

NEWS FROM EUROPE

We again give up the greater part of our news space to the details from Europe. The state of Ireland, gradually and surely approaching to anarchy and bloodshed, is of the greatest interest to us just now.—The great Chartist demonstration in England, which was regarded with no little apprehension, seems to have been only a demonstration of weakness. Instead of containing 5,000,000 of signatures, it appears their petition contained only 2,000,000. Still there is a strong, a universal desire among the middle classes, for thorough reforms in all the departments of government, which must soon be effected. The following, from the *Liverpool Times*, without mentioning all the important facts in the news by the *Britannia*, will give a fair idea of the state of Ireland:—

IRELAND.—The deplorable state of Ireland, apparently on the verge of a civil war, continues to occupy the deepest attention of all classes. The majority of the people of Ireland, now to a great extent armed, seem resolved upon some desperate act, which will secure for them the accomplishment of their darling hopes, or plunge them still deeper into the abyss of misery. The divergence between the Repealers headed by Mr. O'Connell, and the party led on by Mr. Mitchell, becomes greater every day. The O'Connells manfully declare that they will take their stand upon *ne plus ultra*, the uttermost bounds of the law and constitution, and will adhere to the counsels bequeathed to them by their father, to obtain Repeal by peaceable and constitutional means only.

If the Association transgresses this line, the O'Connells will take no part in their proceedings. At the last meeting of the Repeal association, Mr. Maurice O'Connell said significantly, that if the people were to be hurried, coerced, compelled beyond the law, the guilt must fall on the heads who counselled them to that career; but the sons of O'Connell and those around them would not be seduced beyond the bounds of the law. Upon circumstances, which might shortly happen, would depend whether he ever again should appear in Conculauon-hall. Mr. John O'Connell repeated this declaration, so that but a short time can elapse before a crisis takes place. The rent has fallen to £25, and it is evident that a numerical majority of the Irish people are in favor of outrageous measures. The people in every part of the country continue to supply themselves with arms; some arrests have indeed taken place in Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, to check the progress of the armament, but those steps are, of course, wholly inadequate to ward off the danger.

The train of discontent seems now to be laid so extensively, that we doubt whether the whole weight of the government, with even the support of the O'Connells, will be able to prevent some great explosion. The run on the Savings' Bank in Cork and in the South of Ireland, goes on with accelerated speed. The depositors desiring their funds are paid in Bank of Ireland notes, which are speedily converted into gold. Mr. Mitchell's language in the *United Irishman* increases in violence daily. The *Nation* also vies with the younger journal in disseminating treasonable doctrines. A late number contains a letter from a parish priest, setting forth the doctrine of Catholic resistance. It inculcates the duty of arming quietly, and goes on to say to the people,—“Make your peace with God; put your houses in order and prepare to die.” It then teaches them to bide their time; and then, when it comes, every man must vow “before God and his country, to lessen, if he can, by one man at least, the enemies of his native land, and then die.”

ARMY.—The drilling act has been put into operation in Dublin. Accordingly a number of young men, 13 in number, were arrested on Sunday last. April 16, while performing military evolutions in a large room of that city. They were lodged in a station house, and brought up for examination at the head police office on the following day, when they were committed for trial at the next commission. The offenders, if convicted, are liable to transportation.

Notwithstanding the vigorous determinations of the Government to put a stop to the movements of the disaffected throughout Ireland, the preparations for rebellion still proceed. A communication from Youghal states, that the spirit of insurrection is rapidly spreading in the southeast, from Youghal to Mallow, Cappoquin to Clonmel, and that nothing is spoken of but rifles, and rifle clubs, pikes, barricades, &c. The writer mentions the meeting of a rifle club at Clay Castle, at which over 2000 persons were assembled. This state of things is becoming a matter of general notoriety. The most formidable rebellion that ever shook Ireland from sea to sea is, unfortunately, at this moment, threatening the community.

A Limerick paper, alluding to the state of the country, says—“We have it from authority which we have the best reason to trust, that in a quarter not quite a thousand miles from Limerick, 2000 men are nightly engaged in practising the pike exercise. The Limerick rifle Club had sharp practising yesterday evening. The target was a rude sketch, in chalk, of the ‘human face divine,’ over which was inscribed, in large letters, the word ‘Clarendon.’ One gentleman gave a most convincing proof of his proficiency, by planting a ball on the tip of the nose of this flattering likeness of Vice Royalty, a feat which elicited much laughter.”

