

European News.

St. John Courier, April 11.

Several vessels have arrived at this port during the week, which left Liverpool on the 9th March, and one from the Clyde as late as the 11th; but late papers were brought by only one of them, the Oromocto, Captain Cronk. The dates are to the 7th from Liverpool.

Mr. Villiers's motion for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws was defeated in the House of Commons on the 3d, by a large majority. There were 267 votes in favour of Ministers, against 78 for immediate repeal.

The Liverpool Mail of the 7th, speaking of the Oregon question says "We have uniformly been of opinion that this complicated dispute embracing conflicting claims, never would be finally settled except by an appeal to arms," and adds, "We expect to hear in a few days of a British fleet being in the Columbia river, and the commencement of still more warlike demonstrations."

The Dublin Evening Packet says—"The spring has set in, and is progressing at a rapid rate, full six weeks earlier than that of last year. The peasantry are bestirring themselves in the planting of potatoes in places where they were not planted the gone-by year till the middle of April. In all such cases we may count on the early potatoes in the middle of June, instead of the latter end of July, as hitherto."

From India.—Additional news from India has been received by the London journals, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, which is of an important nature. From the 22d December when the victory was won by the British at Ferozeshah, up to the middle of January, both parties appeared to be preparing for the approaching struggle on the right bank of the Sutlej. On the 16th, the Sikhs are said to have reassembled to the number of 70,000, and to have had with them no fewer than 120 pieces of cannon. In the course of the next two days, upwards of 20,000 of them had crossed the river by the bridge of boats, which was defended by the enemy's artillery, with the view of resisting any attempt on the part of the British forces to advance upon Lahore.

From the 1st January the grand army, composed of four divisions, and strengthened by the arrival of the Meerut reinforcements, was encamped along the banks of the river from Ferozapore to the right, distance of 17 miles, at intervals of from four to five miles apart. General Little took up his position at Atanee, about seven miles from Ferozapore; the Commander-in-Chief with the headquarters at Atkee, twelve miles from that post; Sir Harry Smith in advance of the whole at Hurrekee Putton, the principal ford at that part of the river; and the Governor-General at Ferozapore, where he was engaged in the most active preparations for passing the Sutlej. On the 18th and 19th, Gen. Sir H. Smith is said to have moved up his division with a view to dislodge the enemy and drive them across the river, and there seems little reason to doubt that an action took place on the 21st of January, a heavy cannonade having been heard which continued from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, of the result of which we have no precise intelligence. Beyond the fact that an action did take place on that day, the statements are exceedingly conflicting. The Delhi Gazette accounts for the rumour by affirming that the Sikhs had opened a fire upon our troops from the opposite bank of the river, which was returned and kept up for several hours without doing any execution. It is expected that the Sikhs will not give up until they have had another lesson on the invincibility of our arms, and that though the subjugation of the Punjab has been determined upon, it will be deferred until the hot weather has subsided. Meanwhile the British troops, as soon as reinforced, which they will be to a great extent, will push on to Lahore. Sir Charles Napier, with a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, is to co-operate with the commander-in-Chief.

London Times, March 4.

The news from America, published yesterday morning, produced a fall of almost 1 per cent. in Consols, from which they but slightly recovered at all in the course of the day. The closing price of yesterday for the Account was 96 1/4, to 97, and the concluding price of to-day 96 1/2 to 4, but they were done at 95 1/2. With the exception of this very marked effect, it has been unusually difficult to collect in detail any opinions respecting this news. People here are mostly disposed to regard the whole as a continuation of that tone of bravado which the house of Representatives, under the auspices of the Presi-

dent, Mr. Polk, has hitherto maintained; and to hope, therefore, that the same feeling will not be exhibited in the Senate. But the most anxious question discussed here to-day has turned upon what course is likely to be taken by our Government, should the notice to abandon the Oregon territory be actually given—that is, whether such notice would be followed by an immediate hostile manifestation, or whether that would be reserved till the twelve months had expired. From observations that have dropped from Sir Robert Peel, it is erroneously inferred that, in however a courteous manner this notice might be conveyed, it would be immediately resisted; and, therefore, the feeling which the news has produced was, on the whole, a very uneasy one.

London Sun, March 4.

