

taction to British agriculturalists, so long as the supply of British corn might happen to be insufficient to meet the effective demand of the British community. On the occurrence of favorable harvests, however, the influence of Peel's metallic measure of value, made itself felt. In the market of the world a quarter of the best wheat may, on the average, be worth from 30s. to 35s. After favorable harvests, Peel's metallic measure of value, forced down the price of British wheat to somewhere about forty shillings a quarter. The money law of 1819, in other words, neutralised, to a great extent, that measure of protection which the Corn-laws of 1815 and of 1828 professed to secure to the agriculturalists of Great Britain.

Not content with robbing by the action of a dishonest measure of value all classes of English and colonial producers to the extent of thirty, forty, or fifty per cent. on the market value of their commodities, the organs of the order of creditless began, after no great interval of time, to enforce a scheme of direct encroachment on the remaining rights of various sections of the industrial community. A fraudulent money law did not augment the enjoyment of idle consumers with sufficient rapidity. These classes soon clamored for the removal of those barriers against foreign competition, which the genius of our old industrial policy had erected. Mr Huskisson attacked the silk trade and the shipping interest. Mr Huskisson doomed the Spitalfield weaver to lowered wages, and to a more severe measure of toil than had ever been his lot before. Mr Huskisson narrowed, at the same time, the basis on which the naval supremacy of England rests.

In 1828 the amount of protection professedly secured to the agricultural interest by the Corn-law of 1815 was lessened. In 1833 the security of the remaining portions of West Indian property was assailed. In 1834 the Malthusian doctrine, in regard to the laboring classes, was sanctioned, to the fullest extent, by the British Legislature. The laborer was, formally, assumed by Parliament to be an intruder "at nature's great feast." He was solemnly "thrown on his own resources," and warned that want of employment would thenceforward be imputed to him as a crime.

In 1842 the creditor classes proclaimed, through their old and trusty instrument, Peel, that British agriculturalists and British and Colonial producers of all kinds still enjoyed "a superfluity of protection." Of that "superfluity of protection" Sir Robert and his allies effectually disposed by means of the Corn-law and Tariff of 1842—by means of the Corn-law and Sugar law of 1842—and, finally, by means of the Navigation-law of 1849. While, too, foreign competition has thus been strengthening the social influences of mere consumers, the stringency of the fraudulent money law of 1819 has been increased by "complementary" enactments in 1844 and 1845.

[To be concluded.]

## European News.

### Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

Willmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES,  
May 18.

RUPTURE WITH FRANCE AND RUSSIA.  
London yesterday was in a state of the most feverish excitement. It was known on Thursday that the French ambassador, M. Drouyn de l'Huys, had left the British metropolis for Paris, on a day of all others when the courtesies of diplomacy were most strictly observed—namely, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday; and it was also known by the papers of the following morning, that the Russian ambassador was absent from the dinner-party which Lord Palmerston gave to the ambassadors in honor of the event. These two circumstances combined, produced in political circles some uneasiness, in consequence of the turn which it was feared the Greek dispute had taken. Explanations in both houses of Parliament were accordingly sought for, and given by Lords Lansdowne in the Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the Commons. The former described the recall of the French ambassador as an 'event of importance,' but he subsequently denied that it was of 'grave importance,' and intimated that the French Government required his presence in the National Assembly, to give such explanation as the case required. Lord Palmerston, judging from the few sentences which fell from him, seems to have treated the affair less seriously. 'I trust,' said the noble Viscount, 'that nothing can arise out of these circumstances likely to disturb the friendly relations between England and France.'

The funds, which are always the test of public feeling on these occasions, experienced a decided shock. Consols, which stood the previous evening at ninety-six and one eighth immediately declined  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., but they subsequently closed at 95 to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The explanation which Lord John Russell gave last night in the house of Commons, does not throw much light on the matter, but as far as it goes, it exhibits the soreness which the French Government feels at what is evidently regarded as our cavalier treatment of its representative, the Baron de Gros, at Athens. Lord John Russell stated that this would have been fully and satisfactorily cleared up, if the Baron had remained at Athens three days longer. It is also clear, from the admission, somewhat reluctantly, wrong from the Prime Minister, that if Lord Palmerston had not in his possession at the time he gave his explanation on the previous evening, the letter from the French Secre-

ry for Foreign Affairs, recalling M. Drouyn de l'Huys from London to Paris, and assigning as a reason the insult put upon the French Government arising out of the Greek dispute, that the letter of recall had nevertheless been read to him.

