saturday. The general tone of Judge Barton's charge to the Grand Jury of Dublin is decidedly in favour of the charges which have been preferred by the government against Mr. O'Connell and the rest of the repealers, for "conspiracy and other misdemeanors."—As the judge is what is termed a "constitutional lawyer," the tone of the charge has somewhat alarmed the repeal party.

The Liverpool *European Times* of the 4th instant, makes this rather questionable announcement:—

But the strongest rumor of the day is, that traitors have made their appearance in the repeal camp, and that some of the members of the association have offered to sell themselves to the Government, in order to ensure the conviction of their fellows! This may or may not be true; but it is currently reported in Dublin, and generally believed.

The announcement has had a startling effect on both sides of the Channel. Had the rumor merely applied to the members of the association, which amount to thirty-four thousand, it would not have appeared so startling, but the *on dit* is, that the "traitors" belong to the committee of the executive branch of the Repeal Association. In the event of true bills being found, the accused, so voluminous is the indictment, will ask for time to plead, and perhaps several days will elapse before the prosecutions formally commence.

The number of Government witnesses, in attendance on the grand jury, amounts to thirty-five. It is further stated that the Government have additional evidence in the back ground, which will not be forthcoming till the proper time. From the systematic arrangements of the crown, it would appear that although their crack witness, Mr. Hughes, the shorthand writer, may break down, or have his evidence seriously damaged, from the blunder to which we have adverted to, yet, anticipating this, they are prepared with other evidence sufficient to sustain their case. The next packet, will in all probability, carry out the result of the state prosecution.

SPECIAL EXPRESS FROM DUBLIN.—FRIDAY NIGHT.—We have this morning received intelligence from Dublin by Special Express, bringing us news up to the latest possible hour last night. The Grand Jury had been occupied the whole of the day in reading the indictments, which covered the enormous space of thirty-three skins of parchment. This enormous wordy affair had prevented the Grand Jury from examining any witnesses, although a large number were in attendance. It is expected that the proceedings of the Grand Jury, in the O'Connell trials, will be retarded until Monday next; certainly the bills cannot be returned until the evening of this day, and it seems hardly possible that the bills can be even found so soon. The proceedings on these important trials will probably extend over a fortnight, unless Mr. O'Connell succeeds in traversing until next term, but there seems to be some legal doubt as to the possibility of traversing in these cases. The greatest possible interest existed in Dublin, and large sums of money would have been eagerly given to obtain admission into the court.

The information of Barrett, of the *Pilot*, Dr. Gray, &c., had been received by order of the Chief Justice, in the case of Mr. Bond Hughes, charged with perjury.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The recent accounts brought by the Great Western have had a tendency to deaden the Cotton market, as the belief is general that the new crop, if not an average one, will be a fair crop, and that with the immense stock of the staple held in Europe, and especially in Liverpool, prices cannot rise beyond the point which they have touched during the last two weeks. The probability is, that prices will retrograde. This is the feeling in the manufacturing districts, and the flatness which has marked the market recently has not been owing to any falling off in orders or the state of trade generally, but the result of the feeling to which we have alluded.

The Queen has paid a visit to Cambridge, where she had been received by the learned gowmsmen with every demonstration of loyalty. The University conferred upon her consort the honorary distinction of Doctor in Civil Law.

There are now living in one house in Loughborough three persons whose united ages amount to 250 years, two of whom are females.

It is stated in the *Mining Journal*, that 1400 lives are annually sacrificed by what are termed "mine accidents."

There was a severe storm in the Irish Channel, on the 29th ultimo, which proved destructive to the shipping. The barometer fell to 26.60.

A terrible accident occurred upon the railroad from Vienna to Glacknet—eleven persons being killed outright by a collision of the cars.

MARTYRDOM IN COREA OF THE VICAR APOSTOLIC, TWO FRENCH MISSIONARIES AND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHRISTIANS.

