

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, July 14.

Lord John Russell having conceded another Government night for the discussion of the state of the nation, Mr Disraeli has been able to test the opinion of the House of Commons upon the free policy of the last few years, and it is evident, from the result, that a vast change must come over the representatives of the nation before that policy can be reversed. The resumption of the debate enabled Sir Robert Peel to deliver an elaborate speech in defence of the measures which have been sanctioned by Parliament since 1842. The admirers of the right hon. baronet deem his speech conclusive upon the subject, and we only refer to it for a practical purpose, namely, to enable our readers at a distance to form their own unbiassed opinions upon the probability of a fixed duty on corn being now, or at a future period, resorted to. Prior to the debate, Mr Herries gave formal notice that, on the first opportunity, he should call the attention of the House to the state of the revenue, and to the expediency of deriving an addition to the national resources from a fixed duty on the importation of corn. Sir Robert Peel, in referring to this point, as the papers report him, said with great solemnity, "Take your 5s. duty on wheat and consider what it is. It will give you 2s. 6d. on barley, 2s. on oats, 'a paltry advantage' over the present duty." He then exhorted all parties to reject it, as the Protectionists had rejected it in 1840, as it was only selling "our birthright for a mess of pottage." Then followed Lord John Russell, who said that when it would have been wise to have adopted a fixed duty the House rejected it; that when it might have been expedient, if the Protectionists had *in time* made a generous and spontaneous concession, they gave the most clamorous and pertinacious opposition to it; but now, when it is almost madness to suggest such a thing, the Protectionists eagerly propose it. His lordship thought they had no chance of success. To all this Mr Disraeli replied that Mr Herries was about to propose his motion for a fixed duty from considerations wholly apart from those which had prompted Mr Disraeli in calling attention to the state of the nation; and the reproach made against the Protectionists was doubly cutting, considering that it was Sir Robert Peel's advice and influence which prevailed in 1840 to induce the Tory party to reject Lord John Russell's offer of a fixed duty and to turn him and his party out of office. Perhaps the reply of Mr Disraeli was the most successful personal attack ever made against his political opponent, Sir Robert Peel; but the majority of the nation care nothing what opinions this man holds or another man abandons; all classes agree in the policy of reducing import duties to the lowest practicable limits, and even a small fixed duty might be sanctioned tomorrow but that no one believes if the Protectionists could carry such a point, which is quite out of the question at present, that they would be content with such a settlement of the contest. We have thus briefly sketched the exact opinions of the three great leaders in Parliament on the question, which was, in fact, the real point at issue in the debate on the state of the nation, and the verdict of Parliament was again given virtually in favor of an entirely free trade in corn by a majority of 296 over 156, leaving the Protectionists in a hopeless minority of 146. The ground which Mr Herries will now assume in proposing a fixed duty will be to increase the revenue of the country, apart from purposes of protection; his proposition, in the present temper of Parliament, will inevitably share the same fate as Mr Disraeli's ill-timed motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has plucked courage to propose an advance of £300,000 to carry the Dublin and Mullingar railway from the latter town to Athlone; and a further sum of £500,000 to extend it from Athlone to Galway, crossing the river Shannon and the river Suck. The £800,000 is to be lent at 3½ per cent., and to be repaid by instalments, the first to commence ten years hence. Of the value of such a railway no one can doubt. Mr Goulburn and Mr Roebuck objected to the advance upon principle; that is, that the government should not be a money lender, but the motion was generally approved and agreed to. The works are to be completed before 1851, and thus a railway communication across Ireland will shorten the distance

between Liverpool and the United States.

