

European News.

From British Papers to the 19th May, received by the Acadia Steamer.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

DUBLIN, May 16.—It is now a matter of certainty that the "separation" movement has acquired a new impetus from the recent observations as to its prospects and objects made by Her Majesty's ministers. This must be the case if the large sums of money now almost daily poured into the Treasury chest, at the Corn Exchange, may be taken as a test. Within the last five weeks Mr O'Connell has received, say "£3000," the last £696 12s. 4d. of which he had the felicity of acknowledging yesterday on his arrival from Mullingar. After the usual business of letter-reading and name-enrolling had been gone through, and Mr Staunton, of the "Weekly Register," and several other persons, had addressed the meeting.

Mr O'Connell rose, and observed—That the English papers seemed to think that the Repealers ought to give up their agitation, because speeches had been made in Parliament against it, but the thought was absurd, and if he had no other inducement to continue the agitation, these speeches were quite sufficient in themselves to make him do so.—(A laugh.) The repealers would accumulate fifteen to one in consequence of that *brutum fulmen* of a miserable threat against them. (Cheers.) They talk of civil war; but, continued he, while I live there shall be no civil war—we won't go to war—we'll keep the legal side; but if they invade us, that is not a civil war.—[Loud and continued cheering.] I promise them there is not a Wellingtonian amongst them who would less shrink from that contest than I would, if they enforce it upon us.—[Great cheering and waving of hats.] We will violate no law, human or divine. We are ready to keep the constitutional ground, as long as they permit us; but should they throw us from it, *ex vicis*, then between the contending parties.—(Great excitement, cheers, and waving of hats.) But they must drive us to that,—that is to say, they must set at defiance all law, all right, and must hold out the bloody sword, the Cromwellian sword of vengeance that once passed over the country causing slaughter and dismay; but, Sir, the powers of Europe are incapable of conquering this country, if Irishmen are true to each other.—[Cheers—those persons who occupied seats all rose and joined in the shouts of applause.] I repeat it, I hold out no threat; but I set attack at defiance, I speak the language of submissive loyalty, but of constitutional right. But it is idle to be talking about these things. We are too good humoured to think of going to war with any body.—(A laugh.) I tell Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Wellington that I will observe the letter of the law, the spirit of the law. I will shear it to its closest limits; but I set their blustering at utter defiance.—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) It was exceedingly improper of Peel and Wellington, when reading the declaration of 1834, in which the Irish were threatened if they continued the agitation of the Repeal, to leave out a most important portion of that document—they mutilated that document—they left out that part which promised to do justice to Ireland.—(Cheers.) There is an emphatic silence as well as an emphatic voice, and I know of no silence so emphatic as the suppression of that promise—(hear hear)—that promise obtained six years' cessation of the Repeal agitation—it obtained an offer on our part to consent to the continuance of the union, if they worked out that promise. Our so consenting weakened the agitation, indeed, so much, that it was difficult to re-ignite the flame.—Hear, hear.—I have been frequently reproached for having made that compromise, but I wish gentlemen to remember that the Reform question was then before the House and it was thought by means of that Bill they could do justice to us.—(Hear.) Peel and Wellington have done more mischief than could be conceived—at least according to the newspapers—by endeavoring to estrange from their Sovereign the affections of the Irish people. If there is any part of the Queen's dominions in which she is revered and beloved it is Ireland.—(Cheers.) The expression of affectionate attachment to her Majesty has become part and parcel of our political creed. She has got the appellation in Ireland of *cushlamachree*—the pulse of the heart of Ireland. Not one word has ever been uttered against her in Ireland. No man at a public meeting dare to say one word traducing the Sovereign of these realms unless at the hazard of bringing condign punishment upon his own head.—[Cheers.]—Well, how dare Peel make such use of the Queen's name? The moment she came on the throne, they began by calumniating the Queen and they ransacked the purlieus of everything obscene and filthy, in order to defile the reputation, the character of a woman too pure to be liable to any reproach whatever.—[Loud cheers.] Remember that their press cried out against her, and circulated every filthy and groundless story to stain her character, and recollect that they protected by their writings the persons who attempted to assassinate her person.—[Cries of hear, hear.] There is Oxford, who is only better off for having offered to shoot her, and many of them are sorry that the ball he fired missed its object.—[Hear, hear.] Recollect also, that they got a jury of Tories to try him, who, instead of convicting him, were almost ready to offer him a vote of thanks.—[Hear, hear, and laughter.] That is the way they treated the Queen; and to crown all, they have the audacity to tell the people of Ireland that their beloved sovereign is adverse to them. I say Sir Robert Peel—the newspaper Sir Ro-