The worst feature of this ugly business relates to the proceedings in the National Assembly on Thursday, where the announcement by the Foreign Secretary, that he had recalled M. Drouyn de l'Huys, because of the insult England had put upon France, produced the greatest possible excitement and delight, followed by cries of 'bravo!' and clapping of hands, and other demonstrations which showed how palatable the act was to the National Assembly. In this unseemly manifestation, the leading men of all parties in the Assembly are said to have joined. It is difficult to say, in the present position of Louis Napoleon, what part his necessities may compel him to act. The question will be speedily and amicably settled if the vindictive of French honor be his object. But if ulterior ends are to be attempted, a quarrel arising out of circumstances in themselves trivial, may lead to results which are fearful to contemplate. We await the issue with hope and without fear.

A good deal of interest has been excited respecting the issue of Sir Edward Buxton's motion condemnatory of the encouragement of the consumption of slave grown sugar. It was expected to have come on early in the month, but Lord John Russell's indisposition induced the hon. baronet to defer it. As the Protectionist party in a body would have supported the motion on account of its indirect influence on the question of free trade in imports, it was deemed in some quarters that it would test the strength of the Ministry very severely, and the most absurd reports were current respecting the 'corrupt influence' used by Lord John Russell to stave off the difficulty. However, the Government has conceded one of their nights for the debate, and it will probably be brought forward after the Whitsun recess. There is evidently increasing efforts on the part of the guardians of the West India interests to obtain an extension of time before the sugar duties are completely equalised; and Mr David Guthrie the eminent merchant, pressed the consideration of their case very strongly upon the attention of Lord John Russell at the late interview given to the leaders of the Protectionist party.

The details of the new Electoral Bill of France are known all over Europe, all its advantages and its dangers have been freely canvassed out of doors, and yesterday the discussion of the measure would, no doubt, be commenced in the Assembly. Its important influence upon the future destiny of France cannot be overrated; and, however, at the first view of the state of parties in the Chamber, it might seem that the measure would be carried through the Assembly with a high hand by Ministers, the collective strength which seems gathering to oppose such a flagrant violation of the constitution fills us with doubt about the result. Petitions from all quarters are pouring in against the bill. The whole party of the *National*, including Dupont de l'Eure, Goudchaux, Marrast, have sent in a firm petition and remonstrance against its passing. The Petition truly says that it threatens the Republic in its essence, law in its most sacred point, and order itself in one of its principal conditions, and it proceeds to point out all the monstrous anomalies of the bill, and urges that universal suffrage cannot have failed since it raised the President to power, and created the majority in the present Assembly. These are truths which it is difficult to gloss over. Every one sees that if the late successes of the Socialists had not taken place, but men of 'order' had been elected, we should never have had the right of universal suffrage impeached. For our own parts we have never concealed that we deem a Republic wholly unadapted to the settled habits and prejudices of the French, but a majority of the people having fixed upon that form of government, and the President having been placed at the head of the Republic, pledged to maintain it inviolate, we view with deep alarm this undisguised attempt to undermine and overthrow the power by which the President and the Assembly alike derive their authority, and whether the ministers of Louis Napoleon succeed or fail in carrying the bill, the fatal consequences will be, we fear, equally deplorable. The Mountain party threaten a most violent opposition to the bill, and, no doubt, the debate will be the most stormy ever yet witnessed in the chamber. If one of the leaders of the Mountain is so far threatened with violence, because he will not resort to arms, as to appeal to magistracy, for protection, it is not to be wondered that some of the obnoxious members of the Moderate party are arming themselves to protect their persons in the chamber. In fact, a tumult is fully expected in the very hall of the Assembly. Troops are being poured into Paris. The *Voix du Peuple* has been seized by the police almost every day; mayors and their adjoints are dismissed from their offices because they have signed petitions against the electoral law; mobs of people assemble round the offices of *La Presse* and on Wednesday the license of the *Voix du Peuple* was wholly withdrawn. In fact every thing portends a fierce struggle and although there is no doubt that the soldiery will crush any attempt at insurrection, the Government being legally in the wrong, will scarcely better its position by a military triumph, as Socialism will receive a fresh impulse from such success. It appears that the absence of the President from Paris at such a critical mo-

