

European Intelligence.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Liverpool, May 4.

The ministerial measure for the endowment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, has hitherto passed safely—we may almost say triumphantly—through its every stage in the House of Commons, and its progress in the House of Lords, there can be little doubt, will be equally rapid and successful. Its opponents, out of doors have been excessively active in protesting against the bill, as calculated to give encouragement to Popery, and to destroy the Queen's title to be considered the Defender of the Protestant Faith in these realms, and have marshalled their forces in the best way for making an effect upon the wisdom of the Parliament, but without the slightest hope or expectation of ultimate success; whilst its friends have for the most part been as remarkably quiescent, relying with full confidence on the power of the Premier to carry his proposition into law, without any infringement or encroachment upon the rights, property or privileges of the establishment and the Protestant monarchy, being entirely satisfied that it was derived from a statesmanlike consideration and conviction of its absolute justice and necessity, and deeply imbued with the feeling, that the time has come for the British government to show to the people of Ireland that some thoughts are occasionally bestowed by the executive upon the best means of promoting the peace, happiness and welfare of that portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

It will be seen from our Irish summary that on its first announcement the plan gave the greatest satisfaction if not delight to the repeal agitators, but since that period many of the leading members of the Roman Catholic clergy have sneered at and repudiated it, as but an insignificant and paltry modicum of the justice to which they lay claim on behalf of their country. Mr. O'Connell and other principal men of the Conciliation Hall have also taken advantage of certain expressions dropped in the heat of debate by the heads of the two great parties of the State to evince tokens of increased dissimulation, and have carried their remarks so far as to intimate that in case of the Queen visiting Ireland, she shall be greeted with the loud cry for repeal. As Her Majesty has declared in unmistakable terms that the integrity of the Union shall be preserved at all risks, and by the aid of every means in her possession, if required, it is now somewhat doubtful if the Ministers will advise their royal mistress to pay that visit to the sister country, on which there is strong reason to believe her heart was set, and which the cabinet were disposed to recommend. We think it quite clear that she will not go thither this summer, unless before its expiration the tone of the Repealers shall have greatly altered, and some pledge shall have been given that she will not be subjected to insult or annoyance from political demonstrations.

Some allusions have been made in the Conciliation Hall to the probable effect upon the repeal agitation by the state of our relations with France and America, and the Texan annexation and Oregon invasion have excited something like a feverish feeling, but the general impression seems to be that there will be no disturbance of that peace which has been found to contribute so materially to the prosperity of the new and the old world, and that the justice and moderation of the respective governments will bring matters to an amicable conclusion. The arrival of the Great Western is very anxiously expected, as being certain to throw some light upon the subject.

There was a great demonstration and banquet at Dundalk, on Thursday, in which thousands participated, and where the leaders evinced the utmost determination of tone and language, fully proved that repeal is yet a dearly-cherished object amongst the Roman Catholics of Ireland. The progress of Mr. O'Connell and his friends thither from Dublin was that of heroes triumphant. The first of July, near the Obelisk upon the Boyne, was fixed for the Drogheda demonstration. The Liberator received addresses from Derry, Dungannon, Armagh, Belfast, and various other places.

The measures introduced to the House of Commons on Friday night, for regulating banking in Scotland and Ireland, appear to have given an agreeable surprise to the parties most interested. Sufficiently decisive to accomplish the leading objects contemplated by the Premier, they nevertheless manifested a conciliatory anxiety to avoid direct interference with long established prepossessions. The general principle of the scheme is one of assimilation.

Lord John Russell has given notice of his intention to propose the following resolutions in the House of Commons on the 26th.

Lord John Russell has laid the following nine resolutions upon the table of the House of Commons, with a threat that he will move the adoption of each and all of them.

1. That the present state of political tranquillity, and the recent revival of trade, afford to this house a favourable opportunity to consider of such measures as may tend permanently to improve the condition of the labouring classes.

2. That those laws which impose duties usually called protective tend to impair the efficiency of labour, to restrict the free interchange of commodities, and to impose on the people unnecessary taxation.

3. That the present corn law tends to check improvements in agriculture, produces uncertainty in all farming speculations, and holds out to the owners and occupiers of land

prospects of special advantage which it fails to secure.

4. That this house will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

5. That the freedom of industry would be promoted by a careful revision of parochial settlement which now prevails in England and Wales.

6. That a systematic plan of colonisation would partially relieve those districts of the country where the deficiency of employment has been most injurious to the labourers in husbandry.

7. That the improvements made of late years in the education of the people, as well as its more general diffusion, have been sent with satisfaction to this house.