From the commencement of this unfortunate business, we have been fully convinced that Polk and the war party had made up their minds for extremities, not from a hasty view of the question, but from the entire system of government now unfortunately so popular in that country. Extension of territory seems to be the ruling passion of the present race. The inhabitants adjoining the Lakes and the British territories on the north-east, have for many years kept a longing eye on Canada, and only bide their time. In the South, aggression is the order of the day, because the Mexicans cannot defend themselves. The tide is flowing in that quarter with fearful rapidity, and nothing but the interference of European powers, so abominated by Mr. Polk, can prevent the whole of that rich country from being swallowed up by the Anglo-Saxon race. In the west the same spirit prevails, and California and Oregon are considered absolutely necessary to make the Union complete. It is said this spirit of aggression is encouraged by Polk, in order to secure his election a second time, and possibly this may be the chief cause; but that only renders the position of affairs more dangerous, and shows that the aggressive system is not the effect of state policy or the crochets of a particular Minister or President, but the choice of the restless and encroaching multitude.

So palpable is the fact, that no government under present circumstances could maintain itself in security for a twelvemonth on the principles professed by Webster and Calhoun. Polk is carried with the stream, and all that England has to do, is to look to her own interests and take care that her rights and possessions are not destroyed by the inundation. Hitherto she has displayed the utmost moderation and forbearance, whether we look to the government, the legislature or the press. With the exception of a very few hasty articles in the English newspapers, provoked, possibly, by that tone of defiance so loudly proclaimed by members in both houses of Congress, scarce one ground of provocation can be urged by the American Government. In the history of mankind it would be impossible to point out a nation more anxious than the English to remain at peace, and more especially with America. If the last resort then must be assented to, we have here, as on the banks of the Sutlej, right on our side.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Fund.—The Nation is calling for a public statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Repeal Association, not because it feels the least distrust at the appropriation of the funds, but on the ground that publicity is necessary to public confidence. "For our own part," says the editor, "we never had, and have not the slightest curiosity as to these accounts. But we do agree that their publicity is necessary—necessary, not only to prove that the people's trust is not credulity—not only to ensure a continuance and extension of that trust—but also to ensure a continuance and extension of that trust—but also to afford a strong, nay, the strongest argument in favour of self-government.—The Association, which is the actual, and contains the embryo of the future National Government, is bound, after having so well and so often held up to execration the jobbing and chicanery of the English financiers, to show that it is guided by economy and justice. The Association is bound, we say, to show, from its own working, that no Government will administer the finances of a people so honestly—that no government can administer them so beneficially as one which is of, which is trusted by, and which is acquainted with that people.—There is no gainsaying this, and it is no answer to say, or assume, that those who contribute the money are satisfied with the present system. The expenditure ought to be publicly accounted for by the Association.

Good beef is now 8d. per lb. in the

Dublin market, a higher price than has been known for some years past.

There have been some desperate riots at the Mayo election. The military were called out; and it is said that four persons were killed, and one hundred wounded.

An accountant in the Clonmel National Bank of Ireland, having conspired with others, has embezzled a large sum of money, the property of the said bank, and absconded.

The Marquis of Hertford has given land for a Roman Catholic chapel in Virginia, county Cavan, and promised a liberal subscription towards the erection.

James Prendergast, of Kildermody, was beaten to death on Friday night, near Cahir. A verdict of wilful murder against two men was found by the coroner's jury. They have been arrested. The ill-fated man was only a week married when he was murdered.

The Limerick Chronicle of Wednesday contains an appalling catalogue of agrarian outrages, loudly calling for some prompt vigorous measures to be adopted, by which crime may be suppressed. They contain threatening notices, attacks on houses, and attempts to assassinate.

The agent for the estates of the Earl of Cork announces that his lordship has placed at his (Mr. Leahy's) disposal the sum of £1,000, to be applied to the relief of the poor connected with his Irish property. The money will be expended in giving employment in the district west of the Dingle, county of Kerry, where the potato pestilence is reported to have committed extensive ravages.

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POLAND.

The Spener Gazette states from Wirzitz, 16th ult., that some Prussian troops had just arrived there, and arrested several of the Polish conspirators, some of whom are noblemen of considerable wealth and influence. Several arrests have also taken place at Thorn, which was still kept in a state of siege.

Letters from Cracow announce that at the departure of the courier, in consequence of apprehensions entertained of a combined movement, connected with the affair of Posen, a detachment of Austrians, composed of a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, had entered Cracow, and that the Russians were to make their entry there the next day. The President of the republic strongly protested against this intervention, and it was reported that he intended to resign his functions.

The German papers continue to give detached accounts of the recent attempt at revolution in Poland. The movement appears to have been speedily suppressed, but it has given room for the arrest of a great number of persons of a great number of persons of rank and influence among the members of the Polish nobility not yet expatriated.

