

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the latest English Papers.
Election of a Temporal Peer.—The Earl of Lucan has been chosen to be the Peer to sit and vote on the part of Ireland, in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of the late Earl of Enniskillen.

The ascertained deficiency in the excise revenue of Ireland will be one half the amount—£750,000—in the financial year.

Lord Drumhargh has eloped with Miss Clayton, daughter of Sir William Clayton, of Gloucester-place. The Marquis of Queensbury, it is reported, pursued them, and was some hours behind at Birmingham.—*Post.*

The persecution of the Jews in Damascus is exciting much attention in England. The Jews in the Island of Rhodes have already felt its influence, and it is to be feared that it will extend to all other cities where monastic establishments exist.

General Hamilton is endeavouring to raise a loan in London on account of the Texas government.

Mr. O'Connell, alluding to the majority on Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, in a letter to the Secretary of the National Association in Ireland, declares that "there is but one hope one chance, one remedy—the Repeal of the Union."

Maine Boundary.—In the House of Commons, June 22d, Lord Palmerston said that he would lay Madge and Featherstouhaugh's report before the house in ten days.

Paganini is dead, and to be buried at Genoa.

Fire near the London Docks.—A destructive fire broke out in Wapping on the morning of the 22d, which threatened destruction to the American shipping, with more destructive consequences than any conflagration that has visited the metropolis since the burning of the Royal Exchange. Property destroyed estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000.

London, June 30th.—During the past week, Bank Stock has been offered very freely in small amounts, and the price is declining. The last quotation of the stock was 175. Exchange Bills 22s. to 4.

Some sensation was caused on Friday by the London house of Agency's disavowal of the drafts of the Commercial Bank of Manchester, and it is presumed the stoppage of payment is inevitable. The event was unexpected, as previous accounts from Manchester intimated the Bank under considerable discredit there.

The accounts from Circassia are still of new triumphs achieved by the brave inhabitants in their contest with the gigantic power of Russia. Every fort garrisoned by Russians has been taken, together with many pieces of cannon and vast quantities of ammunition.

The Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland has been forced to take measures for winding up. It shows surplus assets to the amount of £281,831, and its assets £482,221.

Proceedings in Parliament.—The Canada government bill had its second reading in the House of Lords on the 30th of June, although strenuously opposed by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Gosford, Lord Brougham and others.

The clergy reserves bill had not yet passed the House of Commons. Lord John Russell was to move on Monday, June 30, to go into committee on the bill, when he said he should propose an important alteration; but on Monday he postponed his motion to Thursday or Friday, and did not state what the alteration was to be.

France.—A new French cabinet is expected, M. Thiers, still remaining at its head.—It is thought that Duchatel will be brought in—but his chances do not seem so fair as those of Odillon Barrot. Felet de la Lozère and Gouet will retire, most probably.

The press gives the following list of a new cabinet, which, it is said, M. Thiers is bent on organizing:—President of the Council, M. Thiers; Justice, M. Odillon Barrot; Public Instruction, M. Cousin; War, Gen. Dufour; Commerce, M. Vivien; War, Gen. Cuvier; Marine, Roussin; Interior, M. Remusat; Public Works, M. Jaubert; Finance, M. Duchatel.

WOODEN WATCHMEN.—A curious piece of mechanism has been invented and exhibited in Great Britain. It is called the Alarm Statue, and is designed for the protection of dwellings, houses, &c., from midnight predators. This automaton represents a soldier in full regimentals, six feet in height; its position is erect, in the manner of a sentinel on duty, having a blunderbuss in his hand. Upon touching a wire, it immediately turns round in that direction, drops its head, and fires the piece, at the same time ringing two alarm bells, and pronouncing the word "fire," in a distinct and audible voice.

LIMERICK, June 20.—We are once more restored to quiet here, but a very bad feeling is reported to be prevalent throughout the district—so much so that they were afraid of the people congregating at the races, which were to have taken place, and have been put off in consequence. Potatoes of the inferior kinds are as high as 6 1/2d. per stone, at Rathkeale, and the people are eating a coarse sort of bran cake; yet it is agreed that there are plenty of potatoes on hand. This state of affairs cannot last long; the farmers, for their own interest, must bring the food to market soon.

