

Europe.

Latest from England.—By the Western mail arrived this forenoon, we have been furnished with London dates to the 15th July.—The following SUMMARY is all that we can find room for:—*St. John Observer.*

From the N. York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 25.

By the ship Wm. Thomson, arrived on Saturday evening from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers to 16th and London to 15th July.

The efforts of the Constitutionalists in Portugal have terminated in defeat. Oporto has surrendered to Don Miguel, and the force which opposed his designs has been dispersed.

The last accounts from the East are to the 24th ult.; the Russians, who had removed their camp on Karassou, were proceeding in an almost uninterrupted course of victory. In addition to the capture of Brailow, two other important fortresses had surrendered—Hirsowa, on the Danube, and Kustendji, on the Black Sea. By the possession of the former of these places, the Russians have secured the rear on their right and left flanks, whilst that of the latter will enable them to receive, with the greatest facility, supplies of provisions and stores from Odessa. In both places considerable quantities of artillery and ammunition as well as military stores fell into the hands of the Russians. The Porte it is said has made proposals to the Court of London and Paris, and hopes they will interfere in his behalf. The Sultan has published a pamphlet to justify his destruction of the Janissaries. He has also published an answer to the manifesto of Russia, which we find at length in the latest London papers. He begins by laying down one or two very sound general principles, and then goes on to say that the Porte has constantly exercised the greatest care in performing all the obligations of treaties and of good neighbourhood towards Russia. He recapitulates the causes of war as stated in the Russian manifesto, upon which he puts a different countenance. The Porte complains that Russia countenanced the movements of Ypsilanti, and afterwards protected him and other refugees, against the faith of treaties, complains of the Russian interference in the affairs of Greece and of several other matters, and "finally of the fatal event of Navarin."

In the House of Commons, July 8th.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply to a question from Mr. Stewart, who asked whether Government intended to take the subject of the American Tariff into consideration during the recess, with a view, if possible, of applying some remedy, said, that his right honourable friend, the President of the Board of Trade, would, no doubt give the subject his best attention during the recess.

London, July 15.—Sir Frederick Lamb, our ambassador to Lisbon, has arrived with his suite. In the same packet, the Magnet, came the Count Bombelles, the Austrian ambassador to Lisbon, and his suite. The Russian and Danish ambassadors had left Lisbon before the Magnet sailed. The French, Prussian, and Dutch ambassadors were to take their departure immediately on board a French frigate. The Swedish and Neapolitan ministers were to embark on board the Duke of York steamer. The regular Spanish minister had left Lisbon.

Very little business was done in domestic stock to day. Consols opened at 88, and closed at 88½ to 1. The fluctuation in foreign stock was greater. Portuguese Bonds, which left on Saturday at 57½, fell in consequence of the news to-day, to 54, and Brazilian from 62 to 61½.

House of Lords.—Lord Holland said, seeing the noble duke in his place who was at the head of his Majesty's government, he would take that opportunity of asking whether it was the intention of ministers to ask for any vote of credit, or to propose any measures arising out of the foreign relations of this country. He also wished to know whether it was intended to afford any explanation as to relations between Russia and France, respecting the treaty for the pacification of Greece, and more particularly whether it was intended to afford any information as to the relations of this country with Portugal. The Duke of Wellington said his Majesty's government had no intention of asking for any vote of credit, nor did he intend to bring forward any motion respecting our foreign relations. Lord Holland said, he was not a little disappointed at the answer of the noble Duke, after which their Lordships, perhaps, would not consider that they were taken too much by surprise, if, on some early day, he brought

forward a motion on this subject. Considering the late period of the session he would propose Wednesday next for the motion for information, for which day he should move that their Lordships be summoned.—Adj.

IRELAND.

CLARE ELECTION.—The Poll was finally closed on Saturday, when the Assessor declared Mr. Daniel O'Connell duly elected by a majority of 1075. Mr. O'C. addressed the electors in a conciliatory tone. If he had spoken any thing harsh of his opponent, he wished it were forgotten. He declared himself a radical reformer, thanked the people for their good behaviour during the progress of his election, which was the more creditable, as there had been 50,000 persons congregated in the streets. It was his thorough conviction that he was entitled to sit and vote in the House of Commons, without incurring any penalty or being obliged to take the oaths. One of his first acts would be, to seek a repeal of the Union.

Mr. Lawless says, that when O'Connell is elected for Clare, he will be up for Galway, and that Shiel will also start for some popular county.—*Dublin Morn. Post.*

DEVONPORT, JULY 12.—The Catholic Association has triumphed, Mr. O'Connell was on Saturday returned for Clare by a majority of 1,075; the total numbers polled being, for Mr. O'Connell, 2,057, for Mr. Vessey Fitzgerald, 982. Men who observed the arts of the agitators were prepared for the result of this struggle. The Priests, dressed in their robes and with crucifixes in their hands, led on the freeholders of Clare in droves to the poll. They have returned a man who cannot sit in Parliament, and excluded one who had always been their friend, and had invariably supported the cause by his vote. They hear Mr. O'Connell talk of sitting in Parliament without taking the oaths, one would suppose that some unaccountable error had been discovered in the laws affecting the Catholics, but no error or ambiguity exists save in the imaginations of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Butler. In truth we do not believe that Mr. O'Connell entertains the least hope of sitting in the British House of Commons, but his object is accomplished without enduring the weight of such an honour. He will present himself—be rejected—return to Ireland, and find, in his situation, new food for exciting the fury of the zealots and the passions of the mob. He will present himself to the Irish as a martyr to their cause, and he will sit in the Association (or Mock Parliament) wearing an additional dignity in his own eyes, and persuading his infatuated followers that he is the most injured of men; others equally ambitious of notoriety will seek a similar fate, and these being excluded from the Imperial Parliament will collect together in Ireland, hold themselves out to the people as their only true representatives, and in all probability, sit, vote, and legislate to the further destruction of their unhappy country. Such a prospect is fearful to look on, but we have the greatest confidence in the nerve and decision of the Duke of Wellington. We may be assured that he will not be frightened into impolitic and humiliating concessions, extorted by all but absolute rebellion; but if means can be found to dissolve the Association, and circumscribe the Elective Franchise in Ireland, they will be adopted.—*Telegraph.*

