

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th of August, received by the Steamer Acadia.

From Charles Willmer's American News, Letter, August 4.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The proceedings of both Houses of Parliament present a few topics which call for notice. The business transaction is now of that routine character which always marks the close of the Session; and many measures which would have excited general interest at an earlier period are now hurried through with all possible dispatch, or postponed altogether for further consideration in the recess. Still some valuable information is occasionally elicited in reply to questions put to government by the opposition. It seems probable that the ministers have determined, "come what come may" to do strict justice to Ireland, though they have not yet meddled with the Repeal Association, which continue its sittings, but is somewhat cautious in its conduct. Sir Robert Peel has indeed announced that Government are resolved to adopt speedy and decisive measures for extending education in Ireland, not only by increasing the elementary schools, but by enlarging the existing means of academical instruction. The Premier declined to give any further indication of the intentions of Government, but from his admission that the College of Maynooth is not adequately supported, it is believed that the grant to that establishment next year will be materially increased. The civil disabilities under which Roman Catholics remain, and which are obsolete on account of the political emancipation act are in progress of repeal. It is somewhat remarkable, that though the repeal journals in Dublin and the provinces had for some weeks been doing their best to excite an interest in the of "humiliation and prayer" on account of the imprisonment of the repeal martyrs, and fixed for last Sunday, there was not the slightest appearance of "humiliation" among any portion of the community; and as to the praying portion of the ceremony, it was nothing beyond that which is of every Sunday occurrence—not one word of the "martyrs" prayer being uttered in any regular Roman Catholic chapel in Dublin. The subject has created a good deal of speculation among the Repealers. Some say that the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Murray, has made terms with Lord Heytesbury, to discountenance the Repeal agitation among his priests, and that in return the government will, early in the next session of parliament, afford means for the establishment of a Catholic University.

The Railway and Joint stock Bank Bills, thanks to the parties most deeply interested, have received some important modifications in their progress through Parliament, and with the Bill for the Registration of Companies, will conduce, it is hoped, to the advantage of the public, by imposing reasonable restrictions upon anything approaching to monopoly, while, at the same time, not invading too far what might be considered in some measure, private property.

A long discussion has taken place relative to the policy pursued by this country in regard to the French settlements in Africa, from the first diplomatic remonstrance made by Lord Aberdeen in 1830. All parties, however, seemed disposed to feel that the French settlements had too long received a tacit acquiescence to render any interference proper or necessary.

It is stated by the Ministerial papers that the regular business of Parliament will probably be disposed of by the end of the first week in August, that Parliament, however, will not then be prorogued, but the Session be continued by adjournment to the 24th of August. The object of this arrangement is said to be to afford time for receiving the report of the Judges in making up the judgement of the House of Lords on the Writ of Error brought in by Mr O'Connell and his fellow prisoners.

Parties in the Stock Exchange, interested in the debt of Buenos Ayres, have been agreeably surprised by a communication to the committee from Messrs. Baring Brothers, that the House of Representatives have confirmed the arrangement previously entered into by the Executive with Mr Falconer, by which the sum of 5,000 dollars per month will be immediately paid over for the benefit of the bondholders, until some final arrangement can be made for a permanent provision of the whole debt of the Republic.

The design of raising a loan for the West India proprietors for the purpose of applying it to immigration under the guarantee of Parliament, has been postponed for the present. Deputations have several times conferred with Lord Stanley on all the various bearings of the case but his Lordship has come to the conclusion that a bill could not be carried satisfactorily through Parliament in the present session; and it is, therefore, put off until the beginning of the ensuing session. The chief difficulty to be got over is the mode of giving security by the colonies for the payment of the interest on the money to be borrowed, together with a sinking fund for the redemption of the loan within some fixed period. Lord Stanley has submitted the plan which he considers necessary to be adopted for the security of the payments, which is to place the charge upon specific duties to be levied in the colonies. He has also made the a sine qua non that the duties shall not be imposed upon imports, probably for the purpose of getting rid of anticipated opposition to the measure. The whole of the details suggested will be transmitted to the governors of the respective colonies in order that they may be laid before the local legislators, that they may pass the necessary bills prior to the next meeting of Parliament. Meanwhile, the three colonies of Jamaica, Guiana, and Trinidad, who have already some public funds raised for the purpose of immigration, have arranged with Lord Stanley for the transport of a certain fixed number of coolies from India, an arrangement which will be forthwith carried into execution. We have every reason to believe that the committee of the West India propriety are perfectly satisfied with the reasons assigned by the Colonial Secretary for the delay in raising the loan, and that in point of fact all the time stated will be required to digest the subject and carry out the details in the colonies. The bill passed by the Court of Policy in Demerara, and sanctioned by the governor, to raise a loan of half a million sterling for that colony separately, will not be carried out.