A free trade in all sorts of provisions with all countries, is the only effectual remedy for these starving monopolies.

Re-appearance in Public of Her Majesty and Prince Albert.—It being understood that Her Majesty and Prince Albert would take their accustomed drive this evening in the Parks, notwithstanding the occurrence of yesterday, a large assemblage of persons took place in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace. At a few minutes after six, the garden gates were opened, and the outsiders appeared. This was a signal for a general rush to this point, and the instant Her Majesty's carriage

was seen, the cheering became tremendous, and Her Majesty and the Prince were completely surrounded by Her Majesty's loyal and loving subjects, who greeted them both in the most enthusiastic manner. The Queen looked remarkably well, and acknowledged the congratulations of her people by repeatedly bowing, while Prince Albert continued to raise his hat as he passed through the throng, which, on horse and foot, all but impeded the progress of the royal party.

The reception which Her Majesty received on her arrival in Hyde-park, exceeds all that we have ever witnessed in the way of enthusiastic display of feeling; and the numbers which thronged the drive in the Park, have perhaps never been equalled.

The Palace gates from twelve o'clock, at noon, until six this evening, were completely besieged by carriages of the nobility, who entered the lodge and wrote their names in the book. It were useless to particularise names—for "all" were there.

We hear a Brevet will positively take place, if Her Majesty gives birth to a son, but decidedly not should a daughter be born. "The Queen and the Prince of Wales" will be the standing toast of the United Service. The estimate on account of the recommendations of the Military Commission is promised in a few days.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The senior Captain and Brevet Major of the 11th Hussars has withdrawn from the Regt., in consequence of a recent difference at mess with the Commanding Officer, the Earl of Cardigan, upon a matter of table etiquette. A son of Lieut. Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, Capt. in the 20th Regt., has got the vacant troop in the 11th. This officer was junior Lieut. of the 20th little more than 12 months passed! The senior Lieut. of the 20th entered the Army when Capt. Vivian was an infant.

Mr. Macaulay, Secretary-at-War, will, in the ensuing week, detail to the House of Commons particulars of the application of the estimate of £39,000 on account of the recommendation for deserving officers by the naval and military commission.

SUMMARY OF NEWS BY THE BRITANNIA.

Cotton had advanced—money was plenty—and the crops were generally good. In the Liverpool Cotton Market, July 3d, speculators the principal operators. The market closed at an advance of a farthing on ordinary and fair quality—and an eighth on good fair, and good.

The operations of the hay harvest had commenced in and around Doncaster. The crops were heavy, except on the light and dry soils. The appearance of the various descriptions of corn was not so promising. Wheat was thin, short, and stunted.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The market on Tuesday was again very dull and inanimate. Goods of all sorts were difficult to sell, at lower rates than the previous week. Buyers were afraid to transact business, lest the following week's prices should enable others to buy at a cheaper rate, and thereby enable them to supply customers at lower prices. The prospects of a good harvest, which prevailed for some time past, are now beginning to be rather doubtful, and therefore have a great influence on the drawers who attended this market.—*Manchester Advertiser, June 27.*

Government has agreed to advance a loan of £30,000 to the Ulster Railway Company; and the works now in progress to open the line from Lisburn to Portadown, a distance of seventeen miles, are progressing with spirit and celerity.

The British Government had issued orders to the commanders of British ships of war to detain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the Emperor of China, &c. The following men-of-war compose the squadron that is to be employed in the operations against the Chinese, under the command of Admiral Elliott:—*Albatross*, 10; *Alligator*, 26; *Blenheim*, 74; *Blonde*, 42; *Childers*, 16; *Columbine*, 18; *Conway*, 26; *Cruiser*, 16; *Druid*, 44; *Fate*, 18; *Herald*, 26; *Hyacinth*, 18; *Larne*, 18; *Melville*, 74; *Modeste*, 18; *Nimrod*, 26; *Perolas*, 16; *Pylades*, 18; *Volage*, 26; *Wanderer*, 18; *Wellington*, 74. Two large steamers of the East India Company service, and several other steamers from Bombay and Calcutta, are to be added to the above force, nearly the whole of which were to proceed to China.

