

merchants, in cash, for Cod, 12s. Ling, 6s., and Haddock, 5s. per quintal. They also took 30 barrels of Spring Herring, 13 large Halibut and four barrels Mackerel; this small quantity of the latter being merely the surplus beyond what Mons. R. required for bait, for which alone they were caught. Mons. Robicheaux stated, that a large Salmon had been taken only a week previously, (22d August) on a cod line from one of his boats; and he expressed an opinion, that there were many Salmon roving along the shores of Miscou during the season. This opinion was subsequently found to be correct.

At this place a large Clam, or rather Mussel, was exhibited, which had been taken from the stomach of a Cod. The shell was of a dark blue color; the flesh was light red, and it protruded much beyond the shell—it cut like meat which it greatly resembled. These shell fish are said to exist only in very deep water; wherever they are found, there is always plenty of Cod, which are said to be exceedingly fond of them, and prefer them as bait to almost any other thing which can be used.

It was stated that the settlers on Shippegan Island, used 500 barrels of Spring Herrings, as manure the past season.

European News.

Willmer & Smith's European Times,
March 23.

Nothing shows the advancement of the age more palpably than the marked contrast between the state of public feeling in Europe at the end of the last and the middle of the present century. The scenes in France, more especially, which followed the first revolution set the world in a blaze, and the devastating wars of Napoleon compelled the nations to act on the defensive. Experience is a bitter but a useful monitor; and our volatile neighbours, when they installed Louis Philippe on the throne of the elder Bourbons, also when they expelled him from it, gave an example of moderation and forbearance which stands out in fine contrast to their previous excesses. The year before last saw almost every European capital convulsed with revolution, and although the dynasties of centuries tottered on the brink of ruin, the conduct of the people displayed, upon the whole, a very commendable spirit of discretion.

The long peace which Europe has been permitted to enjoy has worn out, apparently, the martial spirit that animated the last generation. The feelings of the people of all civilised countries are now bent on social amelioration, and the passion for military glory seems to have become merged in a desire for the triumph of the arts of peace. The unceasing efforts to extend commerce and manufactures have not been without their effects on the character of our own and neighboring nations, and the free interchange of the commodities of different countries is the best antidote against war, and the best security for peace, that human ingenuity could possibly have devised.

Carrying out these views, Mr Cobden proposed last year to reduce the naval and military expenditure of the country to the standard of 1835, by which a saving of ten millions would be effected.—Such a proposition was not likely to be palatable to an assembly composed, for the most part, of parties who either fill offices in the army and navy, or have friends and relatives who fill them. The motion was accordingly pooh-poohed in the most approved Parliamentary style; and the organs of the press, which reflect the sympathies of the aristocratic classes, poured a flood of ridicule and opprobrium on the proposition. But the motion thus cavalierly treated in the House took root in the country, backed, as it was by an array of facts and figures that could not be summarily disposed of. The discussion provoked inquiry, and laid bare many of the most shameful abuses connected with the administration of the great public establishments. But the effects of the motion are apparent in the good it has already produced on the Government which has been shamed into a considerable reformation on the score of expenditure. Mr Cobden finds, in approaching the subject this year, that the finance accounts, as compared with the previous year, show a reduction of £3,400,000,—an item sufficiently astounding to justify the financial reformers in pushing their triumphs to still further extent. To the Liverpool Financial Association, indeed, the country owes a debt of enduring gratitude, for the zeal and ability with which the cankers connected with our public expenditure have been anatomised, and exposed to the eyes of an astonished

world. The compliment which Mr Cobden paid in the House to this patriotic body will find an echo throughout the empire, for it is undeniable that the telling truths which they have exposed in their publications—the painful, pitiful abuses, and, in many instances, malversation of the public funds which they have brought to light, have done incalculable service. That the work of retrenchment may be carried much further, without either leaving the country defenceless or the colonies unprotected, must be the opinion of every one who has paid attention to the component parts of our ingeniously tangled social system. Take one fact mentioned in the debate. An Austrian officer, who visited England on the termination of the conflict with Hungary, was astonished when he saw the number of officers assigned to each regiment. Our regiments, it appears, in this respect, are the laughing stock of Europe. Put two English regiments into one, said Mr Cobden, on the authority of this gentleman, and maintain only half the present number of officers, still you would have 20 more English officers than are in an Austrian regiment! The reductions in the army, about which we hear so much, never, by possibility, reach these expensive and superfluous branches of the service. We never hear, amidst hundreds and thousands of the rank and file who are turned adrift, that a general, or a major, or a few captains have been dispensed with. These preserves have been too well guarded hitherto to permit such defilement; but now that public attention is concentrated on the subject, the reform must be made to extend a little higher than the unfortunate pieces of human mechanism who are dressed up to be shot at for a shilling a day.