Summary.

By an account laid before Parliament, the Portuguese government stands indebted to England 132,531l. for the expenses of the armament sent out for the purpose of defending it against the threatened invasion of Spain.

The first of the three divisions of French troops at Cadiz, sailed from that port about the first for the Mediterranean, and passed Gibraltar previous to the 11th. They were embarked in transports which came from Toulon and Marseilles. The other two divisions were to sail in a short time for the Mediterranean.

Liverpool paper 3d July.—It was generally said that Parliament would be prorogued about the 22d July, and it was expected that his Majesty would do so in person.

The Duke of Wellington's horse fell, the 1st or 2d July, and the Duke's head came very near being crushed by a waggon which was passing.—This is the second accident that has happened with him since he became Premier.

Lord Francis L. Gower and Mr. Henry Hob-

house have been called to the Privy Council. Lord Stuart de Rothesay is appointed Ambassador to Spain. The Earl of Westmoreland is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northampton.

A man of the name of COOTES has completed 1,250 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, at the Green Man tea gardens, Kent-road; this eclipses Barclay's once unequalled match. Cootes has lost two stone during the performance.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The following is a return of all Pensions granted under the Acts 57 Geo. III. c. 66 and Geo. IV. 99; stating the name of the persons, the amount granted, and the date on which granted:—Lord St. John, 3,000l., dated Dec. 15, 1821. Mr. Ward, 1,000l., dated May 14, 1822. Mr. Ward holding an office of less annual value than twice the amount of the pension, receives one-half of the pension only. Mr. Canning, 3,000l., dated Feb. 6, 1823. Mr. Canning having been in office from the time the pension was granted until his death, he received no part of his pension. Mr. Lushington, 1,500l., dated March 29, 1825. Mr. Goulburn, 2,000l., dated May 7, 1825. Mr. Goulburn ceased to receive any part of this pension, under his appointment to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Hamilton, 1,000l., dated July 15, 1825. Mr. Croker, 1,500l., dated May 10, 1826. Mr. Courtenay, 1000l., dated July 26, 1825. Mr. Courtenay and Mr. Croker do not receive any part of these pensions, as they hold offices, the salaries of which are equal to twice the amount of the pensions. Mr. Huskisson, 3,000l., dated July 27, 1827. Mr. Hobhouse, 1,000l., dated July 28, 1827. Mr. Planta, 1,000l., dated August 1, 1827.—Pension not received; Mr. Planta holding an office, the salary of which is more than equal to twice the amount of the pension. Lord Bexley, 3,000l., dated Feb. 5, 1823.

Munificent Bequest.—The late J. Dick, Esq., of Finsbury square, and upwards of forty years an eminent London Merchant, after making a very handsome provision for his family, has left about 166,000l. to trustees, for the purposes of the interest being distributed annually in equal shares among all the Parochial School-masters of the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray. This will add about 40l. per annum to their income.

The second Meeting at Ascot has been held with great success. His Majesty was on the ground both days. On the first, the Windsor Stakes were won by the King's Filly, *Maria*.

Lieutenant General Sir W. CONGREVE, Bart. died lately in France leaving a large fortune. He was descended from the Poet CONGREVE.

The Duke and Duchess of St. ALBANS are severely handled in the Times and other papers, for a Fete given at HOLLY GROVE, the seat given to her by Mr. Coutts, while his first wife was alive.

On the 18th of June, in commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo, the Lord High Admiral gave a splendid regatta on the Thames, to 400 of the nobility and gentry. The Duke of Wellington was received with cheers by the multitude, and was rowed from the Lord High Admiral's Barge by six young Noblemen.

Sir John Byng's appointment to the Chief command in Ireland has been notified to the Vice Regal Government.

On the Anniversary of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington gave his customary dinner to about 40 distinguished officers who were present on that day. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Lord Bathurst, were also guests. All the Plate presented to His Grace by different Princes, was used on that occasion; and the Fete was most splendid.

YAMASKA MOUNTAIN, AUGUST 1.

Shocking Occurrence.—On Tuesday the 29th ult., as Andre Bangle, a respectable farmer of this place, was attempting to descend from his hay-mow, his foot slipping, he fell and was impaled in the most shocking manner on one of the stakes of his cart. There was only one person with him at the time who after several attempts, succeeded in lifting him from the stake in a state too horrible to describe. He has left a wife and three young children to lament this untimely fate.—*Montreal Courant.*

United States.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

EARTHQUAKE IN LIMA.

Captain Putnam, of the ship *China*, informs us that while he was at the City of Lima, on the 30th of March, at 7 o'clock, A. M. a tremendous Earthquake was experienced at that place, which com-