

European News.

From British Papers to the 19th of May, received by the Steamer *Caledonia*.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

On Friday, the 3rd inst., the Dissenters' Chapels Bills went into committee in the House of Lords in the face of considerable opposition, chiefly from the bench of bishops, who deemed it to be of an unjust and irreligious character, but who, finding there was no chance of carrying an amendment, left the house.

In the Commons, on the same evening, a debate was raised by Mr Roebuck, on the motion for going into committee on the Factories Bill, by the submission of a resolution in the form of an amendment, to the effect, "That no interference with the power of adult laborers in factories to make contracts respecting the hours for which they shall be employed, be sanctioned by the house." This was negatived by 202 to 76.

In the Lords, on Thursday the 9th, the Dissenters' Chapels Bill was again strongly opposed, but was ultimately passed by a majority of 44 to 99.

In the Commons, Mr Hume moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to consider whether it would not be for the advantage of Ireland and the interest of the United Kingdom, to abolish the office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Elliot said that there would be great difficulty in transferring all the duties of the Irish government to a fourth Secretary of State in England. He believed the people of Ireland would regard the abolition of the office with the greatest dissatisfaction. The motion was withdrawn.

In the Commons, Sir Robert Peel, in answer to a question, regretted to say, that the war between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video was still carried on with uncertain advantages to either side, but he did not think that the British government or that of France could interfere with chance of advantage, or would be justified by the law of nations. Mr M. Gibson asked if means of safety for British life and property had been taken. Sir R. Peel said, ships of war were in attendance, and sufficient precaution taken to protect British subjects.

COMMERCIAL.

The statement of Sir Robert Peel on the banking and circulating question has engrossed much public attention, especially in the moneyed and commercial circles. It is almost unnecessary to state that opinions are conflicting on the merits of the proposed alterations. We find, on reference to the returns, that the circulation of the whole of the banks of issue in England and Wales, exclusive of the Bank of England, has diminished nearly at the rate of a million per annum from 1833, so that in round numbers it was last year only seven millions against eleven millions in the first year of the series, or four millions less. There has been on the whole more satisfaction expressed at the Banking arrangements proposed by Sir R. Peel than falls to the lot of most currency schemes.

All doubt has been removed as to the successor of the Governor General of India, by the announcement that Sir Henry Hardinge, the Secretary of War, has been selected with the joint concurrence of the Cabinet and the Directors, and that arrangements are in progress for his departure, by the next Overland Mail. In the mean time, the Government still persist in refusing to produce the correspondence respecting Lord Ellenborough's recall, and no fresh light will probably be thrown upon the subject until his Lordship arrives in England. It is however, presumed that as the Directors have chosen a member of the Cabinet who has declared, in both houses of Parliament, his entire approval of Lord Ellenborough's policy, the motives which induced them to recall him are not so much connected with State considerations arising out of his political Government of India, as from a general disregard which his Lordship is said to have shown for the views and opinions of the Court of Directors, and of their Council in India.

The appointment of the Governor General of India has given satisfaction, and confidence to all parties, and restored the funds, immediately connected with the question, which were suffering a partial depression from their former buoyancy.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS—The legal arguments, which had occupied the whole week, on a motion for a new trial, in the case of O'Connell and his colleagues, closed in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday evening last, with a powerful speech on behalf of the crown from the Irish Attorney-General.

Mr Whiteside then rose and claimed the right of reply, on the part of the traversers, on account of entirely new matter introduced by the Attorney-General, contrary to arrangement.

The Attorney General decidedly objected; but the court, speaking through Judge Barton, announced that they would consider the matter and decide the point on Monday morning.

On Monday, not a syllable was said on the subject either by the judges or the counsel on one side or the other.

On Tuesday, about twelve o'clock, the judges, who had been nearly two hours in consultation, entered the court, wearing the appearance of men who had been engaged in very

earnest discussion. All the law offices of the crown, with some of the counsel for the defence, and two of the traversers, Messrs Steele and Tierney, were present. After a short pause, the Lord Chief Justice, addressing the Attorney General, said—"Mr Attorney, I am sorry to tell you, that the Court find they cannot give judgement in the case until next term." "The case," of course, was understood to mean that of "The Queen v O'Connell, and others." The Attorney General dropped into his seat, and in a few moments the court was comparatively empty.

