

EUROPEAN NEWS

From the *Liverpool Standard*, June 5.
Paris was visited on the 24th of June by a tremendous thunder storm, which still continued when the mail left.
Lord Dufferin arrived at Dover on the 24th, but was too unwell to coast up his journey, and had taken apartments for a week.
By advices from Constantinople to May 15, it appears that the Seraskier, Hild Pasha, brother-in-law to the Sultan, had been dismissed for some offence against morality, leading to bring the government into contempt.
There was a serious riot at Limerick, in Ireland, on the 1st of June. The people came down in immense numbers, carrying poles with leaves stuck on them, and shouting "down with the forestallers." They seized a number of carts and waggons, despoiled them of the vegetables and other provisions which they contained and then burned 16 of them into the river. A regiment of infantry could make no head against the rioters, and they were not dispersed until the artillery was brought to bear upon them.
Russia.—The first advices from Trebizond announce the successes of the Cossacks over their Russian invaders. Nine forts had fallen into their power, and the two remaining would have experienced the same fate, but for the timely arrival of the two Russian ships of the line. The Cossacks gave the Russians no quarter, and in the fort of St. Nicolas 1,000 men were put to the sword.
The report of the death of the King of Prussia is stated in the London Times of June 4th, to have been premature.
New successes were continually announced as having attended the movements of the Queen's troops in Spain, and the war was evidently drawing to a close.
It is stated that new complications have sprung up in the sulphur question, and that the British Government had resolved on sending six ships of the line to Naples. A French squadron of the same force was also to proceed thither.

The following document has been recently published. It is dated as far back as January since which period it has been circulated for signature. This document is received up to the middle of May, is stated to be over two hundred thousand, and which there are—
Peers, 42
Elected Sons and Sons of Peers, 24
Bishops, 27
Members of Parliament, 55
Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants, 60
Magistrates, upwards of 400
Bishops, B. C., 56
Protestant and Roman Catholic Clergymen, upwards of 600
Barristers, 160
Solicitors, 140
Medical men, 100
Learned Professions, 450
Merchants, upwards of 1,000
LEINSTER AND CLAREMONT ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.
The efforts which have of late been made in England to revive exploded prejudices, and raise an outcry against Her Majesty's government, because in some instances, Roman Catholics, as well as Protestants, have been appointed to office, have been to no small extent mischievous in their effects on the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, as to impel us to the step we now take in addressing ourselves to you.
The great mass of the people in Great Britain is Protestant, in Ireland, Roman Catholic—wherever, therefore, attempts to set Protestants against Roman Catholics, labours, in effect, to set Great Britain against Ireland, and, by consequence, Ireland against Great Britain.
According to the last census, the population of Ireland amounted to nearly eight millions, of which about a million, and a half were Protestants, and the remainder, and six millions and a half Roman Catholics; and according to the return made to Parliament in 1827, of the number of children educated in Ireland at the expense of their parents, there were about eighty-one thousand Protestants, and three hundred and nineteen thousand Roman Catholics; the Roman Catholics, therefore, constitute not only more than four-fifths of the population, but four-fifths of all who pay for the education of their children. They comprise, in particular, a vast and increasing portion of those middle classes, which are the nerves and sinews of every community, and which, raised by their industry above want, unite a lofty sense of their own independence, with a generous regard for the liberties of others.
These feelings, which are common to Protestants and Roman Catholics, diffuse through the mass of which the British public is composed, that vigorous spirit of freedom, which feeds, sustains, and necessarily augments the wealth, power, and greatness of the Empire; and that spirit will never submit to the intolerant or exclusive domination of any party or any sect, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic.
The zeal of both in the cause of good government is now, and we hope will continue, a happy bond of union between them. The representatives of the most numerous Roman Catholic Constituents in Ireland have been for years acting in full accordance with those of the most numerous Constituents both of England and Scotland, and a decided majority of the whole of the members returned to the House of Commons by genuine popular suffrage, by the unobscured votes of Protestant householders throughout Great Britain.
In this concern there is safety for the State, which it never could enjoy amidst scenes of sectarian strife.
We therefore call upon all who would hold Great Britain and Ireland indissolubly together, to discountenance those appeals to bigoted passions, which endanger the stability and peace of the realm, by fomenting discord and animosity among the people.
For ourselves, we shall feel it our duty to oppose, by all constitutional means in our power, the formation or continuance of any administration, which would either openly or covertly draw aid from such poisoned sources, which would attempt to inflict political exclusion on any class of men, on account of their religious opinions, or which would desire to withhold from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, their full and fair portion of those honours and emoluments of the State, which, whilst they share its duties and burdens, they are entitled alike in law and in justice to enjoy, on terms of perfect equality with all other classes of their fellow-subjects.
LEINSTER.
CLAREMONT.
(Circular)