bert—ought to be impeached for calling out to the Irish people that the Queen is their enemy.—[Cheers.] Peel is practically a traitor. How dare he say that the words he uttered were the words of the Queen? They are the words of her Ministers. I do not believe they are her words; I am sure they are not her sentiments.—(Cheers.) Is it to be tolerated that the Minister of the Crown shall bring in the person of the Queen against her subjects in a political controversy?—(Hear, hear.) I hope to see the day when Peel will be impeached, and that when the people of England shall have awakened from their present infatuation, he may find himself standing at the bar of Justice for having dared to utter in the name of the Queen sentiments which certainly are not hers. [Hear, hear.]

Amongst other communications read by the secretary, was one from Judge Jamer, dated Boston, May 1, and enclosing a bill of exchange for £50 on behalf of "The Boston Association of the Friends of Ireland."

Free Church Associations.—Associations in support of Free Church have now been formed to the amount of six hundred and fifty two.—a fact sufficient, surely, to convince any man, not thoroughly blinded by prejudice that the cause of the Free Church is the cause of Scotland's people, and must flourish notwithstanding all the intimidation and violent opposition to which its supporters may be exposed.

For the second time Mr Charles Landseer has been fortunate enough to have his pictures selected by the holder of the four hundred pound prize in the London Art-Union.

On Friday morning the splendid steamer, which is intended for the special use of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, was hauled into the East India Export Dock, and a great number of men were immediately set to work to complete her fittings, which will be finished in a most superb style. Her engines are 650-horse power.

A model frigate, to be called the Victoria, is now in course of building, by order of the Privy Council Committee on Education, and is intended to be let into the green sward in front of the boy's school at Greenwich Hospital for the instruction of the boys. The school vessel will be frigate rigged, measuring 500 tons burthen, mounting 18 guns, and fitted in every respect as for actual service.

Sir Charles Napier, who gained the great victory over the Ameers, was the gallant leader of 50th regiment at the battle of Corunna, when he was left for dead on the field.

The Politician.

The British Press.

India.

[We take the following extracts from a long article in the London Times, on the affairs of India.]

The good and questionable deeds of the Governor General are so grievously mingled together, that one hardly knows how to account for the one in conjunction with the other; and now I am proud to tell you that his Lordship has begun a work that will connect his name with those of the many benefactors of India, and will be remembered when the memories of wars have passed away, though they are sore alloys. The Canal, so long projected by Capt. Cauty, in the Doobah, which had been all but abandoned, is to be commenced immediately, and a sum of five lacs has been appropriated for the purpose. This will be a work worthy of the British Government of India, and if the plunder of Hyderabad is to go into its treasury, let it in some way make satisfaction for the sin of having taken it in its appropriation to this or some other noble work which will lead plenty or civilization into India. As there is to be a new canal, why not connect Calcutta with the upper Provinces by a Railroad? Why not demonstrate to the people the uses of exertion, by making it ourselves? How are the natives of India to embark their capital in railroad schemes, not knowing in the least what such a thing means, unless they see one in practical operation? What may not the Governor General do for this, as yet, benighted land, by aiding such extensions of practical information and science as railways would afford? The population of America is by no means so dense or so rich in the mass, perhaps, as that of India, yet there are hundreds, ay, thousands of miles of railway there, and not a yard in magnificent India. I am glad, however, to see the subject discussed well in the Calcutta papers, and every thing must have a beginning, so it may fairly be hoped that this very important subject may occupy the attention of the authorities. Alas! but for that dreadful Afghan war, the surplus revenue at the disposal of Government might long since have been partially employed for this necessary and civilizing purpose. Bengal has coal in abundance, and there, of course, as emanating from the fountain of civilization in India, should any railway commence; any prospect of success would bring the vast unemployed capital of England into use, and instead of wasting it upon American bonds and railway speculations there, the funds of which are not honestly accounted for, or lending it to the Chilians, Brazilians, Mexicans, Peruvians, Greeks, &c. to do England harm, why should it not be put forth to aid the gigantic efforts of which this country is capable, if aided? Why English capital in works of magnitude has not been offered here, it is difficult to say; but few cared about India when she was six months distant. Now the face of things is changed, and changing fast.

