

European News:

From British Papers to the 4th June, received by the Caledonia, Steamer.

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

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The news for the last fortnight is unusually barren of interest, affording scarcely the slightest occasion for remark.

The peaceable aspect of the intelligence from the United States, received by the Hibernia steam ship, which arrived on Saturday, has struck many with surprise, and elicited the most hearty congratulations, especially the prospect of a commercial treaty. There is now no apprehension entertained amongst reflecting persons that a rupture may ensue, but still there is a class who endeavor to "hint a doubt and hesitate surmise," obviously for the purpose of deriving advantage from their influence on the value of public securities. The best informed, however, seem not to have the least fear on the subject, but entertain the fullest confidence that all will be settled amicably.

The arrangements of the new treaty between England and France for the suppression of the slave trade have been completed, and the text published. The convention is to supersede those of the 30th of November, 1833, which, though they have attained their object in preventing the slave trade under French and English flags, have proved insufficient to ensure the complete extirpation of the traffic. Both powers engage to establish within the shortest possible period, upon the western coast of Africa, from the Green Cape (Cape Vert) to the 15 deg. 30 min. of meridional latitude, a naval force composed of at least 26 cruisers, as well sailing as steam, which fifty two vessels are considered sufficient to effect the object in view, so as to leave no further ground for complaint. The commanders are to act in concert or separately as they may deem advisable, to commence operations by opening an exact surveillance of the coast referred to, and in particular upon all the points where the slave trade is carried on; to negotiate with all the native princes and chiefs of the coast, subject to the approval of the contracting powers; the employment of force by land or by sea for the execution of the said treaties, only to be had recourse to by the consent of France and England; the commencement of operations to be entered upon six months after the preparations shall have been publicly declared to be completed, and the right of mutual search, established by the conventions of 1831 and 1833, to cease immediately thereafter; the treaty to continue for ten years, subject to revision in the course of the fifth year. The two high contracting parties engage reciprocally to interdict all slave trade in their colonies, to prevent by all means in their power, their subjects from using their flag for carrying on the slave trade with foreign nations, or to engage in any way in the said slave trade, and an understanding for assuring the suppression of the slave trade by all such means as shall appear to them the most useful and efficacious, until the moment when this traffic shall have been completely abolished. This treaty has given very great satisfaction both in England and France, and is especially regarded as indicative of the amicable feeling that exists between the two countries, and which the government of each seems to be desirous to encourage and extend.

The present state of Ireland deserves a passing remark, if only to notice the discussion which has been produced, and the new combinations that party is assuming under the working of Sir Robert Peel's present system of conciliation—a system which has divided Roman Catholics and Repealers, and placed the Protestant portion of the religious community at issue with itself and, in some respects, at issue with the Government. With the latter, as represented by the ultra section of the party, the present Ministry have little sympathy, and are not likely to concern themselves much. But not so respects the former; with regard to whom much is now depending that must have an important influence on the ultimate prosperity of the empire. It is quite clear that Sir R. Peel has but one course to pursue, and he is pursuing it by removing from the people of Ireland every reasonable ground of complaint. The Beguist Act was the first step in the progress of this policy, and the result was most encouraging; for it was successful to the extent of severing the ties of common interest which united the more res-

pectable portion of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and gentry to the trading politicians of the Repeal Association. By this measure, Mr. O'Connell and his confederates were placed in hostility to the church, a position which could only be maintained at an immense sacrifice of personal influence. They were sensible of their error when too late, and have been anxious to repair it; but the advantage had been gained, and has since been improved by the seasonable application of other measures, which have introduced still farther the elements of discord, as may be collected from the present state of affairs. Mr. O'Connell approves of the Maynooth grant, and the *Nation* condemns it—he denounces the Bill for academical education, and the *Nation* supports it. Thus the jealousy which has long subsisted between these parties, and lately grown from disavowal to distrust, has at length given place to hostilities—open war has been declared between the "Liberator" and "Young Ireland." The resolutions and memorial of the Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy caused the utmost surprise, and some well informed persons consider it probable that Ministers will not press their bill for the establishment of academical institutions in Ireland during the present session. The main object of Ministers in framing the measure, was to put an end to sectarianism, by means of a united education, leaving the youth of Ireland to worship their Creator according to the teaching of their respective parents and clergy, but it appears that nothing short of religious ascendancy will satisfy the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