Deeply impressed with the injustice and insult, which have of late been offered to Ireland, by a large portion of our political opponents, and with the dangers likely to result to the whole Empire, from the intolerant and exclusive policy, which so many of them have openly recommended, we are impelled by a paramount sense of public duty, to submit for your consideration, the accompanying Address to our British fellow-countrymen, and if you concur in the sentiments which it conveys, we venture to request that you will add your signatures thereto, with those of any of your neighbours who may be disposed to join you, and that you will have the goodness to return it directed to either of us here.
LEINSTER.
CLAREMONT.
UNITED STATES.

From the *New York Tribune* July 4.
A further correspondence on the question of the *North-eastern Boundary* has been laid before Congress by the President, and such parts thereof as have been printed, will be found in this day's impression. The correspondence consists of a letter from Mr. Fox to Mr. Fish, communicating to the American Government, the long expected report of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, and Mr. Fox's reply. The report itself has not yet appeared in the Washington papers, but may be expected in a day or two.
It would seem that this Report is one of some moment, for the President in his Message to Congress says, that although the British Government have not yet formally adopted it, it is pretty clear that it will materially influence the British arguments in the future negotiations; and as this Report is an expert one, the Chief Magistrate deems it proper that an American survey should be made of the same ground without delay, and asks from Congress the necessary appropriation for that purpose.
But this survey, if we understand the matter, will have nothing to do with the survey proposed to be undertaken, preparatory to re-submitting the question to the arbitration of a third power. That survey will be undertaken by a joint board of British and American Commissioners, who will proceed to the territory in dispute, and assist each other in endeavoring to discover the true line, or rather the north-west angle of Nova Scotia. If this board should agree as to the real position of this hitherto undiscovered and undeciphered angle, all difficulties will be at once settled; but should the board not come to this desirable conclusion, then the maps, surveys, arguments &c., will be all submitted to an umpire as provided for in the Treaty of Ghent.
Thus it appears that the Counter project of the United States for a re-survey and re-arbitration has been accepted by Great Britain, with the exception of some of its details—modifications of which will be submitted to the President, in next despatches, for his approval. No difficulty, however, is apprehended in settling the basis of the convention for this rehearing of the case. This is in accordance with what we have heretofore described as being the present posture of affairs.
We confess our anxiety to see Col. Mudge's and Mr. Featherstonhaugh's Report, the nature of which is but little understood, and have been given to understand, however, that it is based upon the geological formation of the highlands, the true course of which, has been traced by the gentlemen just named, by following corresponding strata as designated in these ranges.
From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.
THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The long expected communication on the subject of the pending negotiations relative to the Boundary, was made by the President to the Senate on Monday last. We publish it below. It will be perceived that the proposition for the reference of the question to a new Commission is agreed to, and that the President proposes that an separate exploration and general survey should be made, by Commissioners to be appointed by the Government of the U. States.
MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.
The importance of the subject to the tranquility of our country, makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th Jan last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing the determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of our last proposition for the settlement of the question of the North-eastern boundary, with a copy of the answer made to the Secretary of State. I cannot doubt that with the sincere disposition which actuates both Governments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the controversy, it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional agreement on the principles attached to as to effect that object.

The British Commissioners, in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, expresses an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is altogether expressive in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, been adopted by the British Government in the discussion of the question of boundary, and as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect, will be necessary.
M. VAN BUREN.
Washington, 27th June, 1840.
Wind versus Steam.—The steamship G. Western left the wharf precisely at 1 o'clock, and proceeded to sea with a fine breeze from the westward. The packet-ship Oxford, for Liverpool, and Philadelphia, for London, sailed about 12 o'clock.—At four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the schooner Teaser, a Great Western ten miles south-east of the floating light, with all sail set, "going at a very rapid rate." The Oxford and Philadelphia were about ten miles ahead of the Western. The latter had performed forty-five miles in three hours.—N. Y. Com. Adv. Importation Seizure.—The British steamship Argyle, which arrived at N. Orleans on the 12th inst. with 115,000 dollars in specie, from Vera Cruz, was seized on the following day, for a violation of the treaty stipulation between Great Britain and the United States, in regard to the carrying trade. The specie, which is all owned in New Orleans, is placed in a safe deposit, to await the decision in the case of the proper authorities.—N. Y. Sun.

