

## POLITICAL EXTRACTS.

## SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS.

**LONDON AGE.**—*England, France and Russia.*—This country has got into at least an incipient quarrel with Russia. We are arming fleets, and so is she—all the ports of the Black Sea being just now in the fullest activity; and in this war we are to have the co-operation of France. There is no one in England more ready than we are to cry out against the aggressions or usurpations of Russia—more prompt to deplore—or rather, for such is, we think, a more English feeling, more ardent to recommend the most energetic measures to punish aggression on our existing rights, or to keep down with a vigorous hand any possibility of outrage against what may be our rights in time to come; and therefore, if we are to go to war with Russia, and that the cause is just, none will be found readier to bid the war be cast down than we. But we own that we like not going into that war, or into any other, backed by the alliance of France. Fine and philanthropic writers have been for a long time assuring us that nothing can be more horrid, more stupid, or more unphilosophical, than to talk of national antipathies; and if they mean to say no more than that it is foolish to hate a man or woman either because he or she happens to have been born in *La Belle France*, (as the very ugliest part of Europe is nick-named;) we agree with them altogether; and not the less so because we know that some of the finest and most charming specimens of both sexes are to be found in France: but if it be meant that two nations who have now been for six or seven hundred years in almost uninterrupted wars with each other, whose quarrels have penetrated to all the corners of the habitable globe, and arrayed on one side or the other all the passions of almost every nation, civilized or uncivilized, upon its surface, have not adopted as their maxims of their national dealing, as their national hopes and fears, as their national prospects, whether for good or ill, things diametrically opposed—we shall say that these philosophic writers are rank fools, and nothing else. What is the paramount object in the mind of a French statesman? French supremacy on the continent. From the time that the present system of European policy began, about three centuries and a half ago—from the march of Charles VIII. upon Naples, through Francis I., Henry IV., Louis XIV., the Directory, Napoleon Bonaparte, whenever an energetic ruler appeared, no matter what might be the colour of the politics of the governing powers, from the extreme of Monarchical despotism to that of Jacobinical despotism (freedom, we may remark in passing, has never been known in France) the idea of a supremacy among the European powers, has been the lode-star of his ambition. And that attained, what was the next wish of the Grand Monarque, of Louis Quatorze?—to drive the English off the sea! Of the National Convention?—To drive the English off the sea! Of the godlike Emperor?—To drive the English off the sea! Ships, colonies, and commerce, said Bonaparte—them I want, and them I shall get.

Are these then to be our allies in a war against Russia? Will not the price of victory be the possession, actual or influential, of Egypt—the great object of the ambition of the Republic: that for which she sent forth her 'child and champion,' in the palmiest period of her renown? And why was Egypt coveted?—For the avowed purpose of serving as the road from France into India: and if that route were thought to be practicable some forty years ago, what is it now?

To keep Russia from Indostan, is one of the reasons why we are told we ought to go to war with her. At the most rapid calculation, fifty years at least must elapse before a Russian could be put inside the Indus. Give Egypt to France, and what is then to prevent her from showing an army on the Bombay coast in five? Let Louis Philippe disguise the matter in what diplomatic phrase he will, this is the secret wish, the treasured object, of his countrymen. It bursts forth now and then, in all the organs of all their parties. That we are now able to keep off France from any such attempt is perfectly true. How long we shall continue to be, if the present system of sacrificing English interests continues, is a different question. We have removed the main barrier against their views upon Europe, by breaking up the Kingdom of the Netherlands; and our training them up into a great naval power, and introducing them as conquerors in the Mediterranean (if conquest should be ours in this enterprise) is rapidly tending to bring about their ardent wish of overthrowing the 'tyrants of the seas.'

**LONDON MORNING HERALD.**—*Timber Duties.*—A general impression exists in the Timber Trade, that Government purpose very early in the next Session, to bring forward a measure to equalize the duty upon Foreign and Colonial Timber.

We now subjoin a scale of duties which have been handed round the timber trade.

Foreign Timber now pays 55s. per load of 50 cubic feet.

American Colonial do. 10s. do.

It is supposed that the contemplated alterations will take place on the 1st April next, when

Foreign Timber will pay a duty of 40s. per load.

And American Colonial Timber 20s. per load.