IRELAND.—The greatest distress prevails among the operatives of Dublin. The streets are every day filled with famishing wretches. There had been a meeting at the Mansion-house, to devise means for their relief. It was a heart-rending sight to see the crowds of distressed objects anxiously gathered round the door of the mayorality in the expectation of some immediate succor. The proprietors of several places of public amusement, in a manner creditable to themselves, agreed to give benefits at their respective houses for the relief of the operatives. Subscriptions are likewise made through Dublin for the same object.

We regret to hear that Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta is very seriously indisposed. Sir Henry Hallford is in constant attendance.—*Globe.*

There was a rumour in London, coming by the way of Lisbon, that the British had seized upon Macao.

The American money crisis is again felt in the French Market. The American Merchants, debtor to our towns of Paris, Lyons, St. Etienne, &c. make no returns, send no cargoes, forward no Bills. The Americans seem to have made up their minds not to pay their debts to foreigners; and are exclusively occupied with their own internal wants of improvements, constructing at once, on the North and on the South of the Union, two immense lines of railroads, even of the length of 600 miles.

Orissa and the adjoining coast near Bombay, was visited by a terrible tornado on the 30th April, which swept away every house for miles; and buried vast quantities of valuable

property in the sand. The loss of life was small compared with the other destruction.

Mr. Alaric A. Watts was on Tuesday sentenced to pay a fine of £50 to the Queen for a libel on Sir J. O'Malley, Admiral in command at Lisbon, imputing to him disrespect towards the Queen Dowager when there last year.

OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT: THE PUBLIC HEALTH.
Quarterly Review.—Paradoxical as it may appear, it is certain that a man's health, nay life, is nearly as much in the keeping of those of whom he knows nothing as in his own. Of the three influences mainly acting on it—himself, society, and external nature—the first bears on it most intensely, the second most covertly, the last most constantly.

Moral culture may teach the individual so to curb his passions and appetites as to develop all the force of his organization, in their most healthful scope, or its neglect may set them loose as the deadliest instruments of self-destruction. The social system acts upon us not only through its fashions and customs, but by the power of government; and an ill-considered impost, directly affecting the food, the habitation, or the clothing of the community, shall send more to their graves than fall by sword or spear. Climate is so greatly ameliorated by civilization, that we may safely say that, if *clima* no exception to the general fact, that all the sources enumerated as influencing life are greatly modifiable, so that, though we may believe with M. Quetelet in the perfectibility of our race, we may yet be sure that all its numerous ills may be innumerable lessened. Nothing is truer than that the morality of a kingdom is the best gauge of its happiness and prosperity. Show us a community wallowing in vice whether from the pampering of luxury or the recklessness of poverty, and we will show you that there truly the gauges of sin are death. Point out the government, legislating only for a financial return, regardless or ignorant of the indirect effects of their enactments, and we shall see that the pieces of silver had been the price of blood.

THE COLONIES.—In the House of Lords, on June 23, in answer to an enquiry of the Duke of Wellington, respecting the production of Despatches from the Governors of British North America, Lord Melbourne said:—"That as to any despatch received from the Governors of New Brunswick or Newfoundland, there could be no objections to lay them on the table of the house."

He believed there was a despatch from the Governor of New Brunswick, but none from the Governors of the other Colonies. As to the despatch from Nova Scotia, that despatch was intermixed with other matters; it certainly was, in his opinion, inexpedient to the public service that it should be produced.

A motion for the production of the papers, or extracts from them, was agreed to.

TEMPERANCE.
FATHER MATHEW IN LISTOWELL.—As early as from six o'clock until 12 at noon, on Wednesday, several continuous streams of immense multitudes poured into Listowel from all parts of the county. With true apostolic meekness, the very Rev. Mr. Mathew seemed to avoid every appearance of display, and therefore he anticipated the people's expectations, by arriving some hours earlier than he was expected; but, notwithstanding, the following societies marched to meet their great benefactor, and met him at Tanavilly, near the town.