We beg the particular attention of Christians of every class to the details of persecutions, given in the extract from a letter, which we subjoin, and which is contained in a letter received from Paris, by the Rev. Dr. O'Connell, Hon. Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith:—"On the 26th of May last the Rev. Mr. Libois, Procurator of the Foreign Mission at Macao, wrote to His Lordship the Bishop of Drusparia:—"I received yesterday, very sad intelligence which I hasten to communicate to your lordship. Dr. Castro, the Administrator Apostolic of Pe-

kin, announced to me that, according to the information which reached him in January, 1843, his lordship Dr. Imbert, and Messrs. Chaatan and Mauban, were beheaded in the month of September, 1839, seventy Christians were also beheaded, and a hundred and eighty were strangled. There are no other details. Poor mission of Corea! It is a very terrible trial. May the holy will of God be done! In China, all is tranquil in regard to religion."—*Dublin Pilot*.

INDIA.—Advices from Scinde came down to the 19th of August, when that province was quite tranquil. The collection of the revenue had been begun, and it was thought that there would not be much difficulty in raising even a larger sum than was ever paid to the Ameers. The health of the troops had greatly improved; the country had been overflowed by the Indus, and the atmosphere was much cooler. The dispute between two of the Ameers is further explained. Ali Mohammed's uncle, Murad Ali, who appears to have courted the British alliance for his own ends, assumed possession of the territory, and with the aid of a British detachment, under Colonel Paull, drove out Mohammed Ali. Shere Mohammed had made his way across the Indus near Schwan, and joined his family; who subsequently retired with him, and sought refuge among the Murree hills. The Eastern Murrees, together with their brethren along the Bolan Pass, on the one side, and the Affghans; in the direction of Atteck, on the other, were said to be assembling in thousands, with a view of assaulting the British, as soon as the state of the inundation permitted; and some severe campaigning was anticipated when the cold season returned. These rumours, however originated with the natives, and obtained little credit.

There were abundant rumors respecting the state of Afghanistan. Dost Mohammed was said to be "ruling with a rod of iron;" and one of the victims to his austerity was Ameer Oola, a traitor to Shah Sujah and the British. Sufter Jung, the son of Sujah, was in prison at Candahar. There are reports of friendly negotiations carried on by the Dost with the Persians at Herat, and with the King of Bokhare; but they are very doubtful.

A most extraordinary conspiracy had been discovered at Bombay—"a joint stock company" for plundering boats and ships, and smuggling. It is said to have existed for 30 years, and to have been accustomed to divide £60,000 or 80,000 a year in profits! An accomplice had turned traitor to the confederacy, and denounced it; but the information was still very imperfect; and the police agents are suspected of having been bribed by the gang to impede further disclosures.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.—"I mentioned yesterday the fact of Her Majesty having visited the chapel of Trinity College, after her return from King's. An incident occurred on this occasion which did as much credit to the quickness as to the loyalty of the members of this University. It happened at the moment of Her Majesty's setting forth on foot for the chapel, that there was some deficiency of crimson cloth for her to walk upon. In an instant some of the undergraduates pulled off their gowns and threw them down before Her Majesty; the example was quickly followed by others; the way was quickly strewn with gowns of every academic rank over which Her Majesty, smiling most graciously, made her way—having some little difficulty here and there to pick her steps, in consequence of the abundant hands with which these sombre garments were flung together. On her passage back the affair was better arranged, the gowns being spread along the way with some regard to neatness and order."—*Correspondence Morning Courier*.

A letter from Stockholm states that the town of Egersund in Norway had been almost destroyed by fire.

Latest accounts from Port Natal state that great excitement had been produced among the frontiers by the murder of two English settlers in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, who had followed the spoor of the Caffres for the purpose of recovering some of the stolen cattle. There are only 20 soldiers to guard a frontier of 200 miles.

An Imperial ukase has just been published, ordering that from the 1st of January next, the Jews of Poland shall be subject to military service, of from twenty to twenty-five years. In consequence of this decree, the Israelites are relieved from the tax of 105,290 silver rubles, hitherto levied annually towards the recruiting service.