ment causes a good deal of uneasiness, and the funds are heavy. The position of the Government is an uneasy one. On Tuesday's sitting Ministers were in a minority of 95 on a question whether any minister, exceeding an estimate voted by the chamber, should pay the excess out of his own pocket. No fewer than 371 members against 276 voted that he should; and, under existing circumstances, this vote must render a minister, especially a finance minister, very uncomfortable. Our report next week promises to be as exciting as any one we have ever written since the first breaking out of the revolution.

The dispute in Greece, after a twenty four hours' declaration of a blockade, has been settled by an unconditional admission of the English claims. Some cavil is being raised because Baron Gros's mission failed, and the French are deprived of the credit of settling the affair; but all these petty carplings at Lord Palmerston are passing away, and perhaps Greece will for the future be less the scene of political intrigue than it has been.

Since our last, Prussia has evinced a more decided disposition to make amicable terms with Denmark, and Baron Bulow has left Berlin with offers of preliminary conditions for a peace. The terms concede to Denmark all her rights precisely as before the war broke out. Some doubts are entertained whether the refractory duchies, with a force of forty thousand men, will give up the contest; but if Prussia withdraws from the quarrel we have no fear of any permanent resistance. The party in Germany who first promoted this war are now too divided to offer effectual succor to the malcontents.

A grand Assemblage of German Princes are feasting and holding conferences at Berlin, the whole end of which appears to be the absorption of these Potentate's dominions into the empire of Prussia. Among some of the questions pending, we see that progress has been made in modifying the Zollverein duties. Prussia by a revision will yield a revenue of 918,000 thalers. We opine that her territorial acquisitions and political power will far outweigh this small concession.

At Rome the power of the Pope is greatly on the decline. There is little news of interest from the other Italian states.

Diplomatic arrangements are once more renewed between England and Spain. M. Pidal wrote a letter expressing his regret at the interruption of friendly relations, and stated the earnest wish of the Spanish Government that they should be resumed; that no offence was intended to be given to Great Britain; and proposed that past events should be consigned to oblivion. Lord Palmerston re-echoed these words, and agreed to consign past events 'sincerely and completely to oblivion'; and Lord Howden has been appointed English ambassador to the Escorial.

TRADE.—There has been more activity and a healthier tone in commercial affairs during the week. The markets have not been so liberally supplied as of late, and holders have thus been able to obtain rather improved prices for some articles of foreign and colonial produce.

From the manufacturing districts the reports received during the past week inform us that less activity prevails.

IRELAND.—Three thousand crates of window glass were imported into Dublin last week to reduce the price of that article, which had risen enormously since the last hurricane.

No fewer than 36 families, comprising upwards of 336 individuals were ejected on Monday, by the under-sheriff of the county, on the estate of Mr Henry (encumbered), in the parish of Ballina and Boher, barony of Ownney and Arra, county Tipperary. A scene so utterly appalling has been seldom witnessed, even in a county proverbial for the exercise of the depopulating system.

The Government measure abolishing the office of the Irish Viceroy, contemplates the creation of three new crown appointments: A Secretary of State for Ireland at a salary of £5000 per annum, and two under secretaries, one with a seat in Parliament, and the other without legislative duties. The salary of the Parliamentary Secretary is to be fixed at £1500, and the latter at £2000 a year. Lord Clarendon will accept the chief-secretaryship.

The wide-spread reliance upon the renovation of the potato, which appears, for better or for worse, to have invested all classes of Irish agriculturalists, seems so far to be strengthened by the healthy and promising appearance of the crop. Accounts from the southern counties speak in most sanguine terms of the prospects of the ensuing harvest, while all are agreed that so extensive a breadth of land has not been laid down with potatoes for many years previous to the fatal blight of 1846, and that if the experiment of 1850 be successful to any considerable degree, a great stride will be made towards a state of comparative prosperity.

