

to the Sultan's pavillion The Sultan expected he had got King Richard, and was not a little mortified to discover his mistake.

News by the last English Mail.

[From Willmer & Smith's European Times.]

PRICE OF BREAD STUFFS—STATE OF THE CROPS.

The uninterrupted fineness of the weather during the last fortnight, still holds out the assurance that our harvest of grain will be a full average one. From all quarters of Europe there is also a general concurrent opinion that the yield will be abundant in the chief grain producing spots. On the 19th May, the price of best American Flour in Liverpool was 48s. to 49s. Yesterday a considerable sale took place of the same description of Flour, at 27s. to 17s. 6d. The highest market price of best Wheat at Mark-lane on Monday the 2nd, when a further reduction again took place of from 8s. to 10s. per quarter below the curreney of the previous Monday, was 70s. per quarter. Considerable supplies were brought to market, and sales were with the greatest difficulty effected. The quality of the new Corn exhibited, "rubbed out," was excellent. We regret to state that some failures have taken place in the Corn trade, and the rumours which have reached us respecting the credit of some of the London dealers are very unsatisfactory. We are of opinion that, however abundant the harvest may prove, the stocks in Europe being so exhausted, and the decreased supply of potatoes, whether arising from a diminished cultivation, or from their deteriorated quality, requiring a large importation to make up the deficiency, that prices of Grain will, towards the close of the year, after inevitable fluctuations, still be maintained at a further cost of production. At this moment, however, the market is in a state of great depression. The harvest is nearly over in France, and has commenced in some of the southern counties of England. With regard to the potato crop, although it may be admitted that partial failures may have taken place, we still entertain the opinion that in general throughout England, and Ireland, the crop has not suffered.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty prorogated Parliament on the 23rd ult. The following is

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the public interests.

"Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief, which a great and unprecedented calamity rendered necessary.

"I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial intercourse.

"I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and, in some cases, aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

"I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my Irish subjects. I have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland. I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to promote the agriculture and develop the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed to such future measures as may be conducive to those salutary purposes.

"My relations with foreign powers continue to inspire me with confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the measures which, in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal, have been attended with success; and that the civil war, which for many months had afflicted that country, has at last been brought to a bloodless termination.

"I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country may be settled without an appeal to arms.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for your willingness in granting the necessary supplies; they shall be applied with due care and economy to the public service.

"I am happy to inform you that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has up to the present time been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed to this result. The revenue derived from sugar especially has been greatly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.

"The various grants which you have made for edu-

cation in the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I think proper to inform you that it is my intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament.

"I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the throne, and attachment to the free institutions of this country, which animate the great body of my people. I join with them in supplications to Almighty God, that the dearth by which we have been afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted into cheapness and plenty."

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

We issue our present number during all the excitement of a general election. Parliament having been dissolved on the 23d ult., the writs for the new Parliament were issued on the same day; and in a fortnight hence, before the activity of the harvest commences, the business of the election will be entirely over. The borough constituencies in England have indeed already performed their part. The city of London commenced the struggle, and, by a noble effort, has placed our Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, the champion of Free-trade, at the head of the poll. Vast efforts were made by the Tories, his opponents, to lessen his lordship's popularity; but upon his presenting himself on the hustings, at Guildhall, his manly eloquence so completely rooted out all prejudice, that the tide turned, and his triumph was complete. Mr. Pattison, Liberal, is the next of his colleagues on the poll, Baron Rothschild, the eminent banker of the Jewish persuasion, the third; and, after one of the most severe contests on record, Mr. Masterman, the banker, who has long represented London, stands the fourth, having only a majority of three over Sir George Larpent, in about 6700 votes. But Mr. Masterman is a convert to Free-trade, and Sir George Larpent has not yet had the advantage of a seat in Parliament. This triumph has given the impulse to the rest of the Elections. Liverpool, the second in importance in the kingdom, has returned two Free-traders Mr. Cardwell and Sir Thomas Birch, by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Cobden has been returned for Stockport, and Mr. Bright, unopposed, for Manchester. Birmingham has also nobly done its duty, by ejecting Mr. Spooner and returning Mr. Muntz and Mr. Scholefield, both Liberals, the latter gentleman a highly qualified member, well fitted to represent so important a manufacturing community. Dr. Bowring has secured his seat for Bolton, but Mr. Williams has lost his at Coventry. The Liberal party have, however, upon other grounds than Free-trade, suffered some discomfiture. The dissenters in the metropolitan constituency of Lambeth, have succeeded in ejecting one of the most able men in the late House of Commons, Mr. Hawes, the Colonial Under-Secretary of State, purely on the ground of his vote in favour of the education grant. Mr. Roebuck also, a Legislative mind of the highest order, and an excellent speaker, has been supplanted in Bath by Lord Ashley, a Protectionist; but in Norwich the dissenters have not succeeded in placing their candidate; and Mr. Sturge has failed at Leeds. Sir John Hobhouse, a Cabinet Minister, has been disgracefully beaten at Nottingham, Mr. John Walter, son of the late Mr. Walter, a proprietor of the *Times*, having been elected by a vast majority; Mr. Feargus O'Connor, a Chartist, is the other successful candidate, Sir John Hobhouse having been completely "tailed off." General Fox, who holds a high office under the crown, has been defeated in the Tower Hamlets by Mr. George Thompson, the Anti-Corn-Law League lecturer. The other metropolitan boroughs of Westminster, Finsbury, Marylebone, and Southwark, have all sent Liberals and Free-traders to Parliament. Mr. Goulburn, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, has, after a sharp contest, regained his seat at Cambridge University; but Mr. John Lefevre, a Free-trader, is rejected, but his failure arises from sectarian prejudices, rather than from anti-Free-trade opinions. Mr. Gladstone has again obtained "University honours" at Oxford, being now one of the members; but his brother, Captain Gladstone, has lost Ipswich. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has again failed to obtain Lincoln. Sir John Rae Reid, the West India Merchant, relinquished Dover before the election, his anti-liberal votes precluding all hopes of his getting again returned. Serjeant Talfourd has reinstated himself in Reading; and Colonel Thompson, a Free-trader, is returned for Bradford. Mr. W. J. Fox, the popular dissenting orator, has procured a seat for Oldham, having extruded Mr. Fielden; and a rich Conservative, Mr. Duncuft, has obtained the second seat. Mr. Villiers has already been returned for Wolverhampton, and is said to be secure of one of the seats for South Lancashire. In case of a double return, he has stated, "that if left to himself, he would sit for the borough; but, in the event of success, he will doubtless make his choice of the county. Upon a review of the result of the elections, as far as they have yet been determined, we still think that the relative strength of parties in the new House will not be materially affected. In many of the changes which have taken place, the new members, although they have displaced Liberals, as at Nottingham, the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, &c., still they will be found in almost all important questions to vote on the side of the present Government, only withdrawing their votes or opposing it when the domestic question of the Poor-