The ready facility of the judges has had the natural effect of inviting further, dilatory experiments; a variance, it appears, has been discovered between the verdict as returned by the jury and the entry upon the *posses*. This is a matter which, in Westminster Hall, would not occupy five minutes. The error, if error there be, is the error of the officer of the court, which Lord Denman would order as a matter of course, to be amended upon a single suggestion; but Heaven only knows to how many thick *octavo* volumes of speeches, the crotchet may give occasion in Dublin.

Trinity term commences on the 22d inst., and ends on the 12th June. If the decision on the new trial question be against the defendants then comes the motion for the arrest of judgement which may occupy the whole of the ensuing term. If not there is the writ of error which will afford materials for another month's speechifying.

THE IRISH REPEAL ASSOCIATION—The weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday last, R. A. Fitzgerald, Esq., in the chair. The proceedings were comparatively unimportant, and consisted principally in the reading of letters and handing in of subscriptions. Mr O'Connell delivered two or three short addresses. In one of them he stated that his reasons for proceeding to England were two, namely, to promote the success of the Cashel railway, and to render it impossible to proceed with the atrocious franchise bill introduced by Lord Elliot, in the present session, and that he would return as speedily as he could. In a subsequent speech he stated, in reference to a recent discourse in the House of Lords, that it was the office of Chief Baron that was offered him by the Marquis of Normandy, and that, being wedded to his country, he refused it, as he would again that or any other offer.—Mr Steele fiercely denounced the new poor law, declaring that its practical working in Ireland had "been worthy of Satan, the king of hell, and of his 'devil kings,' the poor law Commissioners."—The repeal rent for the week announced to be £453.

The Dublin evening Post states that the judges are unanimous in declining to grant the motion for a new trial, as against the parties convicted, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Tierney, and that Mr Justice Crampton stands alone, and upon some minor point, with respect to that individual.

There is a rumour afloat in Dublin which, it is stated, has caused considerable uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the immediate connections of Mr. Daniel O'Connell. It is, according to this report, credibly believed that the hon. and learned gentlemen is about to re-enter the holy bonds of wedlock with the sister of a distinguished member of Trinity College, and, moreover, a staunch follower of the tenets of the Church of England.

The friends of Mr. O'Connell deny the report that he is to be married to the sister of a Fellow of Trinity College. The Liberator is an admirer of Miss M'D—, a most interesting and accomplished lady, in her 23d year, but her connections laugh at the idea of her entering into hymeneal bonds with the *Father of his country*, now in his 72d year.

The whole banking capital paid up in Ireland is only £1,500,000; deducting the capital of the Bank of Ireland, all lent to government. The whole available banking means of Ireland is:—Average circulation, £5,500,000; deposits, £6,000,000 and paid up capital, including the whole capital of the Bank of Ireland, £4,230,000, making a total of £15,730,000.

The number of private banks registered in Ireland in 1820 was 22, which by the crash of 1825-6 were diminished to eight. The first joint stock bank established, exclusive of the bank of Ireland, was in 1825, and at the present time the numbers registered are respectively four private and twelve joint stock banks only seven of which are banks of issue.

A young boy, about eleven years of age, was committed to goal on Thursday, for setting fire to the house belonging to John McCabe, at Old Leighlin, on the 6th inst.

Twelve houses at Stradbally were burnt down on Wednesday by incendiaries.

The extensive miles at Colloony, occupied by R. Mangan, Esq., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

GERMANY—There were riots in Munich on Friday week, on account of the rise in the price of beer. The King showed himself, and exhorted the rioters to disperse; but the tumult was not quelled without a somewhat sanguinary use of soldiery and cannon.

Hamburg is fast rising up from the Ashes of 1842. Notwithstanding the vast number of buildings that have been erected, great activity is still prevailing in various parts of the city, and houses are rearing their heads where, but a few days before nothing was to be seen but remnants of former habitation.

It appears by a letter from Hamburg that the account of the losses occasioned by the great fire in that city has only justly been correctly ascertained. It is about 72 million of francs.