All Deals, whether from Norway or elsewhere, being under the dimensions of 11 inches, will be charged as of that dimension, in the calculation of duty on the following cubical scale: 3 inches by 9 or 11 in. wide.

	FOREIGN.	CANADIAN.
8 feet will pay	£8 16 0	£4 8 0
10 do	11 0 0	5 10 0
12 do	13 4 0	6 12 0
13 do	14 6 0	7 3 9
14 do	15 8 0	7 14 0
15 do	16 10 0	8 5 0
16 do	17 12 0	8 16 0

17 do 16 11 0 8 7 0  
18 do 12 16 0 9 18 0  
19 do 20 18 0 10 9 0  
20 do 23 0 0 11 0 0  
21 do 23 2 0 11 11 0

At present all Deals exceeding 3 1-2 inches in thickness pay a double duty; in future all deals exceeding 3 inches in thickness, or 11 inches in depth, will be charged at the rate of 40s. per load; and deals 3 1-2 inches thick will be charged on the following cubical scale:

	FOREIGN.	CANADIAN.
8 feet length	£7 6 8	£3 18 4
10 do	9 3 4	4 11 8
12 do	11 0 0	5 10 0
13 do	11 18 4	5 19 2
14 do	12 16 8	6 8 4
15 do	13 15 0	6 17 6
16 do	14 13 4	7 6 8
17 do	15 11 8	7 15 10
18 do	16 10 0	8 5 0
19 do	17 8 4	8 14 2
20 do	18 6 8	8 3 4
21 do	19 5 9	9 12 6

We however trust that the Commercial Interests of this Country will struggle hard before this probate and impolitic measure is carried into effect.

**LONDON GUARDIAN AND PUBLIC LEDGER.**—One thing is sufficiently clear; Russia has taken her stand from which neither diplomatic notes nor fleets in the Levant will move her. The Dardanelles, except by her will, are for ever closed against England and France, but a thousand times more against England than against France. Indeed, truth to speak, France is so far from having an interest in the matter as against, that she has a positive advantage in leaguering herself with Russia against us. France, by means of her surreptitious acquisition of Algiers and the African coast, commands the Mediterranean; Russia, in like manner the passage of the Bosphorus and the sea of Marmora; we having no sea coast and no continental way may fairly be regarded as interlopers, whom two great Powers have an equal interest in chasing away from any share in a divided dominion. The time will come therefore, when Prince Talleyrand shall have achieved all the aims of his Machiavelian policy, and England will be left without an ally against a world in arms against her. Even in such an extremity, we fear not for the energies of our country, fairly directed and exerted; but we tremble for them wielded by the very men who by their conceit, arrogance and ignorance will have brought such a catastrophe upon her. The Whigs came into power with all Europe for friends, and now, although in the fourth year of their ministry only, the whole of Europe is embodied against us as one man, with the single exception of an ally whose too evident interest, as well as whose innate feelings, must dispose her on the first plausible occasion to desert to the enemy's camp. And this is the mighty result of the silly boastings of the Foreign Secretary and his dependent, journals, that England and France united would rule the world! And these are the consequences of the bombardment of the citadel of Antwerp, and the triumphant career of his buccaneering in Portugal! Great, independent and mighty powers may hoard up their resentment of insult and arrogance until a fitting season; they may, and like the monarch of the forest, they usually do disregard injuries from equal but more presuming States, but though quiescent they are not forgetful, though patient not inactive, though tardy they are not unrevenged. The proofs are before us; Prussia has succeeded where, but for our foreign misgovernment, she never could have succeeded, in laying the foundation for the destruction of our commerce. Austria joins with Russia in destroying our political ascendancy; all Germany follows in their train, for our revolutionary policy has alienated every the most petty State; France is ripe for the Confederation, by which alone she can expect to gain anything, and by being secluded from which she risks every thing; whilst the United States are there to wage a war of armed neutrality and deprive us of our arms and our revenge, upon the principle that free bottoms make free goods. We recommend some meditation upon these mighty matters to Earl Grey, if his indolence will permit so much application. The plot thickens around and about us.

