

the advantages which the animal enjoys in this country, not being confined to fowl stables where the acrid exhalations corrode the eyes, as in Europe, I think the animal is to the full as subject to the inflammations of the eye in this country as in Europe, and that these inflammations prove ultimately fatal to vision. In her H. M. 25th Dragoons, I think there are six or seven horses which have lost an eye by this disease. In Europe I do not recollect that it is much more predominant.—The Veterinary Art in India.

European News.

From British Papers to the 5th December, received by the Hibernia, Steamer.

From Charles Willmer's American News Letter, December 5.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Subsequent events have fully justified the opinion we hazarded in the last News Letter—namely, that the State Trials would not come on during the Michaelmas Term. It will be remembered that at the time we then had the pleasure of communicating with our numerous readers, the demurrer of the traversers had been handed in, and remained over for argument—the point raised against the Crown being in effect that the statute of 1st and 2d Victoria, cap. 37, did not extend to the Court of Queen's Bench, and that the witnesses to support the indictment should have been sworn according to the provisions of the 56th of George III, in open court. The Attorney General, in showing that the former statute did extend to the Court of Queen's Bench, said he was seeking to support the construction of the act which it had received from all the Judges of Ireland from the period when it passed the Legislature; and he quoted the opinions of the Judges, and also referred to several English authorities on the point. Sir Colman O'Loghlin and Mr Moore, Queen's Counsel, followed on the other side, after which the Solicitor General wound up the argument by the admission that the plea involved one of the most important questions ever raised before the court. The argument occupied five hours and a half. Upon the following day, the Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment at great length, and ruled every point against the traversers. Judges Barton, Crompton, and Perrin, severally stated that they coincided in the judgment that the plea was invalid. The Attorney General then applied to have the traversers called, and directed to plead *instanter*, or suffer judgment in chief to be marked against them; and the court having decided that they should plead *instanter*, the clerk of the crown called "Daniel O'Connell." In a few minutes the honorable and learned gentleman, accompanied by Mr John O'Connell, and the Rev. Mr Tyrrell, entered the court, and took his place at the side bar. Mr J. M. Cantwell immediately handed in pleas of "not guilty," for several of the traversers, who personally answered to their names. Mr P. M'Evoy Gartlan handed in Mr Duffy's plea, and Mr O'Reilly, the plea of the Rev. Mr Tierney. The Attorney General said, he would not then press to have a day fixed for the trial, but notices were prepared, which would be served that evening. Accordingly, Friday, the 15th of January next, has since been fixed as the day for the trial to commence, the Attorney General having, very properly, given way to its postponement until the period in question, in order that everything like an imputation of the selection of the jury to try the case, might be removed by the process of revision of the Jury lists which was then going on before the Recorder of Dublin. Thus matters are at a stand, and will continue so until January. The excitement has considerably declined, as was pretty significantly proved by the last week's repeal rent having scarcely amounted to £640; but the O'Connell tribute, which was collected throughout Ireland, on the 19th ult. will be larger by, it is thought, £20,000, than it has been in any former year.

The League are working energetically to procure their £100,000, and to prove to the country that they will speedily be inducted to power over state affairs. We are inclined to believe that they will succeed in their former attempt, but that many years will have passed over before they obtain possession of Downing street; and, in coming to this conclusion, we are guided by passing events. They have, for instance, collected £20,000, or one fifth of the entire sum they require, in Manchester alone, and, although Manchester be their strongest hold, yet it is more than probable that the remaining £80,000 will be forthcoming from the other parts of the country. In Salisbury, they received a signal overthrow at the late election their candidate having been defeated by a majority of 50; and this unexpected result has opened the eyes of all parties. The League, no doubt, labour under an exceedingly fallacious notion. They imagine that, in order to turn the scale in their favour at Parliamentary elections, they have nothing in the world to do, but to circulate tracts by the cart load amongst, and to deliver speeches by the dozen, to the electors. They might as well think of stemming the current of the tide with the spindle of one of their own machines. They may, it is true, succeed in making some converts to their views; but the great bulk of the English people in the agricultural districts, have an idea whether rightly or wrongly, is not now the question, that to abolish the Corn Laws, would be to throw the land out of cultivation, and to reduce wages, and hence they are not likely to be so easily wrought upon as the Leaguers at first supposed. Other circumstances, too,

might be mentioned in corroboration of our opinion, that the task of effecting a radical change in the representation of this country, will be one of almost insupportable difficulty. Perhaps the principal one is, that many of the Leaguers are avowedly men of republican sentiments in matters of Church and State—men who, if they attained their present object of repealing the Corn Laws to-morrow, would be the first to start another association for the accomplishment of ulterior purposes. The knowledge of this fact has retarded their progress, and will continue to act as a dead weight upon their exertions.

