

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM PAPERS BY THE STEAMER LIVERPOOL.

NEW YORK, JULY 1.

By the steam packet Liverpool, arrived yesterday, we have Liverpool papers to June 13th, and London of the evening of the 12th.

Commercial affairs, we are happy to say, have assumed a somewhat more favourable appearance.

The grain crops in England are most promising, and the yield of the harvest surpasses the most sanguine expectation.

It seems to be understood that no changes in the cabinet will take place. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues have determined to go on and try their fortunes.

Mr. Abercrombie, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, has been raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Dunfermline. The vacancy thus occasioned in the representation of Edinburgh has been filled by the choice of Mr. Macanley, a Whig and a thorough reformer.

In the House of Commons Sir F. Fleetwood moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the 10 pound qualification of votes so as to make it applicable in counties as well as in boroughs.

Lord John Russell said the proposed extension would effect a great change in the representation and he could not agree to it now, nor even say that the government will be willing to support it at any other time.

Sir Robert Peel said that if the proposition were agreed to, the finality of the reform act was gone forever. He had accepted that act as a final measure; and should oppose any alteration.

The motion was warmly supported by the leading radical members and lost, 207 to 81.

Mr. Grote has announced his annual motion in favour of the ballot. It is to be brought forward on Tuesday the 18th current.

Lord Stanley gave notice that on the 13th, he would take the sense of the House on Lord John Russell's Canada resolutions.

It is understood that the ballot is to be an open question; that is, that no ministerial influence will be opposed to it, and that supporters of the ministry will not be expected to vote against it, merely as ministerial supporters. Lord John Russell has also declared his intention to introduce amendments in the system of registration, and other measures to carry out more effectually the spirit of the reform bill.

Lord John Russell has announced the intention of government to establish the penny rate of postage.

The Jamaica Bill, the carrying of which by the bare majority of five members, led to the late resignation of Ministers, had been withdrawn, and another substituted on the principles suggested by Sir Robert Peel, of giving the Jamaica House of Assembly an opportunity to retrace its steps—giving them time to renew the laws which they had hitherto refused to renew and authorising the Governor and Council to renew them and put them in force. Leave was given to bring in such a bill. On a subsequent day, Mr. Birge, the Agent of the Island, was heard at the bar in opposition to it. On the 10th, a debate arose on a motion to strike out the first clause, and the House decided in favor of the bill—yeas 228, nays 194, majority 34.—The bill then passed through the committee.

The simultaneous meetings of the Chartists have proved very considerable failures—at least in comparison with the great things promised and expected from them. At Birmingham the meeting was very thin—at Kersal Moor, where 500,000 were to be present the number was less than 15,000—and so at other places.

POPULARITY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On the approach of his grace at the last drawing-room on Thursday, it was with great difficulty the populace were restrained from taking the horses from his Grace's carriage, and drawing it into the Palace yard.

A letter written from Glasgow states that while on board the British Queen, seeing her funnel lying on deck, he took a promenade through, with his hat on, and erect. The length of the walk was sixty feet.

IRELAND.—Famine it is said is about to increase the sufferings already endured by the unfortunate inhabitants of Ireland.

A crazy man was arrested on the night of the 10th of June, attempting to enter the palace. He avowed that his object was to kill the Queen, whom he loaded with abuse and execrations.

The Buffalo store-ship sailed from Portsmouth on the 4th, with a detachment of the Coldstream Guards and other regiments for Canada; and on the 5th the Athol sailed with a detachment of the 24th, for the same destination.

Two line of battle ships of 74 guns each, are ordered to be built at Chatham, to be called the Mars, and the Majestic.

A Russian slave ship has been captured by one of the British cruisers.

Large bodies of Cossacks have deserted their colours in the Russian service and gone over to the Circassians against whom they had been sent.

Mr Daniel Webster is now in London, at the Brunswick Hotel in Hanover Square. This gentleman is a great lion in society here, and makes a remarkable impression by his conversational powers, and it appears is inundated with invitations by the presses himself highly gratified with every thing here. Mr. Webster has not yet spoken at any public dinner but it is hoped that the proper occasion may occur. He is observed to attend frequently at the stretch. Parliament, and devotes time to all such inquiry and observations as might be expected to be objects of attention to so remarkable a man.

The London Times of the 18th of May, says it is understood in the city that the French Government have agreed to withdraw the blockade of Buenos Ayres and to submit the differences with that State to the decision of Great Britain, and that orders to that effect have been sent out to Buenos Ayres.

Sir Robert Peel—It is pretty generally understood, in the best informed circles, that had Sir Robert Peel been permitted to form a government his first measure would have been a general penny postage bill, a bill to expunge or alter the bastardy and other objectionable clauses in the poor law amendment act, and a bill to abolish the payment of the registration shilling in the reform act.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The approaching Dissolution.—The prospects of the Radicals are certainly becoming overclouded. The admission of ten-pound house-holders to the county franchise has been refused, the National Education bill is threatened with defeat in limine, and the general tone of debate, since the House has re-assembled, argues acknowledged distrust, if not hostility, between the Whigs and their more liberal supporters. All this argues very unfavourably for Mr. Grote's motion on the ballot, which is fixed for the 18th inst. nor do we think that it can well be doubted but that we are on the eve of an open rupture between the finality and antifinality sections of the reform party. In the early part of the last week it was very confidently reported that an immediate dissolution would take place, and the Carleton Club dispatched its emissaries to summon all its Conservative candidates to their posts. We know of some instances in which those gentlemen came rattling home from the continent as fast as four horses could bring them, that they might not lose a chance of receiving the condolence of their friends for the disappointment that awaits them on the hustings.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Monetary as well as commercial matters wear a more favourable appearance on the whole, both in town and country, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts are also more cheerful, as regards the demand for manufactured goods.

