

vicinity are opposed to 'book farming, example has more or less influence on them. He cites an instance as follows: 'My father commenced putting swamp muck on his land, some of which is light and sandy. People passing by shook their heads and said it was of no use, it was a waste of labour; but he told them to wait and see, this was seven years ago, now all these farmers are carting muck themselves, into their yards and on to their lands, and they have greatly improved them.'

European News.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, July 8.

FOREIGN.

The whole of Europe still continues in a state of great excitement. In spite of the reiterated statements, that Denmark and Germany had arrived at some pacific adjustment respecting the duchies, up to the last accounts no appearance of a settlement of the dispute were visible, but considerable forces were being marched to the seat of war. Count Bunsen, in London, has published a further statement in vindication of the German view of the question, and endeavours to throw upon the Danes all the responsibility of persevering in the war. His Excellency, however, carefully shuts out of view the original aggression. But we collect from his note that a proposition is now pending, upon the mediation of England, to reconstruct and to guarantee for the future the legal *status quo ante* of the duchies, without any incorporation on either part; and the chevalier intimates that Germany, to show her disinterestedness, will be ready to accept it. If this be the case, we wish to know why Germany ever marched a single soldier into the duchies? As we have said repeatedly, the affair will be settled by stronger parties than the two belligerents, and we hope still in such a manner as not to disturb the peace of Europe. In Berlin great excitement prevailed up to the 1st inst. Continual assemblage of the people kept the Prussian capital in agitation, pressing upon the Minister some impossible request. The reports which perpetually brought to Berlin from the Polish frontiers respecting the movements of the Russian army added to alarm; but at present no trustworthy account of the hostile progress of the Russians has reached us.

The most important event which has taken place in the German Parliament at Frankfort has been the election of Archduke John as Lieutenant General of the Germanic Empire. The Prince had 436 votes recorded in his favour.

Baron Von Gagera, the President of the Constituent Assembly, 52. The Archduke is a Liberal in politics, and a thoroughly practical man. He is the present representative of the Emperor at Vienna, and in that capacity is expected to open the Austrian Diet. This is the first practical step towards German unity; and Prussia at this juncture can scarcely present any serious impediment to the success of her more fortunate rival of the House of Austria. The decision of the Assembly was celebrated at Frankfort with great rejoicings. The committee on international affairs has pursued a moderate course, and declines the repeated proposals of members and corporations to enter into an alliance with France and the United States. It demands more authentic reports respecting the movements of the Russians on the Polish frontiers, and insists that the army shall be raised to equal the numerical force of the Russians, and shall be placed on the war footing. The announcement of the appointment of Archduke John as Vicar-General has caused considerable excitement amongst the higher circles of society in Berlin, but not generally. The German and Slavonian quarrel seems to increase in intensity. The Germans and the Illyrians have also had a sanguinary engagement at Weiskirchen. At Bucharest all business is suspended on account of the cholera.

We regret to announce that this fatal scourge has now appeared in the capital of St. Petersburg, under circumstances calculated to inspire very considerable alarm. We observe that the attention of Ministers has been called to the subject in the House of Commons by Mr. Monsell.

In Italy the military operations of Charles Albert are suspended from some unexplained cause. In the meantime the Austrians have repossessed themselves of almost the whole of the Venetian provinces, and they are threatening Venice itself. Palma Nuova surrendered on the 25th ult. to the Austrians the whole of the material of war, and a large

park of Siege artillery were amongst the spoils. The communications between Lombardy and Vienna are reopened by this surrender. It is said that the Piedmontese are about to make a decisive stroke against Verona, but they are slow in their operations. The 12,000 men of Durando, will be marched to Alessandria to relieve that garrison, which will thus be enabled to take an active part in the war. There was a report that Radetsky was about to march to Milan. Rome continues in a distracted state. Mobs have assembled with cries of 'down with the Ministry,' and with difficulty tranquillity was restored.

The accounts from the Neapolitan dominions are very contradictory. The Calabrian insurrection has, we are led to believe, assumed a very formidable character, and the insurgents seem inspired with a desperate resolution. Whether the forces which were sent to suppress them will be sufficient must depend upon the attachment of troops to the King. A revolt had taken place at Procida amongst the galley slaves. The insurrection was subdued by the national guard after the slaughter of about 150, and as many wounded.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The question of the Sugar Duties is one of such vital importance to all mercantile men, that no excuse is necessary for again reverting to the pending government measure. We have already stated, that the amendment first proposed by Sir John Pakington was only rejected by a majority of fifteen, and, perhaps, the division list which has been since published exhibits more remarkable features than almost any within our recollection. By the side of Lord John Russell will be seen the names of Richard Cobden, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir James Graham, whilst, on the other hand, the minority contained the names of J. Pattison, Masterman, H. Goulburn, E. Cardwell, Sir Thos. Birch and Lord Lincoln, names rarely seen together upon such questions, and which show, amongst other things, the utter dislocation of the Peel party in the House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel said of Mr. Goulburn's vote, that he trusted there would be no interruption of the affectionate regard which, during so many years had subsisted between them. Indeed, we believe we state what is only notorious in the political circles in London, that it being found impossible to induce either the protectionist party to 'fraternise' with Sir Robert Peel, or for the right hon. baronet to make any amende honorable to his old friends, so as to harmonise upon any settled principle, and Mr. Goulburn's convictions, upon the necessity of doing something effectual for the West Indians, being immovable, he voted against the government, and the junior members of the party, as Mr. Cardwell and Lord Lincoln, were compelled to vote against their chief, together with Mr. Gladstone. Whether this will lead to the permanent break-up of the Peel party remains to be seen. For a long time past the position of that party has been highly obstructive, and we really think its separate existence was not very conducive to the interests of the country.