Lord Ellenborough is also determined to give

a help to the cotton interests, and to extend the services and operations of the American cotton planters, as well as to erect the graining machines which as yet have lain idle. Nothing can be said of praise too great for such works as these, and for such intentions, if fairly carried out. His Lordship cannot but perceive this very homely truth—that the more care he takes of the vast estate he is governing for the Crown and the more he applies himself to the extension of its resources, the more large will its returns be, and the more substantial the prosperity and consequent gratitude of the people. I shall watch this subject (of cotton) with interest, and shall not fail to note any thing remarkable on the subject. Perhaps the American plans have not been sufficiently tried, but as soon as they have been, and prove successful, it will be the fault of the Government if instructors of the people in this branch of production are not pushed into every cotton district, and the utmost influence of the Government and its servants made use of to secure the cultivation and production of this commodity, in the most efficient manner. The same with silk. The experiments of Signor Mietti, at Poonah, and its vicinity, have, it is said, been amply successful, and warrant an extension of the cultivation. Why should not the Government aid this, and by procuring practical men assist the natives in the production of an article of such value and importance? Why should there be lukewarmness about anything tending to the general amelioration of the people and the increase of the Government revenues? Nor will there, I think, be much more. The loss by what has occurred through negligence or prejudice is becoming day by day more apparent, and speaks a loud warning for the future.

I have done with Lord Ellenborough's good deeds yet, and I should be very sorry to lose an opportunity of recording one of the kindest and most considerate orders that was ever issued to the troops in India; this is, that the Government is prepared to advance in small sums as much as three years' tent allowance, or about 3,000 rupees, to any officer wishing to build at the new stations which have been determined on in Bundelcund and elsewhere. The amount of loan is to bear 5 per cent. and is to be returned by easy instalments. Nothing could have been more considerate than this, and it will save many a young man from incurring debt, which he cannot repay, besides teaching a lesson of punctuality in repayment. Suppose a regiment is ordered to take up a new position in a disturbed part; houses must be built; and how few have any available means—indeed, how can they have any? If they have none, a native money-lender must be sent for and settled in the cantonment, whose rates of interest, compound, are 18 or 24 per cent. per annum at least, perhaps more; how soon does this mount up in a sum of a thousand rupees, for below which little but a pig-stye can be constructed; how difficult to be repaid. The Bundelcund campaign is over, Lord Ellenborough tells us, though many do not believe him; that is, there is no one actually in arms now, and more remains for the pen than the sword. The establishment for Central India has also been remodelled altogether, and Lord Ellenborough is going to have a new Police throughout it, which is to be of a decidedly military character.

It had escaped me last month to notice the virtual abolition of Slavery in India by Mr. Bird the Vice President in Council, an act which will well stand beside the abolition of suttee. Comment on it is unnecessary, the act speaks for itself. As no one can lay claim to another as his slave, slavery is gone. It may exist, however, still, in a modified form, and under the pretence of service, but any one to whom this is irksome or painful, can, I presume, have it at his pleasure, and when this is fully known, slavery, in its real sense, will cease to exist. I observe that in Ceylon also, slavery has been abolished, though the enactments have not appeared. The friends of humanity will glory in these good deeds—they are good deeds indeed, and the moral courage of those who have without fear, passed these enactments, deserves the highest encomiums in the power of language—nor will they be wanting.

The American Press.

From the New York Tribune.

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER CORN LAWS. The British Empire being made up of the United Kingdoms and Colonies scattered widely over the face of the earth, and containing a population many-fold greater than the parent country, her policy has acquired a form and shape designed to be adapted to this state of things. Her object is to make the great resources of these Colonies tributary to her wealth, and through them to strengthen and perpetuate her maritime supremacy.

Her whole system is conceived in the spirit of monopoly, and evidently cannot be materially changed without impairing her strength and hazarding her stability. Her fundamental object is to regulate and control the trade of these colonies in such a manner as to retain within herself all the advantages resulting from it. As far as possible, she makes her colonists cultivators of the soil, giving their produce, by discriminating duties in their favor, the first and most favored position in her market, and by inhibiting trade with foreign countries, reserve to herself the privilege of supplying them with all manufactured articles. She says to the West Indies, "You shall not trade directly with the United States, but we will take your sugar and coffee, and give you clothing and all manufactured goods in exchange." To her North American provinces: "We will take timber, lumber, flour and provisions of you, while by duties we will shut out those commodities from the United States; but we must supply you with manufactured articles in return." On the same terms