8. That this house will be ready to give its support to measure, founded on liberal and comprehensive principles, which may be conducive to the further extension of religious and moral instruction.

9. That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, to lay the foregoing resolutions before her Majesty.

We refer our readers to another column for the India, China and other foreign intelligence, which, however, is of very trifling interest.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Trade continues to be exceedingly brisk in every department in England, and from the appearance of the weather there is a fair prospect that the crops of every description will be abundant. In the sugar and other produce markets there has been a fair business doing. There has been some speculation in the Liverpool cotton market, on account of the apprehensions entertained in some quarters for the permanency of our peaceful relations with America, but it has subsided, and all is now going on steadily. The speculations in railway shares, especially in new lines, which had really become alarming, is gradually decreasing, having received a severe blow in some of the recent parliamentary decisions, and the press constantly reiterating its warnings to people to be cautious how they risk money in doubtful or even good enterprises to a greater amount than they can conveniently spare. The iron trade can hardly be said to be looking as well as it was a month ago. Buyers generally are keeping back, and manufacturers seem determined not to give the prices asked for Pig Iron. There appears to be a little giving way in the price of Pig Iron, but manufactured iron maintains the quarter-day quotation.

From the manufacturing districts our accounts are generally favourable. The wool sales will be held some time in May.

The opinion of capitalists is, that additional security and steadiness will be given to our monetary system.

Money is not dear, being called 2 3/8 to 3 1/4 per cent, and the Bank of England is tolerably liberal in its discounts.

The late Division.—The division which took place on Saturday morning, is almost as curious in its details as it is remarkable and important in its general features. A close analysis of the list shows that the ministerial proposition would have been negatived, if submitted to the consideration of the unfettered portion of the Conservative party. The motion of Sir Robert Peel was not only carried by the votes of Opposition members, but he actually marshalled under his banner upon this occasion no less than 185 Whigs and Radicals, while he could only retain the services of 158 Conservatives; and even from the latter number we are bound in justice to deduct the place-holders, the members of his own administration. These are 33 in number, two of whom acted as tellers; so that the premier of a Conservative ministry could only muster upon this question 125 unpledged Conservatives, and many even of that number are hangers on and expectants, fall of that political gratitude which consists in "a lively sense of favours to be received."

It is clear then, that if the duty of deciding on the grant to Maynooth had been left in the hands of the Conservative party, the motion would have been negatived by a majority of 15; for the supporters of the amendment were 145 Conservatives and 31 Whigs or Radicals.—This division is not only the most remarkable that has taken place during the present session, but one of the most extraordinary that has ever occurred.

The wonder is not that the votes of Opposition members carried the Ministerial proposition, for such an event is by no means unparalleled, but that the measure itself should have been one which the existing Opposition earnestly wished to propose when they were in power, but never could hope to carry.—Times.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are mostly occupied with the late debates on Maynooth in the British Parliament, and everything else at present seems to have a secondary interest. The French Journals express their warm admiration of the example presented by Parliament in refusing to yield to popular feelings, and they regard Sir R. Peel's measure as an act of justice to Ireland, extorted from the Ministry by the apprehension of an approaching rupture with America.

The following have been created Peers of France:—

Lieutenant General Baron Archard, the Duke de Trevis, Count de Moray, Minister Plenipotentiary of France in Sweden, Viscount Victor Hugo, the celebrated writer; Messrs. Montell and Berthe de Veaux, former members of the Chamber of Deputies; the Duke de Valencay, Lieut-General Count Rodolphe de Latour Maubourg, the Comte de Tilly, the Baron de Bois-Comte, and M. de Kerberin.

Spain.—The Herald (Madrid) contains a letter from Rome of the 5th ult., stating that M. Castillo y Ayzenda, after presenting his credentials to Cardinal Lambruschini, had been admitted to a private audience by the Pope, and treated with all the honours due to his official character. His Holiness expressed several times his satisfaction at seeing the difficulties which had hitherto prevented the reconciliation of the Holy See with Spain on the point of being adjusted. The same letter adds, that in the beginning of May the Pope would hold a public consistory, at which he would announce the conclusion of the concordat, and the recognition of Queen Isabella by the Holy See.

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Denmark.—On the 8th instant the King of Denmark had a fall whilst walking, whereby he severely bruised his knee, but leeches being promptly applied, no serious result was feared.