ITALY—The military commission which sat at Bologna some time ago, on the 11th March condemned twenty persons engaged in the political disturbances to death, thirteen to the

galleys for life, three to the galleys for twenty years, and two for five years, and the whole of them to confiscation of their property. Of those condemned to death, fourteen had their sentences commuted to condemnation to the galleys for life. The six others, whose names are Monari, Goroni, Varonessi, Landi, Radbi, Minghetti, were shot on the 6th, at four o'clock in the morning. This execution has made a great sensation at Bologna. The advocate Galetti, who was arrested on the 1st May, had been sent to Rome under a strong escort.

PRUSSIA—The King of Prussia has ordered his ministers again to present a bill to the states for the modification of the penal code, and it is intended to abolish corporal punishment.

GREECE—A new ministry has been formed in Greece, under Prince Mavrocordato. It is composed, almost wholly, of men well known, who have held office at different periods during the war of independence, and since Greece has become a kingdom.

FRANCE—The French government have declared its intention to abolish negro slavery in the French colonies, and that in so doing they should be guided by the example and experience of Great Britain.

A Mons. Lewewski has invented an atmospheric pressure machine for the navigation of boats, and the police, through ignorance, seized on the boats in the Seine in which he was making his experiments, supposing it to be an infernal machine designed for the destruction of the royal family.

A French newspaper asserts that a statue of O'Connell, sent at great expense from Ireland, by an eminent Irish sculptor was refused admission to the Louvre exhibition entirely from political considerations.

M. Venillet, the editor, and M. Barrier, agent of the Univers, the organ of the clergy, were condemned at Paris, on Saturday, for libels on the government, each to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000F.

The Paris Globe states, negotiations respecting the reductions of the Tariffs of the two countries have been opened by the English and French governments, and will be pursued with great activity during the interval of the session.

A circumstance has occurred in the French capital which is likely to create some sensation both in France and England. A pamphlet is about to be published immediately, from the pen of the Prince of Joinville, entitled "Notes on the State of the French Navy," in which his royal Highness severely attacks the French ministry and England. The King is greatly annoyed at the circumstance, and it is said that a scene of considerable violence occurred between the father and son, when the prince refused to suppress his labours.

PORTUGAL—In Portugal the rebellion has expired, and Almeida has surrendered. Some sharp skirmishing had been kept up between the opposing armies for several days previously. At four o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th of April, the soldiers left their arms in the fortress and marched before the besieging troops to the places to which they were ordered; but the officers escaped into Spain.

SPAIN—The Peninsula is once more the scene of a little change, the Bravo ministry having retired and been succeeded by one under Narvaez, to which however M. Bravo and his colleagues have announced they would give their support.

GENERAL EPITOME OF NEWS.

At an adjourned General Court of the Proprietors of Bank Stock, held on Monday, after considerable discussion, the following motion was carried almost unanimously:—"That the Court of proprietors agree to the resolution of the Court of directors, accepting the terms offered by the government for the renewal of the Bank Charter."

A dreadful hurricane occurred in the month of January last, off the Mauritius, by which several ships were totally lost. Two of the vessels which went on the rock were the "Hugh Matthie," an Indianman, and the emigrant ship "Amity." The scene is described as terrific in the extreme. One of the emigrants in the "Hugh Matthie," was washed overboard, but he was the only one who perished.

Lately, at the Court of Justiciary, Glasgow, Robert Potter, formerly of the firm of Houston and Potter, builders, Glasgow, was found guilty of fraud on the Glasgow Union Banking Company, in taking away £1,053 10s. sterling, which had been overpaid by mistake; and after a severe admonition from the Lord Chief Justice Clerk, he was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

The Duchess of Kent is expected to remain on a visit to her sister the Duchess Julienne Henriette of Saxe Caburg, at her Chateau of Ellenan, near Berne, about a month, and then return to Clarence House, St. James's, for the remainder of the season. We believe the Royal Duchess has not seen her sister, since her marriage with the late Duke of Kent, in 1818.

Doctor Payenne has been for several days employed in making on the Seine new experiments on his chemical mode of renewing the air in a Diving Bell, without the necessity of a supply from without. At one time, he remained four hours under the water, without any other communication with the surface than some occasional strokes with a hammer, which were used as signs to those engaged above, to assist in the management of the apparatus.

On Friday week a disastrous fire occurred at the extensive Maling houses at New Quay, near the Hothe, Colchester, by which property to the amount of £12,000 was consumed.