The arrangements above referred to have been nearly completed. Government will convey a considerable number of coolies from Madras and Calcutta, in certain proportions, to Jamaica, Trinidad, and Demerara, the colonies that have certain funds provided for the purpose. The agents who are to conduct the emigration are appointed, and the ships will be chartered in the Indian ports by public tender. The 1st of October is the time fixed for commencing the operations.

Mr. Pritchard, our consul at Tahiti, has come home in the Vindictive. It is said in the Rio papers that he had been imprisoned, by the order of the French authorities in that island, for 21 days and only obtained his liberty on condition of leaving the country. Queen Pomare had taken refuge, it is further stated, on board the Baselic sloop-of-war, where she remained when the last accounts came away. The treatment which he experienced has been noticed in Parliament, as will be seen by the summary.

An arrangement was made some time ago, with the consent of the government of the United States, that the Protectorate of France was to be acknowledged over the island of Tahiti, but that neither France nor any other power should be permitted to assume the sovereignty of any of the groups in the Pacific. Agreeably to this arrangement, Lord Stanley considered it necessary to appoint a Consular Agent to watch over British interests and trade in the Pacific, and, after due deliberation, he selected for that situation General Miller, so well known, and so justly celebrated for his exploits in the revolutionary contest in South America, and for his interesting narrative of these events. General Miller, who sailed a considerable time ago with the title of British Consul General in the islands of the Pacific, and with full instructions, has we believe, a Government steamer, placed at his disposal, in order to enable him to proceed promptly from one point to another where his personal presence may be required. It is almost unnecessary to say that it would have been difficult to make a more judicious selection. General Miller has had a most extensive experience amongst the aboriginal tribes of the American continent, and in the most trying and difficult situations has shown a mind adequate to any emergency.

COMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The most gratifying accounts have been received, relative to the state of the wheat, and other principal crops, in every agricultural section of the kingdom. From the British North American Colonies there has been received a large quantity of flour recently. The favourable

condition of the home crops will check imports, at least for the present.

The commercial markets are in a satisfactory condition. Speculation is conducted upon a very limited scale, the purchases of wools, cotton, indigo, and raw silks, &c., having been made to a very large amount, for immediate consumption. In the exports of British cotton manufactures in first six months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1843, there is an increase in plain calicoes of not less 25,404, 059 yards—the shipments having been 276,722,671 yards, an increase over the exports of the same period of 1843, of 6, 785,246 yards.

Money is abundant and cheap, and there is a large stock of bullion in the Bank of England. The best bills are done readily at from 1 3-4 to 2 1-4. Dock warrants find no difficulty at 4 to 5.

IRELAND. The Repeal Agitation.—At the weekly meeting of the repeal association on Monday week, a Mr. M. Nevin designated the flag of England "a felon flag!" The expression was afterwards withdrawn for him by Mr. Edmund Burke Roche, on the cowardly plea that it was dangerous!—Mr. Gordon withdrew his notice of motion "that the subject of repeal ought to be brought under the notice of parliament," the repeal committee having passed a unanimous vote that it would be ill-timed and inexpedient. The committee were of opinion that the registries were the places where the repeal battle was to be fought. The rent was £1,430. Throughout the provinces the opposition to the payment of local rates and even rents, is increasing proportionably with the amount of the funds received weekly at the Conciliation Hall. In the barony of Magonihy arrangements are being made for detachments of military to support the collector, who has been considerate and indulgent. The rent last Monday was £1006.

The Irish Protestants appear to have taken alarm at Sir Robert Peel's statements on the subject of education in Ireland.

Lord Heytesbury was duly installed as Viceroy of Ireland on Thursday, under such circumstances as were calculated to make a pleasing effect upon him. The Assizes now proceeding in Ireland give token of a diminution of crime to a considerable extent.

Three incendiaries have been convicted at the Limerick Assizes of firing the outhouses of Lord Dunraven, at Adare.