Algeria.—Marshall Bugeaud has postponed his plans for carrying fire and sword into those districts of Algeria which are inhabited by the Kabyles, the descendants of the re-appearance of the unconquerable Abd-el-Kader, on the southwest frontier of the province of Oran. That formidable chief has got together a considerable force, principally composed of Arabs of the desert tribes, and is again threatening the advanced posts of the French.

Portugal.—On Sunday the 20th, the Queen in person, closed the Cortes, with the usual ceremonies.

On the previous day, the bill for the establishment of savings banks, and several other new laws, had received the royal assent. The reports of the special committees relative to the finances had been presented to the Chamber of Deputies, and are entirely in favor of the ministerial plans. Meetings had been held in different places, preparatory to a general election to take place in May.

Switzerland.—By our advices from Switzerland, we learn that Lucerne had sent home the auxiliary troops, and was disbanding a portion of its own; while the Diet had ordered the discharge of a considerable portion of the Federal troops.

The Zurich correspondent of the Constitutionnel writes, that the prisoners, confined in Lucerne, in two small charnelles, were in the most deplorable condition; and that, notwithstanding the efforts making to prevent capital executions, it would be extremely difficult to save Dr. Steiger from the vengeance of the conquerors.

A great number of persons had been condemned by the council of war to five years imprisonment, for not having answered the call to arms, and for having joined the free corps; for which latter offence, moreover, are to be tried by the civil tribunal. The commissioners of Lucerne, and those of Bern, Solerne, Bale Campagne, and Argovie, have concluded a treaty for the liberation of prisoners on condition of an indemnity fixed at 350,000.

Russia and Circassia.—According to a letter from Constantinople, Russia is making great exertions to increase the Circassian army to the amount of 150,000 men. A hundred transports are to be collected in the Black Sea, for the transport of troops and stores, and the command of the whole force is to be given to Count Woronzoff, the Governor of the Crimea. This army is, it is said, to be concentrated at Sebastopol and Simferopol, to operate by sea and by land.

Egypt and Syria.—The latest advices from Alexandria are to the 10th inst.

The Pasha had been residing at Cairo for some weeks past, and intended in a few days proceeding on a visit to the lower provinces, and thence to Alexandria for the summer.—Ibrahim Pasha, jun., nephew of Mehemet Ali, was to proceed to Europe in the course of the present month, by the Nile frigate, with the view of consulting the medical faculty on the state of his health; he has been suffering severely from disease of the liver.

On the evening of the 3d it blew a terrific gale of wind and much damage was done among the shipping in the harbor.

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In the Kolapore and Sawmut Warree districts the insurrection was pretty well at an end, and such of the insurgents as had escaped the vigilance of the authorities had taken refuge in Goa.

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From Shanghai we learn that on the night between the 2d and 3d December a few pretty smart shocks of an earthquake had been felt commencing at about 11 p. m., and followed during the night by tremulous motions. A friend writes us that on the nights of the 14th and 11th he was again sensible of a tremor in the house at intervals. The natives say they never experienced anything of the sort before, but spoke of it with very little apparent concern. We do not hear of its being felt anywhere else.

Two British Subjects Sold to Slavery in Madagascar.—The last accounts from Mauritius state that Captain Croft and his Mate, Mr. Heppick, of an English ship, had been reduced to slavery by the queen of Madagascar, (Ransavolana), on a trumped up charge of man stealing. They were sold to certain private owners for \$30 each, and afterwards ransomed at that sum. Capt. Kelley, in the Conway frigate, endeavored to investigate the matter, and obtain satisfaction, but the queen boldly avowed the act, and declared that she would repeat it under similar circumstances.

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Bye Road Commissioners.—The following persons have been appointed Commissioners to expend the sum of money granted in 1845, for the Bye Roads in the County of Charlotte:—

John Spears and Joshua Knight to expend the sum of £25 in the Parish of Penfield. Hugh Flaherty and Daniel Gilmour the sum of £186 in the parish of St. George. Donald Sinclair the sum of £145 in the Parish of St. James.

Robert M. Todd the sum of £86 in Saint James. John Kelly £40 in St. James. John McCurdy £33 5 0 in the parish of St. Andrews.

Wm Wilson £15 for tarpauling road in St. Patrick. Samuel McFarlane £35 in the parish of St. Patrick.

George McKay and Henry Styles £208 13 0 in St. Patrick. John Farmer £23 10 0 in the parish of Campo Bello.

Wilford Fisher £20 in the Parish of Grand Manan. John Lord £40 in the parish of West Isles.

Joseph Moore and John Nesbit £90 5 8 in the parish of St. David. John Cotterell £18 6 4 in the parish of St. David.