We understand that the Scotch and Irish bankers are dissatisfied with a clause in the bill brought in by Sir Robert Peel for their future regulation, relative to the principle upon which they will be allowed an excess of issue of notes over the maximum of their ordinary issue, by holding a proportionate quantity of gold. In the elucidation of the plan by the Premier, in his speech on moving for leave to bring in the bill, the construction put upon it by the banking interest was, that the gold at all the branches of a bank should be included, instead of which the clause in the bill specifies only the head office. We learn that the Scotch banks in particular will make a rally to get the clause modified so as to include the gold they may have at all their branches, that article of almost universal desire being so repulsive to them, that their object is to reduce the quantity they are compelled to hold to the minimum. The main objection taken to the measure in Ireland is on the part of the new issuing banks previously established in Dublin, who will certainly, under the new regulation, not occupy such a favourable position as at present. They will in future be exposed to the competition of the other banks of issue, that were previously prohibited from issue within fifty Irish miles of the metropolis, but that will in future labour under no such restriction. It is true that these banks have a maximum fixed to the amount of their issues, and without holding gold beyond that amount they cannot increase the aggregate; so that, on that scale, the paper they may issue in Dublin must be subtracted from the branches in the country. Still the power of that issue will give them many advantages in Dublin over the new issuing banks which they did not before possess, and which will, without doubt, change their respective positions as to the amount of their business. On the other hand, any concession in favor of these banks would violate the principle upon which Parliament legislated last session for England and Wales, and would open a door for similar applications from other quarters, where cases can be made out equally strong in equity. Several deputations have waited upon the Premier, who, as usual, listened to all their arguments with patient attention, but they could draw nothing from him which argued in favour of an intention to make the concession they desire.

The short periods which now elapse from the one Indian mail to the other, naturally tend to diminish the interest in the intelligence, and in the present case there is little of importance either of a political or commercial character. From all that has transpired, the commercial accounts as respects the state of the markets for manufactured goods are rather improving, provided that the proper degree of caution is kept up not to import in excess. The low rate of the exchange is the chief point of general interest, and it appears to be producing the usual effect, of inducing the merchants to prefer making payments in specie to the purchase of bills or produce. Still the tendency is to support the price of the products of the country, without reference

to the prices at home, and whilst this state of things remains, importers must continue to complain of an unprofitable trade.

There is another significant evidence, in the fact that nearly the whole of the indigo crop of the year had been shipped at Calcutta, on an average of prices considerably beyond what was justified by the state of the stocks on hand in Europe. The case will be found to be pretty much the same with silk, both raw and manufactured, and this state of things applies to both Hindostan and China. The late low rate of freights appears to have produced a partial reaction, and there is some difficulty experienced at some of the ports in procuring ships, particularly vessels adapted for the transport of sugars. The accounts respecting the prospect of the indigo crop are entitled to little attention at this period of the season, as they are usually shaped with a view to keep up prices, and being founded entirely on conjecture of the future, there is no test to try them by, which is not as vague and fallacious as the original statements.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

In the produce market in London, there is a good business doing for actual consumption, and, considering the heavy supplies, prices are tolerably well supported. The colonial wool sales in progress are going off exceedingly well, with a continued large attendance of buyers, and at very full rates.

The general tenor of the accounts respecting the state of the Indian markets for our home manufacturers, is rather favourable than otherwise. The continuance of this state of things, depends on the accuracy with which the supply thrown in is measured by the power of consumption, and that these relations have not been yet properly estimated is self evident. This deduction is probably not so clearly established by the money price which our exported commodities bear in the Asiatic markets as it is in the prices paid for the productions of Asia for returns which, in the great majority of instances, will be attended with a certain loss. Everything which affords a chance of finding a market in Europe has been raked up, and the concomitant low rate of exchange gives additional force to the current. Indeed, if matters remain long in their present situation, we may expect considerable remittances in specie, indications of this being already apparent. There seems to be no doubt whatever but the railway system will be prosecuted with spirit and avidity in Hindostan, and it will be of immense advantage and importance to make a judicious selection of the first line to be carried out, so as to ensure certain success, in order to stimulate further exertion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.—From France, we learn that the Emperor of Morocco has refused to ratify the treaty concluded with the French commissioner, on the ground that Gen. Delarue bribed the emperor's commissioners, and thereby obtained a cession of territory to which France had no kind of title. It is said that the French government do not attempt to justify their commissioner, and that he will be forthwith disavowed.