Tuesday evening, Mr. Mathew arrived in Tralee, from Cork, en route to Listowel, where he had been invited by the Rev. Mr. Mahony, the parish priest of that town. The rumour of the Rev. gentleman's arrival having transpired, a large concourse of people assembled in front of Moore's Hotel, in Castle-street. The first thing which struck attention was the manner in which Mr. Mathew met a woman who flung herself on her knees before him in the hall. He told her that she ought to be ashamed; that he was tired of telling people that he could do nothing for them, that he should look to God; that he was willing to administer the pledge, but it was the spirit of the Almighty alone which could enable any one to keep it.

Mr. Mathew came forward on the steps of the hotel at about seven o'clock, and addressed the multitude, who at that period were flocking in from the country round. The society of which he had the honour to be president, was in a flourishing condition. It overspread the entire land. There are now on their books, a million and a half. They were all aware for what they came before him. They were laying the foundation of their temporal happiness, and he hoped, with God's blessing, of their eternal. They would, he prayed, walk in the footsteps of their Divine Saviour, obedient to his commandments, in the practice and pursuit of every Christian virtue. That was the way to bring credit upon their society—that was the way to carry out its objects.

Mr. Mathew then proceeded to administer the pledge, repeating it in a loud and distinct tone, while the kneeling postulants responded. The first batch, consisting of seventy persons, having been disposed of, a second eagerly made their way through the gate, the members of the Tralee branch of the society, some of whom carried temperance banners, keeping order in the absence of the police force, who had been ordered to Listowel in the morning, in anticipation of a great temperance demonstration there. This batch consisted of at least one hundred and fifty.

In addressing the third batch, consisting of about two hundred, he took occasion to say, in course of his exhortation, that one distinguishing feature was, that it included persons of every creed and shade of politics without distinction. Teetotalism was a neutral ground, one of these green spots in the desert of life, where all might meet in peace and harmony. If they continued this course, they would find their comforts multiplied from the hand of that God who had blessed the widow's cruise of oil.

The numbers who took the pledge were between six and seven thousand; a large portion of whom were women, a considerable number of children following their example. These, as they came before him, the rev. gentleman continued to exhort, illustrating his precepts with scriptural allusions and apposite anecdotes.

Mr. Mathew was also busily occupied next morning, having administered the pledge from half-past six till nine, to about two thousand persons, after which he proceeded to Listowel.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

"Glengary," the head of the Macdonnells, sailed amongst the passengers from Glasgow, on Monday, for New Zealand; where, or in Australia, he proceeds to establish a new Glengary settlement. He takes out a retinue of followers, consisting of shepherds and agriculturists of all descriptions, as well as a splendid stock of cattle, and improved agricultural implements. After having formed his settlement, he intends returning for the whole of his clan and dependents. The grandfather of this Glengary is the Pergus M'Ivor, of Waverley.—*Globe.*

IRELAND AND EMIGRATION.
Dublin Review.—Marvellous, undoubtedly it is, that while the English people are constantly engaged in searching for new continents, distant thousands of miles from their own shore, with a view to the extension of their wealth and power, they pass by the measureless capabilities of Ireland with such profound indifference. Twenty millions sterling are showered upon the West Indies, in order to effect a purpose undoubtedly useful in itself. In the East Indies they spare neither blood nor treasure, when an opportunity occurs for widening the precincts of their dominions. On one side, they from impregnable fortresses, look down upon Persia; on another, they climb the Himalayas, and touch the confines of Russia. On another, they menace the power of China, and challenge her hundreds of millions to battle, in order to protect their commerce. Commission upon commission is appointed to people and govern the Canadas, the Australias, the Zealands; and expeditions are prepared at the public expense, with the view to enter the rivers of Africa and civilize the natives of that country. And while all this centrifugal energy is exerted in favour of remote dependencies, and of communities connected with them by no particular ties, they absolutely overlook eight millions of men, occupying an integral portion of their home possessions—possessions, which, properly administered and fostered, would much more than compensate them for their lost America!