From the *Herald* Royal Gazette, June 10.
On Monday, the 8th instant, a large concourse of people attended to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in St. George's. The Society in this town had long felt the inconvenience of their place of worship. It was a small wood building, and fast decaying; when the Hurricane in September last rendered it unfit for use. It has since been taken down, and Divine Service is now held in an old store room.
The Society have looked forward to the commencement of their Chapel, with lively interest, and they anticipate, by the blessing of God, to see it speedily completed.
The service commenced with singing, and prayer; after which a few appropriate passages of Scripture, and a copy of the Parchment, which was put in a Plaid, and deposited in a cavity of the Stone, were read.
The preachers at present on the circuit, are, Theophilus Pugh and Thomas Jeffery. The circuit steward, Thomas Stone Tuzo, Esq. There are 37 class leaders in the circuit, and 489 Members of Society, and about 22 other communicants. There are connected with the British, Irish and Upper Canada Conferences, including Missions, Superintending and Supernumerary Preachers 1,335. Duty in the Methodist Episcopal Church in America 3,312. Total throughout the world 4,647.—There are under the care of the British, Irish, and Upper Canada Conferences 423,175 members.—Under the care of American Conferences, 622,241. Total Wesleyan Methodists throughout the World, 1,112,519 exclusive of Preachers.
"Went with God wrought."
"Therefore thus saith the Lord God, Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste."—ISAIAH XXVIII, 16.
The Stone was then lowered to its place, probably to be removed no more till "the Heavens shall pass away, with a great noise—the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up." The following was then repeated by Mr. Pugh. "We lay this stone as the foundation of a building, which is to be dedicated to the worship and service of Almighty God, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen." Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea the work of our hands establish Thou it.—PSALM XC. 15, 17.
The interesting services of the day were closed by singing and prayer, and three hearty cheers for the Queen.

CANADA.

We are truly happy to learn, that, instead of returning to England, as had been anticipated, Lieut. Col. MacLaughlin is to take command of the Artillery at Kingston. Of his recent promotion, and of any command that may be conferred upon him, no officer can be more deserving in every point of view, than Col. MacLaughlin. He has served long and faithfully in every quarter of the Empire; and will ever reflect credit upon whatever service he may be called upon to perform.
It is equally gratifying to find, that Mrs. MacLaughlin, who has contributed so much and so valuably to the literature of the Province, is still, for a while, to remain amongst us; and that it is likely her pious and classical pen will yet be engaged in shedding lustre and grace on an yet in which, it must be confessed, she is a great prodigy.—*Montreal Gazette*.
The steam ship Great Western sailed from New York on the 1st inst. with 160 and fifty-one passengers—a larger number than ever before took passage in that noble vessel. In the list of passengers we observe the names of Archibald McKay, Esq. of this city, and the Rev. Matthew Kichey, of Upper Canada.—*Gazette*.

From the *Toronto, U. C. Mirror* of June 22.
FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out at a grocery corner of York and Newgate streets, kept by a man of the name of Northcote. This fire was soon extinguished, but a spark had fallen from the floating embers on or near the Theatre, and a more serious fire than the first raged for about three hours. The buildings consumed, were occupied by Messrs. Williams, cabinet makers; J. Milfield, tavern keeper; Bikerstaff, painter; Denham, smith; Connel, furrier; Putnam, grocery keeper; Harris's grocery and Kison's tavern, besides many other small places, were pulled down, to stop the progress of the flames. It commenced about 3 o'clock, and was completely subdued by 5 o'clock.