Her Majesty the Queen, and her Royal consort, have, during the last week, been paying a visit to the Midland counties. Her tour, in the first instance was to Drayton Manor, the residence of Sir Robert Peel; and it is said, that she has signified her gracious pleasure to stand god mother to Sir Robert's grand daughter. To us, who can recollect the alleged dislike of her Majesty to the conservative party during the reign of the Melbourne administration, these are very significant symptoms of a change of opinion. It was thought then that even supposing the allegation to be true, she would, in riper years, make the discovery that there is a manifest leaning towards conservatism amongst the vast majority of the English people and that however, they may at times be led away by the false glitter of some passing object, they invariably return to the same point again and again. We have no time to follow her Majesty through her line of route, except to say that she visited Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, on Friday last, that she was at Belvoir, yesterday, and that she will return to Windsor on Thursday next. Never was there, at least within our recollection, a sovereign so popular in England. Everywhere she was received with the enthusiastic acclamations of the people, each man running to vie with his neighbour in doing her homage.

COMMERCIAL.

About commercial affairs generally there is a degree of inactivity and uncertainty for which it is difficult to account. Whether we refer to the transactions in the Liverpool Cotton market, or to the state of trade in the manufacturing districts, it is equally observable. In the former the transactions have been exceedingly irregular; one day the sales have reached 5000 or 9000 bales, with prices inclining upwards, and the next the have been quoted at from 2500 to 3000, with prices drooping. This state of things may be accounted for in some measure by the fact, that as yet no decisive information has been received as to the exact amount of the forthcoming crop, and every arrival from the United States is looked for with the utmost anxiety, in the hope that this essential piece of information may be received. As yet, however, the extent of the crop can only be estimated, which renders the state of our market very uncertain. The total business transacted last week amounted to 42,365 bales, of which 10,900 bales were American; and 500 Egyptian and 5600 Surat were taken for speculation. Prices during the week advanced 4d per lb. On Saturday, the sales were 3500 bales, and to-day they amount to 4,000 bales.

Business in Manchester has received a stimulus by the turn-out of workmen in Ashton and other smaller places, and an attempt has been made to advance the prices of manufactured goods, but it has not succeeded to any extent, as the advices received from America by the last steamer are of such a nature as to prevent its success.

There have arrived at this port during the last fortnight large quantities of American provisions, and on the 30th ult. a considerable amount of Cheese was offered for sale by public auction, but the greater portion of it being out of condition, there was little progress made in sales. The Beef that has lately arrived is better liked, the curing being more in accordance with the English taste. There is, however, but a limited business going forward, and in consequence a large stock is accumulating. For further particulars we refer to our usual report.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 30th of September have been received, which state that the restrictions heretofore placed upon the trade to Natal have been entirely removed, and that the trade of that port is now thrown open, and placed upon the footing of a separate British possession in every respect, and that the duties payable on imports there will be precisely the same as those at present levied in this colony. The whole of the wreck of the John and James, which we noticed some time back, was sold for £260, a small part of the cargo having only been saved.

A deputation of Newfoundland merchants having addressed the Board of Trade on the subject of our relations with Portugal, the following reply has been given:—

"That the negotiations with Portugal, which were interrupted in April last, have, strictly speaking, not been revived. That since the arrival of the Duke of Palmella in this country, his Excellency has tendered to her Majesty's Government statements intended to show that the British propositions had been, previously to the breaking off of the communications in April last, accepted in their substance by the Portuguese Government. That her Majesty's Government are clearly of opinion upon an examination of these statements, that the Duke of Palmella is in error in that supposition; and that this communication has been officially communicated to the Duke of Palmella."