## EUROPE.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—A public Meeting was held at the White Lion, Bath, on Tuesday, W. E. Caldecott, Esq. in the chair, to consider the advantages of the projected Railway between Bristol and London. Mr. C. A. Sanders, Secretary to the London Committee, stated the objects and prospects of the measure. After referring to other undertakings of the same sort, there expence and estimated benefits, he said the capital required to complete the whole line was £3,000,000. Several minor undertakings of the kind having been unsuccessful, particularly as regarded Bristol, there was at first much hesitation on the subject; and after a lapse of six weeks there were only four or five thousand shares taken. It then became a matter of consideration whether the completion of the whole measure might be made more feasible by first raising a number of shares sufficient to complete the portions, of the line between London and Reading, Bristol and Bath. The plan had gradually worked its way until about eight

thousand shares had been subscribed: the number required before the Directors could apply to Parliament for an act was ten thousand. So that only two thousand additional shares were required to be taken, in order to carry into effect the modified plan which he would add, would not have been resolved on, had it not been considered that this was the best possible mode of securing the competition of the entire line from London to Bristol. These two thousand shares, no doubt, would be soon subscribed, and then a communication would be established which would enable them to pass from Bath to London in four hours and a half. Several speeches were made and a series of resolutions, cordially approving of the plan, were passed unanimously; and thanks being voted to the Chairman, the business of the day concluded. One gentleman present, Mr. English of London put down his name for 500 shares. The total number which subscribed during the day was 642.

**EDINBURGH AND ITS DEPENDENCIES IN 1833.**—Edinburgh has neither shipping, commerce, nor manufactures, with the single exception of shawl weaving, for which she is unrivalled. Population, 137,000; 1 palace 1 university; 2 theatres: 1034 squares, streets, crescents, places, closes, &c; 60 churches, chapels, &c; 14 banks; 48 fire and life insurance companies and agents for insurance companies; 354 public buildings, offices, institutions and societies of various kinds; 122 mail and stage coaches arrive and depart daily; 349 carriers from Edinburgh to various places; 7 London steam ships, 100 hackney coaches; 216 advocates, 100 writers to the signet; 340 solicitors and writers; 100 accountants, 300 physicians, surgeons and dentists; 80 chemists, druggists, and veterinary surgeons; 560 teachers of various branches of education; 500 grocers; 470 spirit dealers; 170 taverns and eating houses; 74 livery stables, including horse hires and dealers; 200 fleshers; 270 bakers; 350 tailors; 300 booksellers, bookbinders, stationers and engravers; 17 pawnbrokers.

**ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH NOBILITY.**—There are of Scottish Nobility, 8 Dukes, 3 Marquises, 42 Earls, 25 Barons. The English Peerage comprehends 4 Peers of the Royal Blood, 10 Dukes, 29 Marquises, 106 Earls, 19 Viscounts, 184 Barons.

In the last year, the old Wesleyan connection numbered in Great Britain and Ireland, 361 circuits, 867 preachers and 279,170 members—exhibiting an increase of 23,000 members over the preceding year.

The damage caused in the Isle of Man, by the hurricane of the 31st Dec. is estimated at £5000. The total expence to the city of Bristol, arising from the late Riots, is estimated at £70,000. On the coast of Wales a vessel laden with dollars was sunk shortly after the conquest of South America by the Spaniards, and since the recent gales much of the treasure has been discovered.

The total cost of Books and Manuscripts purchased by the British Museum in the course of twenty years, is £25,535 10s. 1d; the prints £493; for medals, coins and antiquities, £6,730; and of objects of natural history £9,580.

The official return of the exportation of the precious metals from the port of London, from the 24th to the 30th ult. gives 55,000 ounces of silver coin to New York.

## SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:  
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1834.

**EUROPEAN NEWS.**—The intelligence from Europe, by way of the United States, is one day later than procured by the February packet. We give below the only paragraph furnished, of the slightest moment.

"Accounts from Paris state, that on the 3rd, Marshal Soult came down to the Chamber of Deputies, and, retracting, all he had promised in the way of military reductions, increased his demand to the original amount of 371,000 men, and 78,230 horses. This excited considerable sensation in the chamber, which was by no means diminished when the minister of marine shortly afterwards asked for an extraordinary grant of 2,800,000 francs for increasing the naval force in the Mediterranean."

**FLOUR MARKET.**—We perceive by the American papers that flour is extremely low in the United States. Large quantities have been offered in the New-York