The Swabian Mercury says.—"It is now evident that the conspiracy recently discovered had its ramifications throughout Eastern Prussia, Posen, Galicia, and the kingdom of Poland. So hardy were the conspirators, that even after the discovery of the plot they continued to work at their projects. Russia, Prussia, and Austria are now taking measures in concert to prevent the insurrection breaking out. A Prussian army of observation is about to take up a position along the frontier of the kingdom of Poland, as far as Cracow, several regiments of cavalry and infantry have already marched, and more are following. Troops are to be put in motion in Silesia. Other troops will be marched into Poland and Galicia."

FRANCE.

A packet ship arrived at New York on the 4th inst., with dates from Paris to the 4th ult. The following is a summary of the news:—

The advices from Madrid state there has been a rupture in the negotiation for the marriage of Count de Trapani to the Queen of Spain.

The Madrid Herald gives a letter from Manreas to the 18th, stating that a political conspiracy has just been discovered there and effectually suppressed.

The Spanish funds were a little higher. The three per cents are quoted at 32 for the account. There was no quotation of the five per cents.

An important reduction of the duty on salt destined for agricultural uses has been made in the French tariff.

Another terrible railroad accident has happened in France, on the line between St. Etienne and Lyons. A concussion took place between two locomotives which met by a mistake in the departure, there were twelve waggons attached to one locomotive. Six were smashed to pieces in an instant, as well both the locomotives. Eight persons were killed on the spot, among whom were two women and a child. Ten were wounded fatally and twenty badly.

Marshal Bugeaud is said, at last to have lost favour at court, owing to the bad management and fatal results of the Algerian war. The rumour is revived of the Duc d'Aumale going out to Algiers with the title of Viceroy.

The fortifications of Paris are now completely finished.

A letter from Adrianople states that a part of the town of Philippopolis was burned down on the 12th ult. The details are not given, but 2,500 houses are said to be destroyed.

The Cologne Gazette states that an epidemic has been for some time raging among the cattle in the Southern provinces of Russia, and that not less than 500,000 head of horned cattle have been lost in that province alone.

Notice—Barque Carleton.

All persons having any demands against the Barque "CARLETON," are required to present the same for payment, at the Office of Messrs J. Canard & Co., in Chatham, on or before 9 o'clock, THIS EVENING, otherwise they will not be attended to. JOHN M. BANCE, Master. Chatham, April 18, 1846.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for transactions at his Store in Chatham, are hereby informed that he has placed their Notes and Accounts in the hands of GEORGE KERR, Esquire, Attorney at Law, for Collection; and they are requested to call and pay Mr Kerr without delay, otherwise legal steps will be adopted to enforce payment. JOSEPH RUSSELL. Chatham, 17th April, 1846.

The subscriber also offers For Sale that TRACT OF LAND, lying on both sides of the Post Road, leading from Chatham to Richibucto, and adjoining the rear of the Lands formerly owned by the Joint Stock Company, comprising about 30 acres, about 10 of which are cleared. This property is advantageously situated for persons residing in Chatham. For terms and other particulars apply at the office of Mr Kerr. JOSEPH RUSSELL.

James R. Cotton, Surgeon, Dentist, Accoucheur, & Oculist, M. R. C. Surgeons, LONDON.

Respectfully informs the public that he still continues to practice at his old stand in Chatham, where he gives advice and assistance in the above departments with great success. His long standing has given the public proof of his ability to serve them; and as heretofore every attention will be paid to those confiding themselves to his care.

Dr Cotton has also the pleasure of informing the afflicted in Miramichi and the surrounding country, that his COTTONIAN NOVATOR, a species of Medicated Vapour Bath, has undergone many practical improvements since he first announced it to the public; and from the further experience he has acquired, he has no hesitation in recommending it as one of the most beneficial discoveries ever introduced. He has had under his care persons labouring under almost every description of disease, and in no one instance has he failed to afford great and apparent relief, and in almost every case a perfect cure. As a proof of this fact, he now discovers that copyists, feeding the beneficial results flowing from this wonderful and beneficial discovery, are taking more spacious premises for the purpose of erecting Vapour Baths. Let the public be aware of such persons, who ape after others, whose obtuseness can only engender harm. It has already cost him 29 years of close application, and still he finds that every day's practice teaches him something new.

Advice to the poor gratis, every FRIDAY, at 9 A. M. Chatham, 3rd April, 1846. N.B. He has also an excellent hot & cold Shower Bath.

Sheriff's Sale.

On SATURDAY, 25th September next, in front of Haniff's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M., will be Sold at Public Auction.

All the Real Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim and Demand of NICHOLAS MURRAY, late of the Parish of Glenelg, in the county of Northumberland, deceased; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, and now in my hands, at the suit of Mr JAMES JOHNSON, against the said Nicholas Murray.

J. M. JOHNSON, Sheriff of Northumberland. Sheriff's Office, Northumberland, 10th March, 1846.