Money for commercial purposes still continues abundant and cheap, and the general condition of the Stock market is without material change since our last. Mexican bonds improved last week nearly two per cent, in consequence of it having been currently reported that the difficulties between the two Governments had been satisfactorily arranged between the Mexican

Minister, in London, and the English Government. It is also reported that a new appointment of Minister to Mexico is forthwith to be made.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

Review of the Month, ending 30th Nov. American Pine Timber.—The import this month consists of 31 vessels, 16,344 tons, and the aggregate of the year since February amounts to 281 vessels, 139,701 tons, against 280 vessels, 150,750 tons in 1841, [being the last full import,] and shews a decrease of 11,049 tons. The demand has been good throughout the month, and the trade having shown a disposition to get into stock, most of the arrivals have found ready buyers, at advanced rates. There is considerable inquiry for Quebec Yellow Pine, most of the trade being but lightly stocked, and very full prices are now required for cargoes of good quality. Early in the month a cargo of very poor quality was sold at 12½d; and since, several old cargoes in the yard at 12½, 12½, and 12½; some cargoes of this year's import, yarded at 13½d to 13¾d; a lot of 10,000 feet old timber at 13½; a cargo of good quality from the quay, at 14d, and one at 14½, on which rate an advance is now demanded. Saint John has sold freely; early in the month two cargoes of 80½ feet average was sold at 18¾d, and later, one sold, not so large, for 19d; a cargo of most superior quality and unusual size, say 24½ inches, brought 21¼d; lately, one of 58 feet average, 18¾d, and yesterday one of 65 feet, and another at 60 feet, 19d. Cargoes of Dalhousie timber have been sold at 14d to 14½, Miramichi at 13½, and one cargo at a higher rate which has not transpired. Miramichi Planks, Yellow, at £9 to £9 3s. per standard.

FOREIGN.

France.—It is said that the Government are uneasy at the Duke of Bordeaux's visit to England; and some color is given to the report by a statement which appeared in *The Times*, that Prince Polignac, who had come, with four children to spend the winter at Paris, had been ordered by the police on Monday to quit it in forty eight hours. Marshal Sebastiana who is connected with the Prince by marriage, is said to have gone to St. Cloud to procure the King's authority for withdrawing the order, but the only concession he obtained was an extension of the period during which the Prince could be allowed to remain. The alarm of the Parisians at the fortifications, by which their enthrallment is becoming more complete, increases daily, as some new and commanding tower or "bastile" is unmasked.

Spain.—There has been a 'Ministerial crisis' in Spain. After the ceremony which gave a Parliamentary confirmation to the Queen's majority, S. Lopez and his Cabinet somewhat ostentatiously tendered their resignation, on the ground that their appointment had hitherto been only provisional. They were requested by the Queen to retain their places; but it was understood that S. Lopez would ultimately retire.

At this point another resignation excited a good deal of speculation. On the 14th General Narvez resigned his office as Captain General of New Castile. The cause is said to be offence at some censure which he had incurred by a strange breach of decorum, in talking to the palace a number of drunken officers whom he had treated, and insisting that they should kiss the Queen's hand.

Greece.—The Malta mail, of the 15th of November, announces some changes in the Grecian Government; Mavrocordata and Colletti having been appointed Ministers but without distinct offices. Bavaria had acquiesced in the new regime, and all the Allied Powers, except Russia, are said to be of accord in suffering Greece to reap the benefit of its energetic move. Russia is sulky, and confine herself to the negative policy of withdrawing from all interference.

Turkey.—There has been a change of Ministry at Constantinople. The President of the Council, Hafiz Pacha, having been replaced by Achmet Fothi Pacha in the Presidency of the Council of Justice. A correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* gives the highest commendation to the ability and enlightened view of the new President, who is superior to many of the Mussulman prejudices that check the advance of Turkey.

Italy.—Letters from Leghona, of the 11th instant, say that the people of Naples were in a state of great excitement, expecting some sudden movement; and that the insurgents in the Papal states were not entirely dispersed.

Russia.—Russia is determined henceforward to take no part, either direct or indirect, in the affairs of Greece. M. de Brunow has notified to his colleagues in London, that it was his Sovereign's will, that he withdrew from the conference, and a similar notification was made in Paris, by M. Kisseleff to M. Guizot, on the 12th ult. This communication was accompanied by a note from M. Nesselrode, explanatory of the motives of the Emperor, for adopting that resolution. M. Nesselrode stated that his Imperial Majesty felt highly displeased at the late revolution, because it showed that the Greeks had disregarded his paternal solicitude towards that country; that he was accordingly determined to withdraw from the conference, and abstain from all interference in the affairs of that country. M. de Nesselrode then declares, that although there existed much affinity between the two countries on account of the similarity of their religious creed, Russia had never countenanced the opposition to the throne of King Otto, nor given any party the right to call itself the Russian party; and he then concludes by a formal declaration in the name of the Emperor, that if the throne of Greece became vacant either by abdication, a revolution, or any other cause, his Majesty

never contemplated, nor would he permit, that it should be filled by a prince of his family.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

OVERLAND MAIL. The following appeared in the second edition of the Evening Mail:

The Hon Company's steamer Cleopatra, arrived at Suez from Bombay, on the 19th ult. with 16 passengers—she has brought the following dates:—Bombay, November 1; Calcutta, October 18; and China, August 25.