Let men sophisticate the history of English rule in Ireland as they may, it is impossible for any impartial mind not to see, that many of the evils inflicted upon this country have sprung from the jealousies which in most cases render contentious nations inexorable enemies. When the English first obtained a footing in this country, they did every thing they could to prevent a native government from being formed or matured here. They studiously abstained from planting in it the Saxon tilthings, or hundreds, or, indeed, any of the popular institutions previously founded in England, by which the elements of society were organized and prepared for the great superstructure of self-government. They brought with them into Ireland only their naked swords, resolved, if they could not subjugate, to exterminate the native races. A vain attempt the utmost they could do, was to drive before them into the mountains of the western district, masses of the Irish people, and to erect landmarks, beyond which it was deemed criminal to pass. But the moment they retired from the territory, which they merely overran, the native multitude again rushed out from their fastnesses, and re-occupied the forbidden land; and the work of "conquest" was all to be again performed, as if no invasion had every before taken place. No olive branch was ever held out by the "conquerors,"—as the armed bands of the Henrys, the Elizabeths, the Cromwells, the Williams styled themselves. No sincere truces were offered, no kindly admonitions tendered; no manifestation was made of any thing like a genuine, legal, parental desire to civilize and cherish a people, who might have been easily induced, by kind and honorable treatment, to become the faithful subjects of protecting power. No. The sword, the torch, the cannon, the anathema, treaties made only to be broken—these were the means of government presented by aliens, to men treading their own land, and determined never to surrender it.

CANADA.

Quebec, July 15. Yesterday a trial took place, on the ball-cartridge ground on the west front of the Citadel, of the comparative merits of the ordinary flint and steel lock, in general use in the army, and the percussion lock, with which the muskets of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards are provided. The number of muskets, of each lock, were equal, and the shots put into the target by the percussion locks were, if we are correctly informed, as two to one above the flint and steel. Upwards of thirty shots from the flint locks missed fire during the three rounds, whilst from the locks of the Coldstream only one miss-fire occurred and that was from a defective main-spring. The superiority of the percussion lock, under ordinary circumstances, may be considered as fairly established.

After the musketry competition had taken place, an experiment was made of the modern method of blowing open Gates, without having recourse to the Petard. The improved method expends more gunpowder, but causes a less exposure of human life, and is equally if not more prompt. With the Petard, 3 men at least, were required to place it, who were exposed to the fire of the assailant. By the plan now adopted, a single man is exposed and the effect is as speedily and more effectually produced.

In the experiment of yesterday, a strong gate

had been constructed in an old sally port, of the French works, in front of the present Citadel, and strengthened by supports as to render it really as strong as, if not stronger than, the gates of most fortified places. At a signal given, a soldier rushed forward, with a leather bag containing 50 pounds weight of gunpowder, this he hung upon a gimblet which he quietly inserted in the gate, and lighting a half minute match, communicating with the powder, made his escape and placed himself under cover. The powder ignited and blew the gate and all around it to fragments, and a storming party entered.

We regret to add that these military exercises did not pass off without accident; an unfortunate boy, a drummer in the Battalion of Coldstream Guards, was, at a great distance looking on merely as a spectator of what was doing; intent on what was passing, he forgot the situation in which he stood, and re-creating on the glacis, fell into the ditch of the Citadel, a depth of nearly twenty feet, by which both his arms were broken, a little above the wrist, and various other injuries were sustained. He was immediately conveyed to the Regimental Hospital, and we learn to-day, the report is, that he is in good spirits, and doing well.—*Mercury.*

BANKRUPT COURT.—District of Quebec.—Mr. Commissioner Gairdner held the first meeting under a warrant of Bankruptcy, issued against Wm. Owen Kendall, of Quebec, cabinet-maker and trader, upon his own petition, on the 6th inst. no creditor appearing, the meeting was adjourned to Monday last, when debts were proved by a few persons.—Mr. Kendall appeared at both meetings. He delivered to the Commissioner a schedule of debts due by him; an assignee will be appointed and the bankrupt entitled to his certificate, and discharge in full of all demands against him, to the date of the issuing of the warrant, as provided by the ninth section of the ordinance. Mr. Kendall attributes his deficiency chiefly to law expense incurred against him by his creditors; he offered to discharge all his debts in full, provided time would be allowed, this was refused, and the only remedy left after years of difficulty, was in a recourse to the humane and useful law of Bankruptcy.