The ministry has received the news of the conclusion of the negotiations between the Duke de Brogile and Dr. Lushington. The principal stipulations of the convention that have been agreed to are said to substitute for the right of search in its present form, the creation of two squadrons of English and French ships on the coast of Africa, to exercise an active and combined surveillance over the vessels of their respective nations, and the slave markets held by the negro kings on different points of the coast. It is also said that M. Guizot is to present a bill on this subject to the chamber in a few days. He has almost recovered his late severe attack. The proposition for the conversion of the Five per Cents, has been negatived by the committee appointed by the Chamber of Peers. A letter appears in the Paris papers from Queen Pomare to the King of the French, in which she details the treatment she has received from time to time from the French authorities, and calls for his majesty's interposition in her behalf. This matter is much discussed, as also is the refusal of the Emperor of Morocco to ratify the treaty of commerce concluded, without authority, by his envoy.

Spain.—Don Carlos has abdicated all pretensions to the throne of Spain in favour of his son, the Prince of Asturias. This measure is said to have been adopted with the concurrence of the French government, and it is believed to be the precursor of a renewed attempt to effect

a marriage between the young prince and his cousin Queen Isabella. The queen closed the session of the Cortes, in person, on the 23d ultimo. The new constitution was promulgated the same day.

Considerable excitement has been caused in the Spanish capital, by the arrival of despatches from Rome of a character widely different from those which had been so long expected. Instead of a concordat healing the differences between the Holy See and the government of Spain, a recognition of the Queen, and a confirmation of the sales of the church property, all that the Pope has done is to submit a temporary convention, the nature of which has not transpired, but which has led to repeated meetings of the cabinet. The rumour most credited states provision for the clergy, equal, perhaps, to the value of the property of which they have been dispossessed.

The commercial treaty was signed by the Emperor of Morocco at Lareate, on the 6th ultimo, which puts an end to all hostilities with that country.

Madrid, according to our accounts of the 26th ult., has been astounded by an act which, although executed on the day of the publication of the constitution, would seem to have been done in mockery of that document. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Carradi and Perez Calvo, editors of the *Clamor Publico*, were seized, and within 24 hours packed off to Manila, without form of accusation, much less of trial, on the ipse dixit of the President of the Council. What article of the journal was impugned, or if any, is not known.

The abdication of Don Carlos is treated by the Paris journals as an important event, under the impression that it explains much of the crooked intrigues of Queen Christina, and the mysterious negotiations so long pending with the Court of Rome.

Denmark.—Copenhagen papers of the 17th state, that on the 9th, the King of Denmark ratified the treaty which, on February 22d, had been concluded at Calcutta, between the Governor of the Danish possessions, State Counsellor Hansen on the one side, and Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor-General of British India, on the other, respecting the sale of certain Danish East India colonies to the East India Company. The purchase money amounts to 1,125,000 rix dollars.

Switzerland.—None of the prisoners condemned for their share in the late unfortunate transactions, will suffer capital punishment, and a decision to that effect has been intimated by the council to the *voort*. The government of that canton states that it is disposed to deal mercifully with the prisoners, and spare the life of Dr. Steiger on condition that he be transported to America. The *voort* had announced the fact to the French government, and at the same time proposed that France should convey Steiger, and some others to such a destination. The answer of the French cabinet was, that France could not undertake such an office, but there would be no objection to give a free passage to America on board a French ship-of-war, to Dr. Steiger and his companions.

A letter from Berne, in the *Observateur Suisse*, states that on the 14th ultimo, the executive council decided, by a large majority, that Dr. Snell, recently dismissed from the professorship of Roman law at the university, should be expelled from the canton within a delay of fifteen days.

The case of Dr. Steiger was heard by the superior tribunal at Lucerne on the 17th. Dr. Steiger made an eloquent defence, but the tribunal confirmed the sentence of death that had been pronounced upon him, by a majority of seven to three.

Eight of the political prisoners confined in the tower of the Hohenrain have effected their escape by breaking the bars of the window, and letting themselves down by means of a rope.

The executive council has been called upon to report, in the event of the life of Dr. Steiger being spared, what means can be adopted of preventing his disturbing in future the tranquillity of the country.

Turkey and Syria.—A letter from Constantinople of the 19th ultimo, in the *Augsburgh Gazette* states, that the Porte has sent a note to the ambassadors of the great powers, complaining of the inefficiency of their intervention towards putting an end to the incursions of the Greeks.

Advices from Beyrout, dated April 4th, state that Mount Lebanon was again in arms, the Maronites and Druses fighting furiously against each other, and blood flowing on all sides. The Ottoman stepped forward to prevent this, but the Maronites would not listen to reason; and as they continued to fall upon