MURDER OF LORD NORBURY.—At the Kings County assizes, Peter Dolan, who was dressed in the garb of a labourer, and apparently about thirty-five years of age was arraigned for the murder of Lord Norbury, on the first of January, 1836. The chief witnesses were an approver named Day, and his wife, but the testimony of the former on the table differed materially from the informations which he swore before Captain Vignoles. On the table he swore that he saw Dolan, and knew him immediately the shot was fired, whilst in the first instance he deposed that he never saw him until he was attracted by the shot. The approver's wife was brought forward to prove the conspiracy. Amongst the witnesses for the defence was Peter Day, a brother of the approver, who impugned his character, and stated that he himself had subscribed towards the expenses of Dolan's defence. At a quarter to twelve his lordship (Judge Crampton) charged the jury, who, after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of not guilty. Dolan and Gill (the latter charged with the conspiracy) were then discharged; the charge against both resting on the same testimony. There was a large crowd of country people in the streets, even at that advanced hour, who hailed the result with suppressed cheers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Despatches have been received from Marshal Bugeaud, informing his government that he had received despatches from the Emperor of Morocco to the effect, that he had ordered the Calipha, who had attacked the French troops, to be put into chains, and to be placed at the disposal of the Marshal Bugeaud. The Marshal replied, that he should refuse receiving the prisoner until he had received further instructions from his government; and that, in the meantime, he should continue hostilities against the Emperor. Marshal Bugeaud, on the 22d of July, had his head quarters at three leagues from Onchda, and was continuing to burn the villages and destroy the crops on the Morocco territory. The same day (22d) the Marshal sent despatches of a pressing nature to the Prince de Joinville. The

French army is well provided with provisions, and in high spirits. Reinforcements are in active preparation.

It is not generally known that the present Emperor of Morocco was originally a merchant in Mogadore, and that the previous Emperor bequeathed his crown to him, in preference to his son, who was a sad scapegrace. That very son is now with Abd-el-Kader, and should the Emperor not proclaim the "Holy War" at once, Abd-el-Kader will proclaim this son the rightful heir to the throne, and will place him there. The Emperor is, therefore, in a cleft stick, and has no help in the matter.

The celebration of the anniversaries of the three glorious days of July appears this year to be more than usually splendid.

The King and Queen of the Belgians left Paris for Compeigne. They were expected to return to Brussels on the 29th July.

According to the National, the French government have given orders to the Prince de Joinville to establish a strict blockade along the whole coast of Morocco, and to seize and sink all the ships belonging to the Emperor's navy.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon advices of the 17th July announce, that the affairs of the government are in such a miserable plight that it had been obliged to suspend its payments, a bill for so small a sum as £120 having been protested.

A letter from Lisbon, dated July 24, says—"The Revolucao has again been suspended, and the editor of the Patriota has been clapped into prison without either judge or jury. The Duke of Palmella broke a blood vessel on his lungs, and continued in a very dangerous state, though not given over by his medical attendants. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed an official communication to his colleagues of the Finance Department, stating that he would be able to effect a reduction of 13 contos in his branch of the expenditure. A most decided case of Asiatic cholera had taken place on board of a Prussian vessel. The patient, however, was in a fair way of recovery. Mr J. A. Tozer, the British subject, continued in prison, without any form of trial."

GIBRALTAR.

Accounts from Gibraltar of the 21st of July announce the return of the Prince de Joinville at Cadiz from Tangier. M. Hay, the British Consul General in Barbary, who left Tangier in the Vesuvius steamer for Mogadore, on his way to Morocco, was compelled to remain at Mogadore until permission could be obtained from the Emperor for him to proceed. The emperor was about to set out for Fez and Mequinez. The Moorish Consul expresses his belief that the Moorish army at Fez and Mequinez will not fall short of 100,000 cavalry—a manifest exaggeration. Her Majesty's ships Caldonia, Albion, and Warspite were in the bay of Gibraltar.

ITALY.

A letter from Bologna of the 27th July announces the execution of Signor Gardinghi on the preceding day by sentence of court martial. He was shot in the back on the preceding day. His execution had excited a most painful sensation, but little calculated to allay the ferment that seems to prevail throughout Italy.

The Papal states continue tranquil, the principal leaders of the late insurrection having either taken a prisoner or had fled from Italy. The Government, however, continued to use the greatest surveillance, many persons in the higher ranks being suspected of secretly aiding and abetting the disaffected. A great agitation reigned in the Lombardo-Austrian states, but the measures taken by the authorities were such as to prevent, at least, for a time, the insurgents from rising.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland has its troubles; disturbances having occurred at Schaffhausen on the 16th instant, because M. Hurter, a convert to Catholicity, had arrived from Rome. The Municipal Council had published a proclamation, and taken steps to restore order.

GREECE.

Private letters of the 14th state that a report was spread on the coast of Greece that serious disturbances had broken out at Maina and Acarnania, and that the Councillor of State Manro, and the Senator Fucan, had been sent on a special mission into these Provinces.

NAPLES.

A letter from Spain of the 16th July, states that the third son of the King of Naples, the Count de Castro Gloyanni, died on the previous day.