It is authentically announced to be the intention of the Dublin, Glasgow and Cork Steam-packet Company to send a vessel monthly on the Galway, Halifax, and New York station. The Viceroy, which has been selected to make the first experimental trip, is to convey her Majesty's mails, and the Post office authorities have been prompt in affording all the requisite facilities towards carrying out the object in view. Sir Percy Nugent, M. P., and other gentlemen are determined to avail themselves of the opportunity by the Viceroy to traverse the Atlantic, if possible, in the space of one week from Galway to Halifax.

Exclusive of the Emigration of farmers and shopkeepers from this country, another des-

cription of emigration—that of abled bodied paupers—is also extending considerably. At the last meeting of the Poor-law Guardians of Kilmallock, county of Limerick, a motion of Mr Bolton Massy—that one thousand persons should be sent out to America at the expense of the electoral divisions—was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to carry out the project.

## Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1850.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

We have obtained our British papers to the 18th of May, from which we have gleaned numerous extracts. The news is highly important. Some difficulty has arisen between our Foreign Secretary and the Ambassadors of Russia and France, both of which functionaries have left London. We cannot believe that anything serious will grow out of the affair.

For a detailed statement of the news we refer our readers to the extracts under our European head.

STEAMER ASIA.—This noble vessel arrived at Halifax on Monday last, after the astonishingly quick passage of eight and a half days. The Novascotian thus speaks of the vessel and passage:—

"The Royal Mail Steam ship Asia, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Judkins, came to the Cunard wharf on Monday, at six o'clock, after a rapid but exceedingly boisterous passage of eight and a half days from the Mersey. This magnificent steamship has been detained by heavy weather and dense fogs, otherwise she would positively have arrived yesterday morning. Some idea of the magnitude of the Asia may be formed, when we state she is upwards of three hundred feet over all, and measures about two thousand five hundred tons. We are informed that during the outward passage she accomplished three hundred and fifteen miles in twenty-four hours. Her paddle wheels are thirty-six feet in diameter. The Asia came into harbour with her fore top gallant and main and mizen topmasts hoisted; and although she looked in splendid order there were not wanting other evidences of the boisterous weather through which she had passed."

Willmer and Smith contains the following notice of this splendid vessel:—

"Our paper of this day will be conveyed across the Atlantic by the Asia, which, after a minute inspection made yesterday, under the direction of her worthy commander, Captain Judkins, we certainly pronounce to be the finest specimen of an ocean-going steamer ever launched. The Asia, like all other vessels of the line, is built of timber, and propelled by paddle-wheels. Her length over all is about 300 feet, and she will measure no less than 2,250 tons. Her paddle-wheels are 36 feet diameter, moved by two truly magnificent engines of 800 horse power (150 horse power more than the Europa.) They are supplied by four enormous boilers, which can be worked together or separately. The general arrangements of the cabins and births are somewhat similar to the previous vessels of the line. The accommodation, however, is altogether upon a larger, airier, and stater scale. The main saloon is a noble apartment having about seven feet six inches of head room. Besides this main saloon there are two roomy gentlemen's cabins, and a ladies' or cabin drawing-room. There is accommodation for about 140 first class passengers, for whose use, comfort, and luxury, a well selected library, with newspapers and periodicals, a smoking-room, surgeon's-room, ice-house, cow-house, carpenter's room, bakehouse, cook-house (16 feet square.) In fact, with fine weather, it appears hardly possible to picture a 'pleasanter time,' to use a transatlantic phrase, than might be spent in a voyage in this fine ship across the Atlantic."

POLITICAL LECTURES.—Mr Needham has been Lecturing in St. John to large audiences, on the state of the Province, and the corruptions in our Government and Legislature. St. John has much to answer for to the people of the Province, respecting the parties who have been sent to represent the city and county in the Assembly. As the constituents seem at length fully alive to the subject, we trust they will remove the grievance.

### PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.

The Fredericton Royal Gazette contains the appointment of CHARLES LLOYD, Esq., to the office of Gauger and Weigher, for the port of Dalhousie, county of Restigouche.