The contest has still been carried on respecting the measure of the Government. On the 30th ult. Mr. Bright made an attempt to pass a declaratory resolution, to the effect that it was inexpedient to alter the sugar Act of 1846, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer having met the question, by bringing out opportunely a sort of budget, which produced a very satisfactory effect upon the House, only 35 could be found to join with Mr. Bright in his extreme free trade views, and 302 members having voted against him, the motion was rejected by a majority of 266. Encouraged by the vote of the preceding week, Sir John Pakington renewed the attack on Monday evening last, by moving a resolution imposing a differential duty of 10s. per cwt in favour of colonial sugar, which he proposed to effect not by raising the duty on foreign sugar, but by lowering it on colonial sugar, making the duty on the latter 10s. per cwt. Mr. Thomas Barring showed very distinctly that the Government measure, although at first it left an apparent protection of about 7s. per cwt., nevertheless when foreign sugar was compared with British colonial sugar, there was a difference of 2s. 4d. per cwt. in favour of the former, which, deducted from the seven shillings, would leave at the most favourable view of the matter, but 4s. 8d. per cwt. as the real protection. Accordingly, until the Government proposed some scheme which was likely to meet with more general concurrence, he should support the recommendation of the committee as now formally embodied in Sir John Pakington's resolu-

tion. Upon a division, however, this scheme did meet with such approbation as the previous vague negative to the measure of the Government, the numbers being for the amendment 169 against it 231, so it was rejected by a majority of 62. On the division being declared, it then became evident that no resolution of any kind could be passed by the committee of the whole House, so as to be reported before the 5th instant. The intentions of Ministers to levy the new scale of duties on and after that day were accordingly frustrated. As by the act of 1846, the duty of foreign was reduced on the 5th instant, no alteration presented itself but to allow all the sugar which by auspicious winds, reaches our ports before the new resolutions are reported to come in under the reduced scale of duties, whilst the less fortunate cargoes which do not arrive till the measure of the Government comes into force, will have 1s. 6d. per cwt. additional duty imposed upon them.

This uncertain mode of legislation is altogether unprecedented within our long experience. It makes commerce a mere weather speculation, and is most unsatisfactory to all those merchants who are interested in cargoes of foreign sugars to arrive; and let the Chancellor of the Exchequer make what arrangements he may eventually, we fear that it may lead to great inconvenience, and, perhaps, serious complaints from the representatives of foreign powers.

With regard to the main question of the Sugar Duties, there is not a man in the House of Commons who deceives himself into the belief that the Government measures, if it should be adopted, will be a final settlement of the whole question. For many years to come, the uncertainty which will hang over West India affairs must affect the prosperity of those colonies as well as the Mauritius, and we deem a comprehensive settlement of the question as remote as ever.

IRELAND.

The suspension of agitation during the *interregnum* produced by the adjournment of the great Repeal Associations in Ireland is quite refreshing. It has enabled the Lord-Lieutenant to take a trip even into the turbulent county of Tipperary, and all the accounts concur in representing his reception as highly flattering. The opening of a line of railway, forming the means of intercommunication with thriving and populous cities, is a far more satisfactory feature in the history of Ireland than the opening of a penal commission. The entire line of Railway from Dublin to Limerick is open for general traffic; and the Southern and Western Railway, which runs through the county of Tipperary, and forms a junction with the Limerick and Waterford line, is so far advanced towards completion as to make the celebration of the opening of the line from Dublin to Limerick 'a great day for Ireland.' The net work of railway, which shall connect Dublin, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, cannot fail to render incalculable benefits to the country at large. Any thing which facilitates the transport of agricultural produce to the seat of consumption must contribute materially to the prosperity of the country. Accordingly, the Lord-Lieutenant was present at the opening of the line and at a dinner to celebrate the auspicious event, dwell with his accustomed eloquence upon the advantages of railways for Ireland, and promised, whether in office or out of office, to promote their extension by means of advances from the National Exchequer, whenever the funds of Great Britain enabled her to render aid to such undertakings. If one half the genius and talent which is thrown away upon agitation were applied in Ireland to practical improvements and social amelioration, she would soon distance us in the race of improvement.

