

well a scene which passed with one of the latter, when I was secretary to the resident at Mershadad. An envoy had arrived from the Nawab of — to the British resident, his mission having for its object the cession of a considerable territory to the East India Company. The utmost secrecy was to be observed, a single word betrayed might ruin the whole affair, and involve the prince in a serious affair with his neighbors. It was therefore with some difficulty that the native envoy would even consent to my being present, so jealous was he lest the subject might transpire.

Mr A —, the resident, received him with due honor in the large hall of his magnificent mansion, where he ordinarily held his *darwan*, or court. It was a magnificent chamber, floored with marble, and fitted up with several European looking glasses. To do honor to the guest, these mirrors were now uncovered, and the mats which occasionally covered the floor were now rolled up and placed in a corner of the room. The conference had begun. — Several points had been mooted and settled, when I remarked the Envoy's eye fix itself steadily upon one of the glasses, as if he beheld some object of interest in it. — He however made no remark, and went on conversing. The interview was nearly over, when he slowly arose, and walked toward the corner of the room. He saw the surprise of Mr A —; he read his astonishment at this strange proceeding in the midst of an important discourse; but he calmly turned round, and remarked —

'You will excuse me, great sir, if I am mistaken. You will, I hope, pardon me, if I am correct in my supposition; and agree with me that my present act is dictated by justice and prudence. Those high in position cannot be too cautious.'

The resident stared, unable to comprehend the proceeding.

'I may be mistaken, but I think not,' added the native chief. Then, suddenly drawing his dagger, he plunged it into one of the rolls of matting. A hollow, a deep groan issued from it as he quickly repeated the blow. Then turning, with a look of triumph and satisfaction, to Mr A —, he quietly said, 'I knew it was so.'

'You have killed some one. I am confident that cry proceeded from no beast of prey. It was a human voice I heard.'

'Precisely,' replied the other, without changing a single muscle of his countenance — 'precisely,' and he coolly unrolled the mat, in the centre of which a corpse lay weltering in its blood.

'What have you done? You have murdered him.'

'By stopping the slave's mouth I have saved the lives of thousands. He will never attempt to betray his master again,' added he, spurning the body with his foot. 'But I see, great sir, you don't like the sight of the wretch. If so, do not let us think of this little incident any more, but with your leave we will adjourn to another room.'

The resident assented. The cession of territory was agreed on. The dead black man was thrown into the Ganges, and it would have been *impolitic* to have made any stir about the matter.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Standard.

THE MANUFACTURING AND THE MONEY-ED INTERESTS.

The accounts received from the great centres of manufacturing industry in the northern counties, are of such a serious character, that they are producing considerable disquietude in the minds of the moneyed interests in town that are in daily communication with the suffering districts. Since the arrival of the last Indian mail the gleam of hope which had sprung up for the two or three preceding weeks, has entirely disappeared, and the demand for goods is to the fall as limited, and prices as low as at any period since the commencement of the year. The accounts brought by the Acadia Steamer are not calculated to have any immediate favorable effect upon business; for, although they have removed all apprehension of an ultimate rupture arising out of the political points in dispute, there is no prospect held out that there will, for months to come, be any material increase in the demand for our manufactures. The uncertainty that prevails respecting the course that will be taken with the American tariff is no doubt increasing the evil, as a similar state of uncertainty, we have seen, has injured our home trade: but the main cause of the difficulty arises from the market being overstocked with all the principal articles adapted for American consumption, so that additional orders are not to be expected unless they are executed on credit, and the result of forcing business on that basis requires no illustration.

It appears however, that nothing short of the literal extinction of a number of our manufacturers, will teach the remainder to apply the only remedy which, in the nature of things, can ever better their condition, namely, the regulation of production to the means of obtaining equivalent value, whether the exchange be made abroad or at home. It seems that the slight improvement which took place

in the prospect of business in the early part of last month immediately led to the re-employment of nearly the whole manufacturing power of Lancashire and Yorkshire on full time; and the result, as might have been expected, is an increase of stocks in Manchester and other towns sufficient to preclude all hopes of an advance in prices throughout the remainder of the season. The futility of the reduction of wages is also again palpable, and those that have had again recourse to the unwise expedient find themselves in no better position in respect to profits, than they were at the point from whence they started. They have gratuitously increased the miseries of their labourers without the consolation of a single week's additional profit, or of selling one piece of goods more in consequence of the reduction. It is preposterous to talk of foreign competition in this race of caducity of prices. It is entirely a domestic affair into which no foreign competition can enter, and it more clearly illustrates the fallacy of the free trade principle of levelling than has been exhibited in all the past experience of civilized communities. No foresight on the part of the working classes can guard them against the consequences of the tremendous power that is brought against them: and all their hopes must rest in a limit being fixed to its operation by legislative enactment. This is the view which was early taken by the most acute observers of the working of the system, who laboured in the vineyard with the late Mr Sadler, to shorten the hours of labour as the only remedy, and which subsequent experience has further and further confirmed. This is encouragement for Lord Ashley to persevere in the effort, and from what we have occasion to know, there is no reason to doubt but that these efforts will at length be crowned with the desired and deserved success. Every day disarms hostility, and gains converts to the cause of humanity and true national greatness.