NOVA SCOTIA.—We copy the following pleasing remarks from an Editorial in the *Halifax Times*:—"The trade of the country is speedily and we may add rapidly increasing. In the past season the entries and clearances of vessels in foreign trade, have nearly doubled those of any previous year, while the coasting business has kept pace. While we regret the pressure upon Mercantile credit occurring in the neighborhood of St. John, and the consequent failures and probable distress growing out of it, we have the greater right to be thankful for the regular state of business and substantial credit of the merchants of Halifax, and indeed of every port in the Province. The very nature of the trade of New Brunswick, confined as it is, to the article of timber and ships built for sale in Europe, renders it fluctuating and hazardous to all who embark their capital, time or industry in it. Our agriculture though far from being in the advanced state to be desired, is yet far ahead of that of any one of the adjacent colonies."—*Halifax July 7*.
Intelligence from Havana via N. Orleans, states that the pirates, who entrapped and murdered Capt. Cunningham, of the schooner Yermoo, and two of his crew, were to be hung on the 14th inst.—and that thirteen more of the gang had been taken. The master of the Spanish drogher, who so nobly succeeded in capturing the bloody scoundrels, deserves every praise that can be awarded, and some acknowledgment of a more substantial nature, would be no more than justice from the mercantile community of this Province at least—the gallant fellow has done the commercial world a service that cannot be too highly appreciated. There is much reason to believe that the brig Persa, owned by Mr. Kinneer, of this port, met with a similar fate to the Yermoo. Capt. Wylie, of the brig Flirt, which arrived on Friday last in 12 days from Matanzas, reports that one of the crew of the Yermoo, knew a man whom he saw on the shore, to belong to the brig Persa, in which vessel he had sailed three voyages.—The Persa sailed from Trinidad de Cuba for Halifax about the latter part of December last, and no news of her has since transpired, except the above horrible supposition, which under the circumstances amounts almost to certainty. The Yermoo, Capt W. reports, is broken up, and her cargo of 70 tons, rum, is lying at Havana. The survivors of her crew (Mr. McLeod, master, Benj. Beach and Isaac McKay, of Liverpool, N. S., are detained at Havana by the Spanish Government. The names of the murdered men are Capt. Cunningham, Shelburne; James Taylor, Halifax; E. Norton, New-Branswick. Through the exertions of Capt. Fitzgerald of the brig Pilot, a subscription of \$200 has been made at Havana for the relief of the survivors and the families of the deceased.—*Times*.

PROVINCIAL.

Capt. Reed, of the steamer *Nova Scotia*, arrived this morning from Windsor, reports the arrival at Halifax, on Thursday last, of the steamer *Union*, in 84 hours from Quebec, with the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, Governor Gen. and suite.—We understand that a letter from His Excellency for Sir J. Harvey, was received by the *Nova Scotia*, and sent off by an express to Fredericton. Sir J. is expected, will proceed immediately to Halifax to confer with the Governor Gen. and the Lieut. Governors of the other Provinces.—*Courier*.
A WHALER.—We have much pleasure in announcing the return of *Maryann* Rait, one of Mr. Stewart's whalers, manned entirely by British subjects, from an unusually successful voyage. She has been absent only 23 months, and brings home a full cargo of 2320 barrels of Oil, and 22,000 lbs. of Bone, shipped to London in March, 1839.—*B.*
THE THEATRE.—Mrs Fitzwilliam, the celebrated comic actress and vocalist, whose arrival we announced last week, has exceeded, if possible, the high anticipations we had formed of her, from reading the high encomiums on her performances which have appeared in the British and American journals. This talented Lady has been about eight months in America, during which time she has travelled upwards of 8,000 miles, and performed 200 nights, adding laurels to her well-earned fame, and upwards of \$20,000 to her fortune. She returns to England on the 1st of August in the *British Queen*, to fulfil her engagement in the British Metropolitan Theatres; after which she will again visit the U. S. and perhaps these Provinces also.