Punjab:—Assassinations continue to take place in this country. Besides Shere Singh, and the whole of his family, it is now known that the ruler of the Mooltau, Dewan Sawan Mull, and Herah and Zoolah Singh, have also been murdered.

Dhuleep Singh, a child of six years old, has been placed upon the throne.

The Afghans, it is said, threaten to descend on Peshawar.

In Scinde, sickness continues to be very prevalent.

From China there is no news of importance. The opium trade still flourished, and seemed likely to do so.

The Bengal troops, about 12,000 in number, are to stop at Ferozpoore.

The crop of Indigo this year has been ascertained to be about 160,000 maunds.

PROGRESS OF THE REPEAL AGITATION.

The Repeal Association met on Monday, the 20th ult. at the Conciliation Hall. Mr T. Maher in the Chair.

Mr O'Connell moved a resolution expressive of the veneration of the Roman Catholics of the association for the prelates of Ireland, because of their refusal to accept a state provision. This was emphatically the period for the Roman Catholic Bishops to speak out. They had done so manfully. These resolutions were of no recent growth. Some of them were of the date of 1837, when the Whigs were in power. The press said "we don't want the priests to preach religion, but we want them not to preach rebellion." The *Times* sneered at him (Mr O'Connell) for saying that £900,000 would be too little and that it should be a million, and said, "well, let it be a million." Thus a million of pounds sterling was held out to the Catholic clergy and they refused it. The Tories said to them, "Here's a million for you. You are preachers of rebellion. Had you been quiet, loyal men, we should never have thought of paying you." That was the way to make rebels. "As long as you are good you shall have nothing; become rebels, and you shall have a large income." Lord Castlereagh had tamed the Presbyterians by the *regium donum*. How quiet they were! He contended that the priesthood had preserved the peace of Ireland, which would have long since broken out into sanguinary insurrection unless they were controlled by the confidence they felt in their clergy. Not a pound had they refused but would be repaid them a hundred-fold here, and beyond a price hereafter. Mr O'Connell then proceeded to pronounce a high eulogy on the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Gray proposed a resolution on behalf of the Protestant members of the association, expressing their approbation of the conduct of the Roman Catholic hierarchy with regard to a state provision. He felt degraded, as a Protestant, that he could not express himself in the same terms of his own clergy.

The resolutions were passed.

About three o'clock an intimation was conveyed to Mr O'Connell, by one of the gentlemen beside him, which the learned gentleman, who was about to speak at the time immediately acted on by buttoning up his collar, and saying, "I wish to state, it is absolutely necessary for me to go to the court for half an hour: I'll be back as soon as possible."

Mr D. O'Connell, jun., asked if Mr Ray would have to go?

Mr O'Connell—Oh! all the conspirators. (Much laughter.)

Those of the "nine" who were present then left the hall, and proceeded to the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr O'Connell, (who returned in about half an hour,) having addressed the meeting on the subject of a Federal Parliament in reply to an address from Mr Sturge, announced the weekly rent to be £932 10s. 6d.

Much alarm has been created, throughout a wide extent of country, by simultaneous lighting of signal or "bale" fires on the 16th and 18th ult. The occasion of all this turmoil is said to have been Mr O'Connell's "triumph" in obtaining some delay of the trials, on the 15th.

The fires were generally made with straw; and the crowds usually collected around them uttered alarming shouts, and often threats against the Protestants. Horns were blown in many instances, and sometimes temperance bands contributed music: we even see mention that shots were fired. The police interfered in some places, and seized some of the men about the fires; one, at Cahir, is said to have been the servant of the parish priest. Such were the scenes witnessed in the counties of Cavan, Cork, Limerick, Kerry, Kilkenny, King's county, Meath, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford. Some idea may be formed of the number of these signals visible in any one district, from the fact that, in the line of view between Middleton and Cork, a gentleman counted forty five such fires. The details of the picture were not unfrequently alarming enough. In the neighbourhood of Cork, the police visited six places where fires had been seen; "they found only a few embers and a few straws; every thing was quiet, the houses closed, and the people apparently in bed."

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday last, as usual, in the Conciliation Hall, Dublin, Mr Carris, of Waterford, in the chair.