Money continues at very nearly the same rate in the discount market. First class commercial bills are currently done at 3½ per cent., and the large houses have for two or three days been obtaining money returnable on call as low as three per cent. Where bargains are made to allow the money to remain in their hands for specified periods the interest allowed rises from 3½ to 3¾ per cent. according to circumstances.

The Bank of England has steadily acted on the principle laid down when they reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent., namely—to maintain the value of money in the open market as near as possible to 3½ per cent., from the belief that that rate is as high as the present rate of profit will afford. As the financial quarter has advanced, they have sold an amount of exchequer bills corresponding to the payments into the exchequer of taxes and duties, by which they have succeeded in keeping the market easy. Within the last day or two they have discontinued these purchases in consequence of the market indicating a tendency towards a lower rate than 3½ per cent., and as a consequence the premium on the bills has fallen to 36.

Liverpool European, June 19.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The trial of the youth, John Francis, for high treason in shooting at the Queen, took place on Friday in the Central Criminal Court, London. He was found guilty on the second and third counts of the indictment, charging him with having fired a pistol, loaded with some destructive substance, at her Majesty, the jury having a doubt that it contained a bullet, but believing that it was loaded with something else besides wadding and powder. The prisoner, who was dreadfully affected, was sentenced in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

The tariff has at length passed through committee, and a better feeling is consequently visible in the produce market. We have duly noted, in our parliamentary summary, the various alterations proposed, and the more important discussions we have reported at greater length. The duties upon many articles are still considered to be very objectionable, and to require alteration, but the measure, as a whole, is generally looked upon as satisfactory, and now that all uncertainty is ended it is expected that trade will revive. The new duties will come into immediate operation on the passing of the act, except in the special cases of salt provisions and timber. The concessions made to the manufacturing interest by the reductions on the raw material will prove of great benefit to them, and especially on those articles—such as dyes, &c.—which so greatly enter into their consumption. Some large parcels of gums have since been brought forward, and the good effect of the alteration was plainly perceptible, as well as on many other goods of a similar nature. The present year, however, may be regarded as a bad one, owing to the great stagnation which existed during the first six months, it not being to be expected that during the period which is to come it will be sufficiently brisk to counterbalance the loss already sustained. The accounts which we continue to receive from the manufacturing and mining districts are most deplorable.

The London Money Market is easy, interest on bills same as last week; but bills of inferior character are not so easily done. The Queen's proclamation, calling in light gold, created quite a sensation, and of necessity caused some little inconvenience, which it was impossible to avoid. There have been some failures

of consequence, but the houses have for a long time been in a bad state.

It is rumoured that the session of Parliament will close in July, and that there will be no further discussion on any important question. Of course the exact time of the adjournment of the house is not known, as that will depend upon the state of public business. The only question of any interest now to be discussed is the new Poor Law Bill, and that has been commenced in the House of Commons.

From the London Morning Herald.

RELIEF OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr Ferrand's motion in the House of Commons, last night, having for its object the presentation of an address to Her Majesty by a Committee of the whole house, praying for 'the immediate application of a sum not exceeding one million sterling' for the temporary relief of the destitute working classes in the manufacturing districts, elicited from Sir Robert Peel a declaration which, while it properly negatived the inconsiderable proposition of the hon. mover, will manifest to the country that the government, of which he is the head, are laboring with earnestness and sincerity to alleviate the distress which all admit to be so general in the districts referred to.

The speech of Mr Ferrand may be dismissed as summarily as, in regard to its integral value, it was by the Premier—but the observations it called forth are worthy of reproduction and comment.

In expressing his unqualified dissent from an experiment so dangerous as that proposed by Mr Ferrand, which Sir Robert Peel declared could only be attempted at the cost of increased taxation,—a mere robbing of Peter to pay Paul,—the right hon. baronet eloquently and forcibly indicated the quarter from whence the relief so urgently required should necessarily proceed. It was not to be derived from a system of depletion,—a grant of money from the house,—which would only furnish a precedent for further appeals to be acceded to at the eventual cost of the applicants,—but it lay in a deeper a purer, a more inexhaustible source,—the feelings of those whom fortune had blessed with affluence, and who, it may be safely said, have never, in this country, been appealed to in vain. It was to these whom Providence has blessed with worldly wealth, who benefiting by the toils of their suffering fellow men—(to the full extent that indulgence in objects of luxury implies)—have always a superfluity to bestow on the objects of which they covet the possession; it was, in a word, to the rich, be they millocrats or aristocrats, that Sir Robert Peel referred as the men who, during the prevalence of an evil like the one described, ought to come forward, and, with a generosity proportionate to the advantages which they enjoy, show the country that the cries of the famished factory slave are not uttered in vain.