The question of the clubs as affiliated with the parent Council of the Irish League, forms the great legal stumbling-block to the organisation of the new body. Whilst the organs of the Confederation boast that the provincial and subsidiary clubs are to work out the great scheme of agitation or a revolutionary system, the clergy most naturally perceive the obvious illegality of the movement, and accordingly hesitate to commit themselves in so perilous an enterprise. Indeed, Archbishop Murray has very opportunely republished the resolutions passed by the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland, assembled in Dublin on the 28th June, 1834, in which the parochial clergy are enjoined not to lend the use of their chapels for any purposes except charity or religion; and especially to avoid any allusion at their altars to political subjects, and carefully to refrain from connecting themselves with political clubs, acting as chairman or se-

cretaries at political meetings, or moving any resolutions.' This declaration has been revived by the meeting of prelates at Maynooth College, at which no fewer than fourteen bishops were present and it cannot be doubted that this excellent council will, with the young clergy especially prove highly discouraging to any general movement on their part in favour of the 'club' agitation.

The Commission Court has found true bills against Mr. Devin Reilly on the charge of drilling and training, to which we alluded some weeks ago. It will be remembered that he was arrested on these charges on his return from visiting his friend Mitchel in Newgate. The indictment is founded upon certain words uttered at a meeting in James-street. The trial is postponed to the next Commission.

As we fully anticipated the proprietor of the *Irish Felon* has already brought down upon his head the whole weight of the law. A warrant has been issued under the Treason Felony Act against Mr. Martin, the registered proprietor, who, to avoid the results, has either absconded or has prudently concealed himself.

Gogarty has been found guilty of drilling and training, and sentenced to be transported for seven years, English to be imprisoned for two years; and several others for twelve months.

The funeral of the late celebrated Tom Steele has taken place in Dublin, with every testimony of respect.

FRANCE.

More than 100,000 muskets have been returned to the arsenal of the state. In some quarters several persons gave up their muskets and swords with great alacrity, but searches having been made in their houses, arms and ammunition were found secreted.

An eye witness thus describes the subsequent appearance of the different localities where conflicts had taken place. 'On the 30th ultimo I made a farther tour through the theatre of the greatest destruction of property, and I find it is not so extensive as has been reported. The chief points are the end of the Rue St Antoine near the Hotel de Ville, where the street becomes narrow; there are several houses on the north side battered by cannon in a tottering condition. On the south side the windows and wood works are damaged by musket balls. In the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, the entire line of street from the Boulevard to the Barriere Belleville is more or less damaged. The houses on the north side of the canal are considerably battered. Pursuing the line to the exterior boulevards to the head of the Rue de Menilmontant, there are marks of fighting, but no great destruction of property. Descending the Rue Menilmontant, to the Canal, all the houses are damaged, but there are no traces of cannon-shot. The most striking destruction of property is a point at the lower end of the Rue Faubourg St Antoine next the Bastille. The cannon placed on the place near the column, at the entrance of the boulevard, played directly on the houses forming the angles of the Rue de la Roquette, the Quai des Jenappes, the Rue Faubourg St Antoine, the Rue de Charenton, the Rue Planquet, and the Rue Rue de Contrescarp. The several houses forming the angle of these converging streets are literally battered to pieces. Two or three of them are in ruins; the others exhibit large holes in the walls, three or four feet in diameter, and are in a tottering condition. The shower of balls thrown up the Rue Faubourg St Antoine riddled the houses on either side to a distance of some hundred yards; the windows and woodwork for the most part destroyed, and large fragments chipped from the walls in every part. The conflict in this direction appears to have been limited to the lower end of the street. On ascending the faubourg, although there are remains of numerous barricades, there are few marks of fighting. The Rue de la Roquette is impassable, the ruins of the houses knocked down, forming a smouldering heap, which cannot be safely surmounted on foot. The environs of the Pantheon were another scene of action; but much fewer marks of destruction are observable there. The narrow line of the Rue St Jacques has much glass and wood-work broken, but the play of the artillery appears to have been directed on the church, which has been much disfigured. The bas-relief in the pediment which surrounds the vestibule is much shattered, and the entire of the building is said to be a good deal damaged. It has happened fortunately that the part of the town where the conflict chiefly raged consisted of old buildings generally of little value.

The following is the latest report of the superior officers killed and wounded in the insurrection.—General Negrier, killed; General Brae, assassinated; General Francois, killed; General Regnaud, killed; General Bourgou received a ball in the thigh, since dead; Gen. Corte, wounded in the leg, his state satisfactory; Gen. Damesme, his leg has been amputated; Gen. Duvier, wounded in the foot,—more serious than first supposed; Gen. Foucher, wounded in attacking a barricade in Faubourg du Temple; General Lefontain, since dead. Thus ten General officers have been killed or wounded. The number of Colonels and superior officers put *hors de combat* is immense. Great number of the balls extracted from the wounded of the national guard and the