

fifth part of the State? To the priests! Ask to whom belongs the most luxurious abodes, for whom are the most exquisite delicacies, and who are those obeyed by thousands of menials? The reply will still be—the priests, the priests! Frenchmen! your mission is the work of hell. It will bring down upon your heads an universal malediction, for which your past glory will not prove a recompense. On this very day you lose all the pride and glory of warriors. The children of the conquerors of Arcola and Marengo have, alas! become the Janissaries of the sacristy, and the champions of the accursed mitre!"

ARRIVAL OF THE TRAPPIST MONKS BY THE CALIFORNIA.—Among the passengers who embarked from Liverpool in the steamer *Caledonia* for Boston, were the Abbot of Mount Millery, and three brothers of the Cistercian order of Trappists. They are accompanied by "Brothers Masarius," and design to make all the necessary arrangements for the founding of two monasteries of their order, somewhere in North America. The Abbot, after arranging matters here will return to Ireland, from whence in August, forty or fifty brothers, including four or five priests, will embark for this country. This party took passage for Boston, but landed at Halifax, and not returning before the steamer sailed, were left behind—Boston Traveller.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

[From the New Brunswick Extra.]

SHOOTING AT THE QUEEN! ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN IRELAND!—IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.—CRITICAL STATE OF FRANCE! DANGER OF A GENERAL WAR! &c. &c. &c.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, shortly after 12 o'clock, in a little less than 10 days from Liverpool, bringing 57 passengers—four for Halifax.

The Horse Express for the Associated Press arrived at Digby Gut at 10 p. m., and the steamer *Herald* reached her wharf a few minutes before 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, having made the passage from the Gut in a little less than seven hours and a half.

The news both from Great Britain and the Continent will be found of much interest.

The feeling in commercial circles has not improved.—The political aspect of affairs on the Continent tends greatly to retard the progress of trade. The Cotton market is very tame, and prices were rather in favour of the buyer.

The market for Breadstuffs, both at Liverpool and London has been quiet, but on the whole steady, during the week. The demand for Indian Corn has improved, and at some further advance, the currency being from 33s. for white up to 36s. per quarter for prime yellow, and the latter was generally held at 6d. per quarter higher. The demand for Flour is moderate but steady at 23s. to 23s. 6d. for Western Canal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, while prime Ohio has been sold at 25s. per barrel.

The weather is all that the agriculturist can wish, and the young crops are of the most promising character.

An improvement has taken place in the demand for British Securities. Discounts continue easy, with an abundant supply of cash.

The Bank of England returns have resumed their ordinary character. Money continues easy; and the English Funds, notwithstanding an alarming fall which has taken place in the French Securities, are remarkably well sustained.

The deplorable destitution which has so long prevailed in Ireland goes on increasing, and the general Relief Committee in Dublin has made a public appeal to the untiring beneficence of the British public, once more to relieve the people in the south and western districts from the complication of human suffering which is depopulating the country.

Father Mathew sailed on the 24th May for New York, in the packet-ship *Ashburton*.

Affairs on the Continent are daily assuming a more threatening attitude, and the danger of a general war is more imminent than ever.

The Hungarians are said to have defeated both the Russians and Austrians.

The Emperor of Austria passed through Breslau on the night of the 20th, on his way to Warsaw, to meet the Emperor of Russia, who had already arrived there. He was preceded by General Berg.

Nothing of any importance had happened at Rome, which is still said to be well prepared for defence; and no further hostilities have occurred between the French and Russians.

FIRING AT THE QUEEN.—Another outrage has been perpetrated against the person of our beloved Queen. A man named Hamilton, born in Adare, county of Limerick, fired a pistol at her Majesty, as she rode in her carriage with her children on Saturday last, on Constitution-hill, shortly after holding the drawing-room in celebration of her birth-day. It has been ascertained that the pistol was not loaded with ball or any missile, but that the object of the ruffian was mainly "to get himself talked about."

Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P., has been for some time past labouring under severe indisposition, arising from an attack of water on the chest.

The Marquis of Sligo has been appointed to succeed Lord Harris as Governor of Trinidad.