Geographical Discovery.—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, it was announced that the council had this year decided upon giving two medals for geographical discovery. The first, or King William's Medal had been awarded to Mr. Simpson, for his zeal and perseverance in his overland Arctic expedition; and the second to Dr. Ruppell, for his researches in the interior of Africa. Mr. Thomson d'Abbadie, who was present accompanied by a native of Abyssinia, whose name signified "Slave of the Lord," gave into that country. Even in the very heart of Abyssinia the exertions of England against slavery and the slave trade was duly known, and he was often asked if this country would not interfere to restore the slaves to their homes. The natives had also a very strong wish for intercourse with the English, and the appointment of a consul who would be intrusted with them with means and authority to redeem their slaves, and also for the formation of commercial ports to relieve their trade from the thraldom of the Turks. In this classic land of slavery, where it has flourished since the time of Moses, it is now looked upon with feelings of disgust, and it was with a full sense of shame that the English traveller was introduced to their markets.—*Morning Herald.*

SPAIN.—The Madrid Gazette of the 2d June, contains the royal decree for dissolving the Cortes, and convoking a new legislature on the 1st of September next; and likewise decrees for the removal of Baron de Meer, and General Quiroga from the post of generalship of New Castile and Catalonia.

A letter from Valencia of May 27, says:—A report from the Governor of Tereul announces that on the 23d, at eight o'clock in the morning, General Ayerbe attacked the forces of Llangostura, which had been besieging Monalresen since the 16th. The factions were completely routed. They abandoned

all their positions and fled, leaving a great number of killed and wounded on the field of battle. General Amor was to junction with Ayerbe on the 24th, and both together were to pursue the factions.

The following account of the capture of Ripoll, in Catalonia, has been sent by the general in command of the 21st military division to the minister of war, and is published in the *Moniteur*:—A dispatch from Campredon arrived at Prats de Mollo on the 29th of May, stating that the Carlists entered at ten in the morning of the 27th, through a breach twenty feet wide, on which a part of the garrison were killed. The rest, with the commandant, took refuge in the church of St. Peter where they capitulated. No fewer than two thousand five hundred balls were fired upon the town. On the 23d Ripoll was burnt to the ground and upwards of nine hundred persons perished in the flames. The most horrible cruelties were committed. In one house twenty-five women, who had taken refuge there, were massacred by the bayonets of the Carlist soldiers. A mother surrounded by her five children, the eldest not more than nine years old, had them all torn from her, and four were killed before her face with the butts of the men's muskets, and the other was thrown out of a window on the second floor. The mother herself died of the wounds she received in defending them. Consternation reigns throughout the surrounding country. Women continue to fly into France for refuge. The Catalonian correspondent of the *France Meridionale* of Toulouse confirms this account and states that the Carlists who besieged the place were 800, and that the garrison was only from 400 to 500. The women contributed greatly to the defence of the place, which held out eight days, and was only taken after three assaults. The Commandant, M. Frise, behaved with the greatest bravery, and killed the officer who led the attack with his own sword on the breach. The whole of the inhabitants have perished.

JUNE 12.

The Thames Tunnel appears to be in a fair way of completion. It is believed that the works will reach low-water mark during the present summer. When that point is accomplished, there is no room for doubt as to the final success and permanency of this great National work.

The tide of emigration still runs strongly towards the United States. Most of the ships which sail for the States, but particularly those to New York, carry out large numbers of steerage passengers. Among the Emigrants are many families from Germany, who, landing at Hull, travel by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal to this port, where they embark. Several boats on the Canal have been wholly occupied by these families.—*Liverpool paper, June 10.*

The rumor that the Duke de Nemours would be invited to ascend the throne of Denmark on the demise of the present king is repeated in the journals before us. "The prince royal of Denmark," says these papers, "has forfeited his right to the succession by becoming a Catholic. The French prince will testantism."

HAMBURG, May 29.—The prospects of the farmers throughout the whole of the North of Germany, are brilliant, the growing crops being in a most satisfactory condition.

WEST-INDIES.

GRENADA.—THE CROPS.—We have been favored with the following Extract of a letter dated.

"GRENADA, 12th June, 1839.
"The Crops here will fall short fully one third of the quantity shipped last year, and it is supposed not more than one-half the quantity that may be shipped the present year will be made the next."

We learn, says the Grenada Chronicle of June 8th, by private accounts, that the present Lieutenant Governor of St. Vincent, Sir George Tyler, will shortly leave that Island, for England. His Excellency will be succeeded in the government by a Mr. Stirling. We also learn, from the same source, that there is every probability of our worthy and esteemed Governor-General being shortly removed from Barbadoes, and sent to Jamaica, to relieve Sir Lionel Smith, who is to go to India, to assume the command of the Bengal army.

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, June 15.

Among the official documents recently submitted to Parliament by the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, is a long and explanatory despatch from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to Count Pozzo de Borgo by the Russian Minister at London, and communicated by the Count to the British Government, with respect to the state of matters in Persia, and the western frontiers of India. Russia has been much blamed, and perhaps justly, for her intervention with our policy in the East; but if credit is to be given to the official