laws, or of the Education Grant, and some minor topics, may be brought forward.

The apprehension which exists, that Mr. Wyse and Mr. Sheil will lose their seats for Waterford and Dungarvan, the vacancies to be supplied perhaps by members for Repeal, is one of the indications of the times in Ireland.

In Scotland, we regret to say, that Mr. Macaulay, a Cabinet Minister, one of the most enlightened men of the age, and celebrated both as a poet and an orator, has lost his election for the city of Edinburgh, his vote on the education grant having been a political sin, not to be forgiven by the non-conformists of the "gude city." This is to be deeply deplored. A paltry grant of £100,000, the benefits of which were to be distributed with impartiality to every class of our co-religionists, has been made the handle for excluding from Parliament some of the most able and public-spirited men in the country. One imagined fault, where sectarianism is concerned, seems ever to be punished with deep severity, whilst a thousand political crimes are otherwise disregarded.

IRELAND.

The week's rent at the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on the 19th, was announced to be £59 19s 4d. On the succeeding weekly meeting it amounted to £60. Mr. Collett, the late member, and present candidate, for Athlone, was present, and, with Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, addressed the meeting. All the speakers expressed a confidence that the Repeal movement would regain strength, and that the next Parliament would grant a Repeal of the Union.

An immense number of tenantry have been evicted at Charleville on the Earl of Cork's estate, and it was represented to have been effected under circumstances of considerable harshness. This, however, has been contradicted, and although no acts of cruelty have been perpetrated by the agent, still the eviction of the tenantry seems to have been on a large scale.

The remains of Mr. O'Connell having been brought by way of France to Southampton, were carried by railroad to London, and thence transferred to Chester, where they arrived on Monday evening, and were laid in the Roman Catholic Chapel of that city. Mr. Gardner, of Chester, had received orders to make a new coffin, as that in which the body was encased, and which was made at Genoa, was of rather common workmanship. High mass was celebrated in the chapel on Sunday, and in the evening a procession accompanied the remains to the railway station. On Monday, the 2d, they were placed on board a steamer specially engaged, and by it conveyed to Dublin. The funeral will take place on the 5th of August.

THE O'CONNOR DON.—The Right Hon. Dennis O'Connor, commonly called the O'Connor Don, one of Her Majesty's Lords of the Treasury, died on the 9th ult. He had occupied his seat in the House of Commons as representative of the county of Roscommon since 1831. As a politician the O'Connor Don was an ardent and consistent Liberal; the moral and social advancement of the people of Ireland was among his most fervent and perpetual aspirations; as a Roman Catholic, he was an advocate for a more generalised system of church endowment; as a philanthropist, he was solicitous for the removal of the more rigorous enactments from our criminal jurisprudence; as an Irishman, he was a Repealer. The O'Connor Don was regarded as the chief of the ancient family of the O'Connors, as his title indicated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The affairs of Portugal having once more settled down into tranquillity, no events are now occurring to cloud the political atmosphere in Europe, with the exception of the widely extended conspiracy discovered and defeated at Rome, and the threatening state of the Helvetic republic. It portends but little good to the prospects of the liberals in Italy, that Austria should have advanced her armies and taken possession of the frontier town of Ferrara, simultaneously with the events which have happened at Rome. When it is considered that the progress and regeneration of Italy depends almost entirely upon the life of one man, the present enlightened Pope, it behoves the Italians to rally still closer round the papal chair; and it is the duty, as well as the interest, of France and England, both free constitutional governments, to counteract any designs which Austria may have formed for crushing the rising spirit of liberty in Italy. In Switzerland affairs seems ripening to a crisis. The disputes which have so long harassed the cantons, the contest for political and religious domination which has raged so long, seems now ready to burst into open hostility. The decisive step which has been taken by the Federal Diet, by decreeing the dissolution of the seven Catholic cantons, and the threats of resistance on the part of the latter, seem likely to bring matters to such a point as will require the long threatened intervention of France and England, according to the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna. It is indeed a melancholy spectacle that these distracted cantons cannot adjust for themselves a form of self-government such as will secure permanent tranquillity to all classes. We earnestly trust some means will be found to solve this difficult problem, without the formal intervention of the Allied Powers. With Austria on one side, and France on the other, each ready to ag-