All doubts respecting the destiny of the Irish State convicts are now effectually removed: these unfortunate men finally quitted their native shores on Monday, the 9th inst., on board H.M.S. Swift, bound for Australia. The Government order for their deportation reached Richmond Bridewell about noon, and all the preliminary arrangements having been made for their removal, Mr W. S. O'Brien, Mr Meagher, Mr McManus, and Mr O'Donoghue took an affecting farewell of their relatives and friends, stepped into the Government van which was ready for them, and under a strong escort were driven to the Pigeon House, thence a boat in waiting soon put them on board a tender, which conveyed them to the Swift, which was immediately towed out of Kingstown Harbour. A considerable concourse of persons assembled in the neighborhood of the prison to witness their departure, but, as far as we can learn, no manifestation of public feeling took place. Indeed, after their removal, everything relapsed into its ordinary course, and political excitement in Ireland appears altogether to have subsided. An opinion prevails in many quarters that if these misguided men had admitted their error, and had unequivocally thrown themselves upon the clemency of government, giving their assurances to abandon politics, and to devote their energies to peaceful pursuits, that the ignominious punishment which they are doomed to suffer, at a distance from their home and friends, would have been remitted, and that, after some little time, they would have been restored to liberty. The government would have gladly advised the Queen to pardon them all unconditionally if such a feeling of regret or repentance had been exhibited. But evil counsel has prevailed: up to the last, under a false estimate of their power, influence, and political designs, they have rejected all compromise; and they seem to have courted death in order that they might acquire the glory of being political martyrs. This consolation is denied them; they have been banished for life; and except by their relatives, and a limited circle of friends, will be wholly forgotten in the excitement of the rejoicings, in the ensuing month, at the Queen's visit to Ireland. Active preparations are making in Cork, Dublin, and Belfast to celebrate the advent of her Majesty with becoming splendour. Without alluding to the efforts made by private liberality to aid and succour the destitute poor in Ireland, it is right to state that besides the £50,000 voted early in the session, which was increased to £100,000 in May, a further sum of £24,000 has been advanced by the treasury, making together £124,000. A further sum of £15,000 a week is issued by the treasury, and the whole advances are now estimated at £190,000. The distressed unions which have already received the benefit of this aid are Ballina, Ballinrobe, Caslereagh, Bandon, Carrickon-Shannon, Inistymon, Dingle Ennis, and Castlebar. There are, however, other unions in a very depressed state.—Indeed, within the last week, the accounts from some of the south-western districts are of the most deplorable character. All the workhouses are filled to repletion; but hundreds, indeed thousands of persons, appear to be actually without the means of keeping life and soul together, and, until the crops are available, which we are happy to learn will be very early, the distress will be severe almost beyond example. It is, however, consoling to anticipate that the harvest throughout the country will be most abundant. We have heard nothing more of the re-appearance of the potato disease; and, if the weather in Ireland is as beautiful as it is throughout England, every well-grounded hope may be entertained that abundance of food will be accessible to the vast population of both countries, at prices unprecedentedly moderate. The Poor-law Bill has at length got through the Commons, and Mr B. Osborne occupied the whole evening of the 10th inst. upon the question of the Irish Church temporalities. The hon. gentleman recapitulated all the arguments adduced by the Whig party, 12 or 14 years ago, on the subject, and ended by proposing a vote that the surplus, after providing for the spiritual instruction of the members of the church, should be devoted to educational purposes. In fact, the never-to-be-forgotten appropriation clause was revived. Lord John Russell was absent from the debate from domestic causes, but Sir George Grey moved the previous question, mainly upon the grounds that the revival of the subject would only cause religious discontent, and embitter political parties who at present were disposed to remain quiescent. The motion was rejected by a vote of 170 to 103.

If we may judge by the effects of the Cholera in England and in the United States, there appears again a sympathy in the atmospherical and meteorological influences of both sides of the Atlantic. The news by the Cambria announces an increase of mortality in New York and in other states of the American continent from this malady; and in spite of our desire to banish the subject from our minds and our columns on this side, we regret to state that the Registrar's report last week is not satisfactory. It would appear by the official report that in the metropolitan districts the progress of the disease in the last six weeks has been successively 9, 22, 42, 49, 124, and in last week 152, of which 94 were males and 58 females. We see in the London papers almost daily reports of inquisitions upon cases of cholera. Justice Coltman fell a victim on Wednesday last. In the municipal arrangements to provide against this calamity we perceive that all the great city hospitals are thrown open to the afflicted, and the expense is borne by the Corporation of London. The disease has appeared in a very fatal form at Southampton, and it seems to be hovering over the whole of the south coast, but in Manchester and the neighboring districts it has slightly increased. In our own town we regret to state that the deaths are on the increase, the reports of the district medical officers show that the deaths during the last week were more than double the average of the season, being 445 against 378, and 316 the two previous weeks. From cholera there were 201 deaths against 179 and 119 the two previous weeks. Of the deaths from Cholera 175 were in the parish of Liverpool, and of these 97 were in Vauxhall and Exchange wards, which, we may mention to those not intimate with the locality, are in the low and damp parts of the town, tenanted chiefly by the poor. From Scotland, where it raged so fearfully some months ago, we learn nothing to give us alarm. In Paris it has decreased in virulence to a great extent. In fact the late reappearance of the malady may perhaps be ascribed in some degree to the extreme heat of the weather which has prevailed during the last fortnight. The mean height of the barometer last week was 29.799. Monday, the 9th inst., in London, was described as one of the hottest days ever experienced in the metropolis; and in our own part of the country the heat is no less excessive. The thermometer stood at noon in the shade at 86 dg. Fahrenheit; exposed to the sun it rose to 120 dg. in fifteen minutes. The ripening effects of this weather upon the corn must be very great, and unless some adverse change takes place the harvest, in all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, will be very early and most abundant.