Nothing seems to annoy English statesmen so much as a comparison between our national expenditure and that of the United States. The care and frugality with which the Ministers of the Union watch over the dollars of the public is gall and wormwood to our reckless financiers. The expenses of our diplomatic appointments are in painful contrast with the economy of theirs. But although the United States have no standing army, and navy, the insignificance of which curls the lips of our aristocratic blue jackets, there is not a power in the world more feared and respected abroad—a proof that moral influence, whether on the part of nations or of individuals, can be maintained irrespective of a heavy outlay. The fact that the support of the army and navy entails upon the people of Great Britain an expense equal to the whole administrative cost of the American Union, is one deeply to be pondered over at a time when, as the agriculturist tells us, they are staggering under the weight of excessive taxation. With a well constructed system of management, even Mr Cobden's estimate of ten millions for soldiers and sailors might be considerably pared down. The steam engine is a power in the State greater than bone and muscle. With a large fleet of steam-ships belonging to the merchant service, ready to repel attack at sea, if it were threatened,—and with the facilities which railroads afford at home for the immediate transmission of troops to any part of the country where their presence might be required,—the maintenance of our present enormous fleets and armies appears very like spending money for the support of well born soldiers and sailors.

The conflict which is now raging in the Church of England, arising out of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, is, as many foresaw, only the beginning of the end. The Bishop of Exeter knows not when he is beaten.—So far from giving up the contest, he is marshalling his forces in battle array, and that there may be no mistake about the matter, he refuses to induct the Rev. Mr Gorham into the vicarage of Bramford Speke. In a letter addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Exeter coolly states that rather than do so he will suffer deprivation from his diocese. This, at least, shows his sincerity, but how many companions will he find in this voluntary martyrdom? The number, we suspect will be few.

Although we have not, whilst we are writing, received from Paris the official results of the elections in France, we know sufficient to fill us with the most dismal apprehensions for the future destiny of that devoted country. We learn that the three Socialist candidates have been returned for Paris, the other three Moderate candidates being in a minority. M. Fov, the highest moderate candidate on the Poll, was several hundreds lower than the least successful Socialist. It is of no use to shut our eyes to this most

alarming event. All the hopes of the moderate party are falsified, and that city which claims to be the most intellectual in Europe, has deliberately chosen three candidates to represent her in the National Assembly who symbolise the principles of ignorance, of terror and of blood. If Paris is thus lost to all sense of its own dignity and safety, what must we expect from the departments? The telegraphic accounts from some of the departments certainly assure us that some six or seven moderate candidates will be chosen, but we are not very sanguine about the matter. Paris has spoken. This city, the organ and leader of all France, has declared that Carnot, who made himself infamous by his circulars against education, issued in the time of the Provisional Government, is its representative; one of his colleagues is Vidal, who was Louis Blanc's deputy in the Luxemburg folly; and the third, De Flotte, is an officer without character, who was transported to Belle Isle by Cavaignac for his deeds of blood during the June revolution in 1848. It is needless to say that the effect of this election has been to strike consternation in the minds of every national friend of liberty. It is pretended that the Orleansists have contributed to this result, as they believe that a restoration of the Bourbons can only be effected after the ordeal of another bloody restoration. This we deem perfectly delusive; but view it how we may, more than one hundred and twenty thousand voters in Paris have declared that three persons, whose principles are of the most odious character, are the fit representatives of their deliberate opinions. Of course, credit has received a serious blow. The funds declined three or four per cent; and as no mortal man can conjecture how it will all end, it seems impossible that confidence can be for any length of time fully restored.

The Swiss question appears likely to terminate satisfactorily. A vast body of French troops has been directed towards the frontiers, and, as the refugees still in Switzerland were to be distributed throughout the different cantons in the interior, tranquility would probably be maintained.

The Greek dispute has not yet been brought to a point of adjustment. The Greek Government, admitting that they have been quite wrong throughout, hang back, in the vain hope that Russia and France will interfere to save them from the consequences they have brought upon themselves. Count Nesselrode has written two notes from St. Petersburg, vaunting about the rights of Russia, but carefully abstaining from interference. The second note, written after the news reached St. Petersburg, that the French had offered their 'good offices,' is much less insolent than the first. There seems very strong evidence to prove that King Otho encouraged—if he did not actually concoct—the late rebellion in the Ionian Islands; and Lord Palmerston, with the proofs of this treachery in his pocket, is reading his Majesty a lesson which he will not forget. As for the interference of France, much less Russia, to prevent the English Government from exercising her right as an independent power, it is all moonshine. Lord Palmerston says he shall keep the detained Greek vessels in pledge until our just claims are satisfied, and not a voice is raised against him in the house of commons.