Temperance in New Orleans.—From a letter of the Hon. John H. Cooke, of Virginia, who has lately visited the South Western States, it appears that the cause of Temperance is rapidly advancing in that region. In New Orleans, where he says, the temperance reform had scarcely commenced when he visited the city seven years since, its various societies now number about ten thousand.

The Steam Saw Mills, belonging to Messrs. Allison & Spurr, situated nearly opposite Indian Town, accidentally caught fire under the boilers on Sunday last, but having been early discovered, we are happy to state that the fire was extinguished without any material damage to that new and superior establishment. The Fire, it is supposed had been smouldering under the boilers since Saturday.—Observer.

Wisconsin.—It is said, that not a glass of ardent spirit was ever sold in the bounds of the town of Milton, Wisconsin, and there is not a justice of the peace who has received fees enough within a year to pay for a barrel of salt.—Boston Tem. Standard.

Advertisements of New Goods will be inserted in our next.

From our Correspondent.

St. John, 26th May, 1845.

Sir,—It has been said that the highest pleasures we enjoy, co-exist with our anticipations of that cause occurring which should produce them; and that instead of fruition bringing our desires to full enjoyment, it only extinguishes them, and leaves nothing behind but disappointment. Under this metaphysical view, we should almost lament the rapid communications, which now occur on either side the Atlantic as their frequency lulls anxious curiosity to rest, without affording it anything to dream on. The last mail may be called a barren bird, having afforded our city press nothing to fledge its columns with, if we may except a plume or two, on the anomaly of the conveyance from Halifax, reaching Montreal a day sooner than it reaches St. John. Much was said in the House last winter on the "Post Office Establishment," but what has been effected? More will be said, but if it be not in a new spirit and proper tone, we shall have to continue the same complaint, "res intacta manet."

You will read of a splendid Ship, built and launched by Mr. Hawes; but on the same day I went to see a very beautiful Schooner launched from the yard of Mr. Francis Martin, Lower Cove. She was destined to reach the liquid element, for the first time, broadside on. The day was bright, the situation open and convenient to view, the company numerous and gay. At the expected moment, the hull commenced its lateral motion, and awoke the hearty cheers of the assembled multitude. Mr. Carmichael of the Revenue Service proclaimed aloud the name of the "Recluse," and dashed the bottle at her bows, but true to her profession she refused the wine, and it fell unspilt into the brine below. This vessel was built for Messrs. Murray and Thomas, pilots, and is supposed to possess admirable sailing qualities. The carriages and company, the stores and peopled wharves, the surrounding vessels, and distant peak of Carleton tower, the white clouds and blue sky formed a scene picturesque and delightful.

As to politics, little can be said unless we thunder away without being able to elicit any lightning. There is an evident desire on the part of the American Mercantile orders, and indeed throughout all its thinking community, that peace ought to be sedulously sought, and that every exertion should be put forth to achieve this desirable end.—indeed Mr. Polk's semi-official organ in Washington declares that the negotiation is now continued in all its former good feeling, and that the Diplomats will settle all difficulties without the necessity of newspaper interference.

On Sunday morning, a little after midnight the alarm of fire was given, and Mr. Kirk's new Mill was found in flames. All rushed to the rescue, but so rapid was the combustion that in about two hours the fatal work was done. The Mill stood on an isolated Wharf stretching from Portland into the Harbour, so that the flames were confined to the premises. Insurance to a prudent amount is in Mr. Kirk's favour.

Bye Road Commissioners.—The following persons have been appointed Commissioners to expend the sum of money granted in 1845, for the Bye Roads in the County of Charlotte:—

John Spears and Joshua Knight to expend the sum of £25 in the Parish of Penfield. Hugh Flaherty and Daniel Gilmour the sum of £186 in the parish of St. George. Donald Sinclair the sum of £145 in the Parish of St. James.

Robert M. Todd the sum of £86 in Saint James. John Kelly £40 in St. James. John McCurdy £33 5 0 in the parish of St. Andrews.

Wm Wilson £15 for tarpauling road in St. Patrick. Samuel McFarlane £35 in the parish of St. Patrick.

George McKay and Henry Styles £208 13 0 in St. Patrick. John Farmer £23 10 0 in the parish of Campo Bello.

Wilford Fisher £20 in the Parish of Grand Manan. John Lord £40 in the parish of West Isles.

Joseph Moore and John Nesbit £90 5 8 in the parish of St. David. John Cotterell £18 6 4 in the parish of St. David.

Temperance in New Orleans.—From a letter of the Hon. John H. Cooke, of Virginia, who has lately visited the South Western States, it appears that