An application to the state is in such a case, not only abortive in its result, but— independently of its placing the government in a false position with the people—it loses its efficacy in the best point of view, an appeal to the sympathies of the country. Grant a sum of money for the distressed manufacturers—say a million or two—and by whom is it paid? By the masses, not by individuals. The rich man contributes his limited proportion; he pays his tax, and closes his heart against the poor;—he is compelled to the act, and the compulsion renders him indifferent to the cause. The poor man pays also, and in a far heavier degree, for he feeds the distress which surrounds him.

But render the act a voluntary one. Let public opinion—coinciding with that of Sir Robert Peel—declare that from private benevolence all that you expect is sought: that those who have long ministered to the enjoyment of the affluent seek their aid to sustain them in affluence (for to that complexion it must come at last, and you at once accomplish that which no taxation can reach—you enlist at the same time the interests and sympathies of the wealthy).

We fervently trust that the appeal urged by the minister may not be made in vain.

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Observer, June 5.

The Boundary!—The Hon. Charles Simonds, one of the Commissioners appointed to meet Lord Ashburton at Washington, on the Boundary Question, returned to the city yesterday afternoon, in the North America. We learn from this gentleman (says the New Brunswick of this morning,) that A. Reade, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency, and Mr W. Laughlan, Warden of the Disputed Territory, were to leave Washington in a day or two on their return home, every information having been communicated to Lord Ashburton that could be serviceable in settling this long pending question to the satisfaction of the people of the

Province. Of course the Hon. Gentleman could not inform us on the subject, as every thing is to be kept secret until the arrangements are completed.

The Boston Daily advertiser of Thursday, says:

The Boundary Negotiation.—It was understood at Washington, at the date of our last accounts that the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts had not replied to the proposition which the special minister of Great Britain had submitted to the Secretary of State for the arrangement of the question of Boundary. Nothing had transpired on which an opinion can be formed whether an arrangement is likely to be effected by this negotiation or not. If the Commissioners should not agree on the terms of an arrangement, there is no doubt that the two governments will agree on a method of settling the question by a new arbitration.

The Marine Assurance Company of this City, it will be seen on reference to an advertisement in another column, has just declared the handsome semi-annual dividend of Twenty per cent.

The Emigrants arrived at New York, direct from ports in Europe, in the months of April, May and June, this year, amount to 42,000—being an excess of 16,861 over the corresponding months of last year. On Monday and Tuesday, last week, 3022 arrived from England and Ireland only,—10,000 of the emigrants are said to have been penniless on their landing—many others are in rather comfortable circumstances, and a few are rich—one widow lady bringing with her \$10,000—and five children.

It is expected that 80,000 emigrants will arrive at New York this season.

From the Fredericton Sentinel.

A number of Emigrants in destitute circumstances have been sent to Fredericton from St. John during the present summer; thus incurring an unnecessary expense, as there is no employment here for them, and no means by which they can be sent to parts of the country where they might obtain it. This is not all; but several individuals have been sent up here, who were desirous of proceeding to Miramichi and Restigouche, where they have friends, who should have been passed on from St. John direct, and Thursday afternoon, a fresh party arrived, who are desirous of going to the latter place; but who are now a burthen upon the community.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE Courier with the Southern mail, arrived on Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE steamer Caledonia with the second British June mail, arrived at Halifax on the forenoon of Sunday week. She had a passage of thirteen and a half days, having been detained off the harbour 24 hours by a heavy fog.

By this arrival we have obtained London papers to the 18th of the month, and Liverpool one day later.

The accounts from England give a most melancholy and heart-rending description of the misery and distress which prevails among the mechanics and the manufacturing population, who were parading the streets of the principal towns, clamoring loudly for bread, to satisfy the cravings of nature. Commenting on the state of the country, the London Sun remarks—

'A Cabinet Council was held suddenly and unexpectedly yesterday. We have good reason to believe that it was held in consequence of some very unpleasant, not to say alarming, intelligence, which yesterday morning reached the Home Office from the manufacturing districts. Our information goes to the effect that something like consternation has been excited in the Cabinet, not only on account of what has already happened, but of what is plainly seen to be unavoidable. Letters from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are written in a most desponding tone; there is no hope of improvement; the soup kitchens are besieged with hungry applicants for relief, who congregate about them before it is daylight, to get if possible, something to eat; while the hungry masses have given it plainly to be understood that they would rather be saved by the soldiery—if needs must—than die of hunger, which they have declared they will not