We know not whether the present dullness which reigns throughout France is the result of happiness or content, but certainly from the heightened excitement of the last eighteen months, our neighbors have descended into the very depths of apathy and indifference. The elections for Paris have taken place since our last, and not more than one half the electors have exercised their election rights. The Democratical and Social party have been distracted by dissensions, the usual results of defeat, and thus the moderate party has gained a vast majority, having returned the whole of their eleven candidates for the department of the Seine. M. Marrast has again lost his election, but M. Lamartine has been seated for the Loiret; and the Moderate candidates have been successful in the other departments. In the Legislative Assembly a vague vote of thanks was proposed, at the instigation of Ministers, to the army for their services before Rome, but the Montagnards refusing all praise to the Ministers, defeated the vote by withdrawing from the chamber, the majority being three hundred and seventy against two. These numbers being insufficient, a second division was to be taken at the next sitting. Amongst the committees there is a movement to prorogue the Legislative Assembly from the 16th of August to the 1st of October. Perhaps if the Montagnards are paid their allowances during the recess, it may be carried into effect. Very little interest seems now to be attached to the proceedings of the Assembly, the French people have but little taste for legislative functions. A report has gained ground, we know not upon what authority, that the state of siege will be removed on the 16th inst., but the chamber has outvoted such a proposal, and the language held by the French Ministers do not encourage any such hopes. At length we have some authentic account of M. Ledru-Rollin and his party. As we anticipated, he remained concealed in Paris until the pu-

lice traced him out. He first took refuge in the house of Emanuel Arago, and afterwards was concealed in the residence of M. Bixio, and last week these two gentlemen with Etienne Arago, started for Brussels, where they arrived in safety. The Belgian Government accorded them a passport for England, and the Ostend boat which reached London on Wednesday, brought over Ledru-Rollin, Martin Bernard, Etienne Arago, and Sergeant Boichout, thus to add to the promiscuous list of extraordinary refugees who have sought a sanctuary with us during this and the past year. M. Drouin de Lhuys, the ex-minister for foreign affairs, has also reached London, in the capacity of Ambassador from the French Republic. He has been despatched thither with considerable haste, apparently with the object to neutralise Lord Palmerston's apprehended intervention in favor of the Roman people; his lordship, as well as the English people, not being disposed to hand over the Romans fettered hand and foot to the vindictive feelings of the cardinals and clergy of Rome.

The occupation of Rome by the French troops is now *un fait accompli*. On the 3d inst the French troops entered the city, and on the 5th the castle of St Angelo was delivered into their hands. It is now evident that the Romans defended the city to the last with astonishing bravery, but the success of the French in taking bastion 5 was so decisive, and the loss of life on the part of the Romans was so considerable, that the Triumvirs very prudently capitulated. Whilst the French entered the city on one side, Garibaldi quitted it on the other at the head of about five thousand men. Some say that he has taken the road to Terracina, others to the mountains of Naples, there to carry on a guerilla warfare. Mazzini has taken refuge on board a British man-of-war. The French, on entering the city, were tolerably well received, but in the Corso a group assembled with a cap of liberty surmounting a flag. A few missiles were thrown, and once shots fired, but in the end the French took up their quarters peacefully. The clubs were at once shut up; the extreme journals suppressed; the Constituent Assembly dissolved; about two hundred and sixty eight foreigners, all those who had taken part in the struggle, expelled; a municipality elected, and military tribunals formed to adjudicate upon crimes against life and property. The cap of liberty was removed by the French, and a state of siege declared. After these events the interest cases almost altogether in Italy, as the future destinies of Rome will be settled at Paris or Vienna by the diplomatists of the great powers of Europe; and unless the Pope exhibits more readiness to compose matters than he has hitherto, we anticipate an endless negotiation for the adjustment of all differences. If the war in Hungary approached a termination we should say that now was the most favorable moment for a great European congress to settle the questions which distract all Europe; but whilst the Hungarians are yet in arms, and the Germans and Danes fighting as vigorously as ever, it is obviously too early to bring about a definitive arrangement. The Paris journals are full of milk and water schemes for partial reform at Rome, but none of them venture to hint at the absolute severance of the temporal and spiritual power. It remains to be seen whether the Romans will submit to anything short of that, the prime object for which they took up arms.—Any conditions imposed against their will must prove of doubtful validity. Venice still holds out most honorably against the Austrian forces; all attempts at negotiation to force the city have hitherto failed. A terrific bombardment was going on at the date of the last accounts, but the Venetians continued an undaunted defence. The insurrection in Baden seems to be completely put down, but a large body of insurgents, a number of artillerymen amongst them, hold out in Rastadt. The bombardment of the place commenced on the 7th inst, and was still going on. The Prussians must inevitably take the place, and they will most likely make the insurgents pay dearly for their resistance. Baden will be for some time occupied by Russian troops. The French offer no difficulty in the movement of Prussian troops so near their frontier, which argues a most pacific spirit on the part of the present French rulers. If a year ago a Prussian regiment had entered Baden an European war would have ensued. This non-intervention is desirable for the peace of Europe, but whether the principles of absolutism will not also be strengthened by the present course of events our readers can judge as well as ourselves. During the week little progress has been made