Whether the report has been circulated to influence the French elections we know not, but, certain it is, that it is generally stated that the main body of the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome, leaving a garrison at the Castle of St. Angelo, and another small body of troops at Civita Vecchia. In the meantime the Austrians are forming an entrenched camp near Spoleto. If the French should really retire from Rome, it will be a most impotent conclusion of their most ill-judged intervention.

The affairs of Cuba have created such a sensation at Madrid that Count Mirasol is about to sail from Cadiz to Havana, whence he will proceed on an extraordinary mission to the President of the United States. A Spanish legion was being recruited in the Provinces for the service of the Pope; and if the main body of the French troops should evacuate Rome, leaving the people at the tender mercy of the Austrians and Spaniards, it certainly requires no foresight to predict that a fresh revolution will break out.

From Germany we learn that the interim commission of the German Empire is to be prolonged for the period of three months, in order to give time for the Erfurt Parliament to organise its powers.

All the dangerous consequences which we predicted would flow from the late signal success of the socialists in Paris

are fast following this calamitous event. It is true that out of the thirty five vacancies some ten or twelve may have been secured by the Moderates, but no one for a moment attempted to disguise the fact, that about one hundred and twenty five thousand voters in Paris have declared their adherence to Socialist principles, and that these doctrines have received a moral impulse, which, as far as we can judge, no visible power on earth can arrest. Since our last, the Conservative party, split as it is, into antagonistic fragments, has been perfectly panic struck. All attempts to bring in a strong, firm Ministry have failed. Instead of Count Mole, and M. Thiers rallying around them the various sections of the Moderates, all that has been done has been the substitution of M. Rouler for M. Ferdinand Barrot as Minister of the Interior. This is mere trifling, whilst the Socialists are gathering all their forces and preparing for a desperate struggle.

In Spain there has been a fresh quarrel in the palace. Narvaez fell into disgrace was again reinstated in twenty four hours. From Austria and Italy there is little news. Portugal is once more betraying signs of agitation, and some tears are expressed that disturbances may be renewed.

A mail from India has arrived; a mutiny had occurred in one of the native regiments, which was quickly suppressed. India was perfectly tranquil. The Governor General has returned for Calcutta.

Trade.—The mercantile world continues to manifest a feeling of uneasiness, trade is consequently in an unsatisfactory state. The transactions going forward in our Produce markets are of a limited character, and where sales to any extent are effected, holders are inclined to accept reduced prices.

The Cotton market has continued dull and gloomy since our last notice, and spinners cautiously confining their purchases to immediate and pressing wants, the sales are of course not extensive.

There is little or no change to report in the Corn trade, good American Flour and Indian Corn being in demand at late rates; the price of Western Canal Flour is quoted at 20s. to 21s. per barrel, inferior 17s. to 18s., old sour 20s. to 21s.; Baltimore 20s. to 22s., and Philadelphia 21s. 6.

We have had most favorable weather since the 1st inst. The young Wheat crop throughout the United Kingdom is most favorably spoken of, and the spring crops are mostly all put down under very favorable circumstances.

The accounts from Manchester are very dull. Prices of Goods and Yarns are on the decline; indeed, purchasers are very shy at present rates. A fair inquiry prevails for Woolen Goods.

The Iron market is quiet, and prices are rather in favor of the buyer.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Thursday.—In the Chamber today the Minister of Justice brought forward his repressive measure against the press. He proposed to raise the caution money from twenty thousand to fifty thousand francs for daily papers, published in Paris, and to twelve thousand francs for those published in the Provinces; he also proposed to establish a stamp of three centimes on Paris journals, and two centimes on those printed in the departments. He concluded by declaring the discussion urgent. It was opposed but ultimately carried. The Minister of Justice then presented a bill demanding that the suppression of clubs should continue in force during the next year, and be applicable to electoral meetings, calculated to compromise the public security; he likewise demanded urgency in the matter, which was granted. The election of Flotte is declared valid.

Turkey.—Accounts from Sentari state that a troop of several thousand inhabitants of Montenegro made on the 4th inst. an incursion into the district of Portogruza, and that they retreated after a battle, or rather skirmish, which lasted throughout the day, and in which two of the Turks were killed and several wounded. The men of Montenegro took their own killed and wounded away with them.—Besik Pacha had been sent to upper Albania to superintend the proceedings of the recruiting commission, to which the inhabitants of that district offer a new and forcible opposition. Gibrictou, an Albanian town, is in a state of open insurrection.

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at the Gleaner Office.