THE AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

As we anticipated, the British Parliament is not in such a violent hurry to take up the affair of the Canadian quarrel. The news brought by the "*Cambria*," embracing all the intelligence up to the 8th of May from Montreal, has left the impression in England that the excited party will speedily allow their feelings to settle down, and will perceive the enormous mistake they have made in fastening upon Lord Elgin the political crime which has been committed by a constitutional majority in colonial Parliament assembled. Having had some experience in our time how exciting the most ordinary remarks are, in a small community where local animosity exists to a morbid and mischievous extent, we designedly avoid from entering into the disputes of the parties, because we believe and hope that when these remarks shall reach them, the aspect of affairs will be changed, and the high-minded men who have personally insulted Lord Elgin, finding how completely their cause, or rather their conduct, is repudiated by every party here, will endeavour to atone for their error by every means in their power. We can only assure the Canadian people that the English Parliament, encouraged by the Tory leader, the Marquis of Granby, instead of thinking of Canadian nullification, have all been thinking this week of the Derby and Epsom races; and when, next week, the question of the Navigation-laws shall be settled one way or other, we doubt how exceedingly whether Canadian politics will be seriously discussed at all, as the universal impression prevails that they, having a free and constitutional Parliament, are quite capable of settling their own affairs. The expectation which exists in some quarters that the English Government will disavow the indemnity bill will be completely disappointed. We think we see in the fierce local meetings, which are reported at Toronto and elsewhere, some little resemblance with our own boisterous assemblies, which but too often end in nothing.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In Parliament the chief interest has been the discussion in the House of Lords on the Navigation bill; Ministers having sponsored Lord Normanby from Paris. Lord Cowley from Frankfort, Lord Howard de Walden from Brussels, Lord Ponsonby from Vienna, and Lord Clarendon from Dublin, to support the measure in committee.—The Derby day at Epsom races, which is a sort of national holiday, has made a broken week of the business of the House of Commons; but W. S. O'Brien, having been adjudged guilty of treason, has become "civilly dead," and is no longer a member of the Legislature. Besides the Irish measures, to which we have adverted elsewhere, little more has been done. Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, M. P. for Lambeth, has stolen a march upon the Government whipper-in, upon his motion in favor of triennial Parliaments, the numbers upon the division being—ayes, 46; noes, 41; leaving Ministers in a minority. But this "surprise" is precisely like that upon the question of the ballot last year, and is not likely to have any legislative results.

The Rate-in-Aid bill is now safe through the House of Lords, the third reading having been carried by a majority of 37 to 29. But, great as the difficulty has been to get this bill through both Houses, the extent of relief which it will furnish will not, we fear, embrace anything like which is absolutely necessary to prevent a frightful amount of human suffering.

The Encumbered Estates bill is being pressed through the House of Commons, though Mr. J. Stuart, the member for Newark, threatens a division on the third reading. Colonel Dunne calls it an arduous bill, and Sir Lucien O'Brien, a conservative, gives but a qualified assent to it.

IRELAND.

Horrors accumulate in the west. Famine and disease are sweeping away the people in myriads. The Protestant clergy, joined by the Roman Catholic, implore aid for their miserable flocks; the gentry and middle classes are fast sinking to the lowest level; some affluent people hear the appeals on behalf of the utterly destitute, but their donations are instantly swallowed up, while the cries continue for "more," "more," and death seems the only certain means of relief.

For some weeks past a relief committee has been in operation in Dublin, but as yet the amount of subscriptions obtained is not considerable. The General Central Relief Committee for Ireland, for which the Marquis of Kildare is chairman, has been revived.

Dr. Dixon, Professor of Scripture at Maynooth, has been elected Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland.

The sale of the late Mr. O'Connell's books was commenced, in Mr. Jones's auction room, D'Olier-street, on Tuesday, at one o'clock. Contrary to general expectation, the attendance of purchasers was extremely limited, and the prices had for the various lots—even those to which were attached the great Irishman's autograph—were very low. The inhabitants of Newry generally, without distinction of creed or politics, have memorialised the Lord-Lieutenant on behalf of the state prisoners. The Right Rev. Dr. Blake, foremost in every good work, signed the memorial.

FRANCE.

France is undergoing a great political crisis, upon the issue of which depends not only her own internal tranquillity, but the general peace of Europe. The success of the Mountain party in the general election now going on, has been much greater than was anticipated. The Socialist party will muster nearly 240 strong, and the friends of order rather more than twice that number, in the new Assembly. But the friends of order comprise parties and

sections of parties, opposed furiously to each other, whilst the mountain exhibits a firm united unconquerable phalanx, bold, unscrupulous, and ready to plunge their country and all Europe into a war. The effect of the elections spreads general dismay. The funds, from the highest to the lowest point, fall more than 13 per cent. The most furious Socialists are elected, while Lamartine, Marrast, Arago, and all the party of the *National*, which caused the revolution of February, are thrown out.