HALIFAX, June 22.—James McNab, Esq., was this day admitted and sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council of this Province, under the Royal Sign Manual, having been received by the Lieutenant Governor, by the packet which arrived on Monday.

We also understand that a Mandamus has been received, appointing John Morton, Esq., of King's County, a Member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council.—*Royal Gazette.*

EMIGRATION.—Much attention has been directed to emigration, in the Canadas, as well as in the old country, and many suggestions made respecting a most solemn duty, that of providing against the abject suffering and want, of those who are induced to give up the little hold they have on the world, and cast themselves adrift among strangers. These suggestions have been very inadequately, if at all, acted upon; and we see or hear of emigrants landing, ignorant and destitute, becoming a prey to the diseases of mind and body, and sometimes spreading infection in those places which have not bestirred themselves as they should to prevent such evils. This should be every way deplored, and the incumbrance to apply remedies, must, we hope, soon force itself on all concerned, at both sides of the Atlantic. Emigration may be considered beneficial, as regards many features of the old and new world,—but like all other human schemes, except properly guarded, the good runs into evil, as some secondary virtues, carried to extreme, become vices.

A very extraordinary "sign of the times," in the emigration department, has recently occurred. A body of 5000 Indians have crossed from the United States territories, and sought refuge and rest in Upper Canada. Many of these are said to have sufficient means for settling down comfortably. Under proper regulations they may make an interesting addition to the population,—adding to the resources of peace, and becoming a terror in war, to those who have given them so much cause of animosity,—should any state of things arise, which we hope may not be the case, to make a call on Indian allies expedient.—*No-wascotian.*

TRAVELLING.—A visit to Quebec is becoming popular among American, amateur travellers. The completion of the steam line, will, it is said, lure many of these down the St. Lawrence, on to Halifax, and so home. We will be pleased at becoming a stage in the circuit,—and will have ample room, for a regiment of travellers, by and by, when our hotel is ready for company.—*Id.*

The Corner-stone of the Wesleyan Chapel was laid at Amherst, on June 24th. This is the first building, for public worship, connected with the Methodist Church, erected in Amherst, although Methodism was introduced there 60 years ago.

The Mails from London for Halifax and Boston, by Cunard's line, are to be made up in London on the third day of August; the third and eighteenth of September, and October; the third of November, December, January, and February. There will be no other mail for this place in July (the present month), but one in August, and but one in November and the succeeding winter months. The semi-monthly arrangements recommence in March. The return mails from Halifax will be made up on the same days.—*Boston Courier.*

THE SEASON.
The weather from Tuesday to Saturday was scorchingly hot. The thermometer in the shade, ranging from 85 to 95, and in the sun from 97 to 115. On the afternoon of Friday we had a thunder squall, accompanied with heavy rain, which cooled the air, and refreshed

the ground, which a quantity of grass in our neighborhood is abundant.—*Globe.*

Communicate to next week.

THE

SAINT ANDREW

Charlot

Hon. HARR

Director n

DISCOUNT

Hours of l

Bills and l

lodged with

WEDNESDAY, other

next week.

AIMS a

Commissione

Saint

WILLIAM P

Director nes

Bills and l

lodged with

FRIDAY, other

hands until th

LAT

LONDON... Jul

LIVERPOOL, Jul

EDINBURGH, Jul

PARIS,..... Jul

TORONTO,.... Jul

Nothing later

We continue ex

brought by the l

which will be for

A FULL GROW

day morning las

by Mr. JOSEPH

crossed to the l

seen a few day

was brought over

exhibited—weigh

6 inches long.

INQUEST.—A

nesday last, bef

ner, on the bc

identified as the

who, it was sup

ing the night, w

ground. Upon

silver, and is, 4c

to his death in

M. S. Satellite.

Vice-Admiral

ed to Quebec,

on Com. Drew,

him by Capt. S.

without leave o

CAUTION

the St. Stephen

pany, of Saint

lition—names

tious. The Bi

England Bank

culated to dece

Eastport Senti

It being unde

would visit Fr

held on Wedne

to make such a

as the limited

capabilities of t

cordingly the sl

on Thursday;

Regt. marched

streets from B

House, a guard

Grenadier Com

Light Dragoon

leading from th