she receives the cotton, indigo and rice of the East Indies. She thus controls and keeps within herself the trade of her colonies, making it the basis of her policy that she may secure to herself the sole right of supplying them with her surplus products, and the right of carrying on the trade in her colonies, making it the basis of her policy that she may secure to herself the sole right of supplying them with her surplus products, and the right of carrying on the trade in her own ships. In this vast trade other nations have little participation, and what is meted out to them from necessity is not in direct channels but through circuitous routes, that she may have the benefit of the transportation. The policy is to shut other nations out, and it is substantially done. In this manner, she appropriates the trade and production of at least 150,000,000 of people to herself, and by their industry has become the richest and most powerful nation upon the earth.

Notwithstanding all this, she is distressed, from causes: First, she has no sufficient market for her vast manufactured productions, nor has she a sufficient supply of breadstuffs for her population. She has no great grain growing colony, nor are the wants of all her colonies equal to the surplus production of her manufactures. The consequences are, that her population suffers for bread, and her manufacturers from the depressed value of goods. In this emergency, she is compelled to look beyond her colonies for relief. Her other markets have been gradually narrowed by competing industry against which, with a duty upon her goods, she is unable successfully to contend.

Thus a new crisis in her affairs has arisen, from which she finds it difficult to extricate herself.

She turns to independent nations and proposes a trade upon an equal basis of duties as to certain articles, in which she hopes to avail herself of their market by superior skill, greater capital, and larger experience. But she does not propose to mitigate the great system of colonial monopolies. These colonies, constituting nine-tenths of her empire, she reserves for her own use, not intending to diminish their advantages, or to allow them to trade with any other nations upon any equal conditions. In all her arrangements of trade she keeps this in view, moulding and modelling all measures to conform to it. If she opens her ports to our produce, it is done, not by a direct and fair trade, but by some round about colonial arrangement, by which the trade is engrafted upon our colonial system and made a part of it.

The cry for bread has become so loud and strong that it cannot be resisted. There is bread stuff in the North of Europe and the U. States, but it is shut out by excessive duties. The clamor is, "reduce the duty and let it in;" but the Government hesitates, because it would interfere with the farmers by disturbing their monopoly, and derange the system of restricted trade which pervades the whole empire. But relief must be furnished, for the cries of the famishing cannot be disregarded.

Now, mark the line of policy devised to meet this emergency without disturbing the harmony of this system. They have resolved as we learn to let in the wheat of this country, but through New York or by our vessels, but through Canada. It is to be let in there at a moderate duty, and when manufactured, to be considered as colonial produce, and brought into the English market substantially free of duty.

Thus she engrafts the trade [upon which she is forced] upon her colonial policy, securing to herself the manufacture and transportation of the flour. This in anticipation is believed of many to be a very comprehensive scheme of the trade, which may eventually direct much of the business of this city, and carry it into the colonies. It is quite obvious if it succeeds—and there is little reason to doubt it—that the outward trade will create an inward one, and that portion of the country which furnishes wheat will be supplied with British merchandise in return. Whether Novascotia and New Brunswick are to be also opened in this manner remains to be seen; but if they are, then the wheat will be carried from all parts of the country to the colonies, and what is to hinder the importation of goods from the same direction. This promises much to the colonies, but how will the people of New York relish it? Is not the plan well conceived to diminish the business of her shipping? How will this specimen of Free Trade be relished? Let the merchants answer. Many other important considerations are involved, which may be considered hereafter. I have thrown up these thoughts in a most hasty and imperfect manner, merely as leading ideas to draw your attention to the subject that it may be taken up and dwelt with as its importance deserves.

SENTENCE.—The Delaware Republican states that "Uriah Hanson was tried on Wednesday last and found guilty of attacking Jacob Stanhope with intent to kill. The Judge sentenced him as follows—1 hour at the pillory; 120 lashes on the bare back; 2 years and 6 months imprisonment; 37 years sold as a servant; and \$12,000 fine.

It is stated in a London paper that the Duke of Sussex when appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery company measured 6 feet 3 1/4 inches in his shoes; the dead body measured 6 feet 6 inches.

NETTS.

A number of NETTS were picked up at Sea, on the 1st instant, by the pilot schooner CREOLE, No. 7. The owners can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to

GEORGE BURCHILL.

Nelson, June 10, 1843.