As an evidence of the “shifus” which are made to procure fire arms and other deadly weapons of warfare, the following extract from a letter written at Limerick will testify:—“Leaving a deal yard, some days back, in Limerick, a woman might be seen seated in a car, and leaning, in evident or apparent affliction, over a coffin. Her countenance was indicative of the profoundest affliction. She certainly wept, and her body and head swung from one side to the other in palpable sorrow.—The car moved away, bearing off the coffin and the solitary mourner. When it had travelled, we shall not declare what number of miles, the journey was finished, the coffin removed, the cover up-lifted, and no, not the body—but a plentiful store of well prepared arms taken out of the interior.”

At Cork, pikes are publicly inquired after by those who cannot afford a gun.

FRANCE.

An immense meeting of the workmen came off at the *Champ de Mars*. 150 men marched to the Hotel de Ville, crying “*A bas Lamartine*,” “*A bas le Gouvernement La Provisionelle*.” The National Guards and the troops of the line turned out in great numbers and overawed the insurgents. No outbreak occurred.

The National festival to celebrate the fraternization of the Army and National Guard took place on the 20th. The whole under arms, consisting of 300,000 National Guards and Guards Mobillas, and 5000 troops of the line. They marched round the Boulevards through the city.

The procession took 8 hours to pass any given spot. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the most kindly feelings manifested toward the troops, the National Guards, and the government. Up to the hour of part the greatest tranquility prevailed.

It is considered that this demonstration will strengthen immensely the power of the moderate members of the Government.

French funds advancing. Large amounts of gold arriving in Paris from England.—Business improving slightly. On some parts of the continent disturbances continue to take place.

Insurrection in Alsace. The whole of the Prussian troops advanced into the Danish Territory.

The Danish war vessels appeared along the Setin Swineiland. Denmark asked England to interfere.—Palmerston declined.

The Croats fired the village of Castel Nueva, and burned all the inhabitants—2,000 in number.

The Swiss Diet met to deliberate upon the Federal Constitution. The Neapolitan army was marching to join Charles Albert. Apprehensions were felt of an outbreak in Spain. Montpensier has been banished to Seville.

Russia is still making preparations for war. 300 pieces Russian cannon were reported arriving in Warsaw.

The troops now in Poland, amounted to 80,000. The Poles have apparently made but little progress.

ADMISSION OF CANADIAN PRODUCE INTO THE UNITED STATES.—With the utmost pleasure we observe by the *New York Tribune*, of Saturday last, that Congress has taken up the subject of a reciprocal commercial arrangement with Canada. Our cotemporary says:—

“Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, reported in the House, on Thursday, 4th May, a bill providing that grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, animals, hides, wool, tallow, horns, salted and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, &c., the product of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty when imported direct from the said Provinces: provided always, that similar articles shall be admitted from the United States to Canada on the same terms.”

The passage of this measure would be most advantageous to Canada; it would infuse new vigour in our Commercial system. It would raise the price of grain greatly—increase the value of land—and influence the current of emigration in our favour; it would also enable our Banks to extend their issues with more safety and to give facilities of a less fluctuating character to our merchants. The importance of this Bill cannot be too highly estimated.—*Globe*.

HOME MARKETS.

The following table gives the highest average prices at each of the three places:—

| | Toronto, May 15. | | Hamilton May 13. | | Montreal May 13. | |
|------------------------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| Flour, per barrel | £1 | 1 3 | £1 | 1 3 | £1 | 4 0 |
| Wheat, per bushel | 0 | 4 6 | 0 | 4 1 | 0 | 5 6 |
| Barley, per 48 lbs. | 0 | 2 7 | 0 | 2 4 | 0 | 4 6 |
| Rye, per 56 lbs. | 0 | 3 0 | 0 | 3 0 | 0 | 3 9 |
| Oats, per 34 lbs. | 0 | 1 6 | 0 | 1 3 | 0 | 2 0 |
| Pesa, per 60 lbs. | 0 | 2 6 | 0 | 2 0 | 0 | 3 0 |
| Oatmeal, per barrel | 1 | 0 0 | 0 | 18 0 | 1 | 10 0 |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 0 | 4 6 | 0 | 3 9 | 0 | 4 0 |
| Hay, per ton | 2 | 10 0 | 1 | 15 0 | 2 | 10 0 |
| Beef, per 100 lbs. | 1 | 7 6 | 0 | 17 6 | 1 | 5 0 |
| Pork, per 100 lbs. | 1 | 2 6 | 0 | 17 6 | 1 | 10 0 |
| Lard, per lb. | 0 | 0 4 | 0 | 0 5 | 0 | 0 7 |
| Butter (fresh) per lb. | 0 | 0 10 | 0 | 0 8 | 0 | 1 0 |