The proceedings in the Assembly, with regard to the foreign relations of the country, are fraught with imminent danger of war. M. Joly proposed a motion which was nothing less than a declaration of war against Russia.—This motion was rejected amidst great tumult, and General Cavaignac proposed an amendment, which was carried by a majority of 436 to 284. This motion is almost tantamount to a declaration of war, and if the Mountain pushes forward their advantage by insisting that a French army shall advance to the Rhine, it is impossible that peace can be preserved.

The shipment of troops for Civita continues actively at Toulon and Marseilles. At the latter port, on the 17th, the *Orenoque* steamer left for Civita, with a battery of artillery, and having two transports in tow, carrying horses.

The Turkish Government is about to execute a geological map of the Ottoman empire; and the colonel of engineers appointed to direct the work has been sent to Paris to obtain from the government of the Republic the aid of French officers.

CONTINENTAL.

It is scarcely possible to condense within our prescribed space even a summary of the events which are going on in Europe. Concurrently with the rumours industriously put in circulation by the Germans, that the war in the duchies was about to end, more stringent notices of the blockades are issued by the official authorities of one of the belligerents. The war, however, is quite disregarded amid the threatening elements of mischief fast collecting elsewhere. The Emperor of Russia, so long silent, has issued a manifesto, announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel; and, notwithstanding that he has simultaneously recognised the French Republic, the effect of his intervention in Hungary has stirred up all the feelings in France which have been subsided since 1812, and the shout resounds amongst the ultra-Republicans, "The Cossacks are coming, hurrah! let them come! France will break the sword of war on the breast of the last King!"

Prussia is mustering her forces, and has pretty well succeeded in tranquillising the various towns in Rhenish Prussia which have erected barricades and played their little episodes. We cannot describe the state of Baden and Wurttemberg; the convulsion is going on, and the troops from the northern states are pouring down to the south in order to quell the general commotion which prevails. The greatest fear in our minds is that the vast population of Baden and the Rheinpalz should unite with the people of Alsace, under the influence of the Paris agitators, and concoct a little republic under the protection of France. If this happens, no mortal power can prevent an European war, and there is all the symptoms of some such proceeding.

From Hungary and Austria we learn little that is authentic. It is quite clear that the belligerents are well matched. Even with the aid of the Russians, it is reported that Bem has gained considerable advantage.

In Italy all is confusion. The Austrians have bombarded Bologna; at Leghorn the most frightful effusion of blood has taken place; whilst the French remain about Palo, near Rome, the derision of all Europe. Gen Oudinot has received the vote of the National Assembly which disapproved his attempt to put down the Roman Republic; so the poor general is left to do the best he can to promote "the legitimate influence" of France in Italy.

From all the statements which reach us, we are led to believe that the Pope is more than ever hostile to French intervention; and under such circumstances, the solution of the present difficulties seems magnified in a tenfold degree. The Neapolitans having, in spite of their assertions to the contrary, been beaten by Garibaldi, have not made any progress towards the Eternal City. Palermo, after an ineffectual struggle, has again, we believe, been compelled to yield to the Neapolitans.

INDIA.—By an Overland Mail from India, with dates from Bombay to the 17th of April and Calcutta to the 7th April, we learn that the war in the Punjab is entirely over; that Dost Mohammed and his Afghans have escaped through the Khyber Pass and reached Cabool; that General Gilbert now occupies Peshawar, and in his march towards the Indus cleared the entire country of the insurgents; and having communicated these particulars in a despatch to the Governor-General, which reached head quarters on the 28th March, on the following day Lord Dalhousie issued a proclamation declaring the Sikh dynasty at an end, the boy Dhuleep Singh, the last phantom of Sikh Sovereignty, signed away his title, and the Punjab is now part and parcel of the British empire in India.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

MAY 26.—Quebec Pine, of large sizes, are in request for railway purposes, but small averages are dull of sale. The market cannot be said to have improved any for Deals, Battens, &c., as the latest sales of Spruce have been at £7 10s. to £7 15s. per standard.

FREIGHTS.—During the past week large quantities of iron, principally rails, have been in the market, for New York particularly, and freights are still nearly supported, notwithstanding considerable arrivals of shipping. Passengers are still tolerably abundant, but rates are lower.

THE NAVIGATION BILL.—The House of Lords went into Committee on the Repeal Bill of the Navigation laws on Monday, and passed it entire, by a majority of 13.