For the Standard.
HISTORY OF CHARTISM, CONCLUDED.
This was the object which Mr. Frost, and his confederates held out to his d-d-ded followers, amidst the mountains of Wales; and we doubt not but similar objects were presented to the multitude in other manufacturing districts also. The leaders, no doubt, had personal motives apart from a project which they knew could never be realized.—These, we confess it, might puzzle us to divine, if we were to attempt it, but we do not think the mere personal objects of some half-dozen of worthless demagogues worth the trouble of any serious inquiry. The plot proceeded; secrecy was urged as essential to its success; and so completely was it observed, that, although arms were constantly manufactured, and meetings regularly held, the plot was wholly unknown to all but the conspirators, until, from a circumstance we shall mention, it was discovered only on the very eve of its development. This is the more remarkable, as the iron masters, and their agents and foremen live in the midst of the people, and in hourly contact with them. They all knew that strangers had been amongst them, preaching discontent in the name of the charter; and that the people were generally discontented with their political condition. But the first circumstance which created positive alarm, as indicative of a wide spread combination for some bad purpose, was a general desertion of the hill markets on Saturday the 21st of November. This neglect on the part of the workmen to make the usual provision for their families for the ensuing week, led the proprietor of Tredegar iron-works to apprehend that some mischief was intended; and early on the following morning, he communicated his apprehensions to the Mayor of Newport. That functionary had been already on the alert. Reports had reached him that Newport was to be attacked on the following day; and he was then engaged in those useful and discreet precautions which were found to be so very salutary in the hour of peril, and to which in a great measure Newport owed its preservation. Nothing can more strongly illustrate the extreme secrecy with which the proceedings of the chartists were conducted, than the following anecdote.
One gentleman, an iron master, having the direction of extensive works, remained in ignorance of any movement, or of any combination for that purpose, until two o'clock on the Monday morning. He was then roused from his bed to be informed that his furnaces had been just stopped by armed men, who were marching in array towards Newport, and that to this array, his own works had furnished a contingent. Shortly afterwards the town of Newport was regularly invested; and it is a well ascertained fact, that the number of the rebels did not fall short of 10,000. In this hour of peril and alarm, the only available military force in Newport, which the gallant and intrepid Mayor had at his disposal, was a company of the 45th regiment, consisting of thirty Irishmen, commanded by an Irish officer. With them did the Mayor attempt, and afterwards succeed, in saving Newport from the giddy destruction of the Chartists. Animated with that noble ardour which fired the bosoms of that Spartan band, which contested for the Strait of Thermopylae against hordes of Persian barbarians, they posted themselves at the gates of Newport, and the result of their bravery was the discomfiture of the Chartists and the preservation of Newport in tact and un molested. The government immediately caught the alarm, and by well-aimed, in all its rigour, the strong arm of the law, shattered to impotence, if not altogether annihilated the remnant of the Chartist force; the capture of the leaders, their trial, and conviction, are unintermitting as to detail, need not be repeated. Much blundering marked the legal investigation, and partly deflected public justice, yet we hope there is enough of moral in the winding up of the tragedy to act as a warning, that illegal combinations against the peace of any country are a very hazardous experiment.
There is one circumstance so closely connected with this subject, and which in a very clear manner exhibits the animus of that deluded body, and what was to be expected from them in the infelicitous event of their acquiring dominion, which in conclusion, we must be pardoned to advert to. It has reference to the Lord-Lieutenant of the country. Possessed of an ample fortune, derived to him from his ancestors, and inheriting from them, moreover, those principles of constitutional liberty which have raised England to her pre-eminence, and by which only she will be able to retain it. This honorable gentleman had been content to reside on his estates, dispensing hospitality and kindness around him, and enjoying in its true sense that position which even Napoleon envied, that of an English country gentleman, he lived respected and esteemed by all who knew him. On the demise of the late Duke of Beaufort, he was urged by his friends to accept his present high and important office, and as it was proved, arduous and difficult office. Of habits formed in comparative retirement, and unused to popular struggle or commotion, he found himself nevertheless placed, by the seditious demonstrations of the Chartists, which called for the utmost vigour and energy. He exerted both in a manner which convinced the demagogues that they would not be allowed to disturb the country with impunity; and by way of retribution, it is well known that he was marked out by the conspirators on the late occasion as their first victim.
He escaped only by accident. On the morning of the 3d of November, this gentleman received confidential information, that in the course of that night, his mansion house was to be assaulted by a band of armed insurgents. This was followed by a letter from the Mayor of Newport, who corroborated this intelligence, and informed him likewise of the attack intended on that place, and solicited his attendance there, in his character of Lord-Lieutenant, that they might together make the necessary arrangements for resistance. The Lord-Lieutenant readily obeyed the summons. The Mayor generously pressed on him, for the protection of his mansion, a portion of the small military force stationed at Newport; but this he declined, not choosing to put his individual interests or security in competition with those of Newport, against which it was understood, that the main effort of the insurgents was to be directed. He was finally prevailed upon, however, by the joint solicitation of the Mayor and the Com-

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