A servant girl in the employ of Mr Warrio, Needle manufacturer, of Redditch, near Worcester, is in custody, charged with having been

delivered of a child, which she subsequently burned in a furnace.

It is generally believed that Admiral Lye will succeed to the command in Ireland, vacant by the elevation of Rear admiral Bowles to the admiralty Board.

Scarcely a night has passed lately without the recurrence of the frightful outrage of incendiarism in the County of Suffolk. No fewer than twelve fires have occurred within the space of as many days.

A married female, residing in Distington, the other day, ejected from her stomach, a living reptile, about 12 inches in length, resembling the water asp.

A stupendous iron steam ship, the largest that has ever been built in this country, with the exception of the Great Britain, has been launched from the works of Mr R. Nupier, on the banks of the Clyde, at Govan, near Glasgow. This monster of engineering skill, is intended for the London and Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company, and when completed, will run between these parts. She is named the "City of London."

It is stated that Captain Robert Blucher Wood, of the 10th Royal Hussars, now private secretary to Sir Henry Hardinge, accompanies that excellent officer on the same capacity to India. Captain A. W. F. Somerset, of the Grenadier Guards, (son of Lieutenant General Lord Fitzroy Somerset), military secretary to Lord Ellenborough, is to occupy the same post on Sir Henry's personal staff as Governor General of India.

Sir Robert Sale and his heroic lady are expected to land at Southampton shortly in a vessel from the Cape.

Lady G. Pollok, the wife of the hero of Afghanistan, has arrived in London, from India, with her daughters.

The office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom has been placed in commission.

There was a great fire at Lyme Regis, on Saturday. Forty houses have been burnt down, amongst which is the heald inn, and five other public buildings.

Incendiarism still continues in a great degree in Essex. £100 reward has been offered in several instances for the discovery of the offenders.

It is expected that the Emperor of Russia will arrive in this country, on a visit to Her Majesty, about the second week of the present month.

The statistical returns issued by the registrar general, show that 50,025 deaths from pulmonary consumption take place in England and Wales annually.

A preliminary meeting was held last week in Harover square rooms, London, for the purpose of recommending the formation of a society to be entitled, "The British and Foreign Society for Promoting the Restoration of the Jewish Nation to Palestine."

Vast numbers of emigrants, from all parts of the United Kingdom, are now flocking into Liverpool, on their way to Canada and the United States. The majority of the Scotch emigrants are for Upper Canada, whilst those of England and Ireland are for the United States.

On the 22d instant considerable interest prevailed in Chatham garrison, owing to the arrival of a detachment of the 44th regiment, consisting of one serjeant-major, one serjeant and 18 privates, under the command of Capt. W. Evans, being the released prisoners who had been taken at Cabool, in January, 1841, by the Afghans, during the retreat of the British force in the late war. The whole of the men are wounded; two, indeed, have balls in their bodies still, causing them at intervals considerable pain. The majority of these soldiers have been in India upwards of 18 years. They have joined the Military Invalid Depot, at Brompton, near London, and will shortly undergo medical inspection previous to their being pensioned.

The Postmaster of Chatham being appointed Agent for the Dumfries and Galloway Courier, requests that subscribers who are in arrears to that periodical, will without delay call and pay their subscriptions at his office.

James R. Cotton,

SURGEON, DENTIST, ACCOUCHEUR, AND OCULIST,

M. R. C. SURGEONS, LONDON.

Respectfully informs the public that he resides in the second house above the Post Office, (same side) Chatham, where he will remain to give advice and assistance in the above departments; and trusts from twenty four years' successful professional practice in these colonies, to give that satisfaction the public may be disposed to expect, as every attention will be paid to those confiding themselves to his care.

Advice to the poor gratis, every Friday, at 9, A. M.

Dr. Cotton has also the pleasure of informing he is afflicted in Miramichi, and the surrounding country, that after twenty four years' study, he has at considerable expense perfected his Cottonian Novator—a species of medicated Vapour Bath—and from the experience he has had in the application of an apparatus of the above description, but less perfect, he feels confident that a few applications of the Cottonian Novator will effectually and permanently cure the following diseases, of whatever length of standing or severity.—

Rheumatism, contracted Limbs, every species of Scorbatic Affection, Pulmonary complaints in their first and second stage, and general Debility, casual or constitutional.