LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Asia arrived at New-York on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, with 90 passengers, and Liverpool dates to 1st inst.

Cotton at Liverpool had advanced ¼ to ⅝ of a penny, with sales of 40,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull in Liverpool. Yellow Corn quoted at 30 to 31 shillings.

No Ministry had yet been formed. Lord Stanley had been unsuccessful in forming a Cabinet, and it was generally supposed Lord John Russell would still hold the reins of Government. There was some talk of placing he Duke of Wellington at the head of affairs.

The London *Standard* of Feb. 28th, says: Lord Stanley has failed in forming a Ministry, and has in consequence restored to her Majesty the commission with which she had entrusted him.

The ports of Glasgow and Greenock show an increase of Customs' revenue for the year 1850, of more than £10,600, and now present a total of more than £1,000,000 sterling per annum.

The returns of the Board of Trade, issued during the last few days, show that the exports from the country amounted in 1850 to more than £70,000,000; in 1849 to £63,000,000, and in 1848 to £53,000,000, a rate of increase without a parallel in the history of the country. In these returns Cotton goods stand foremost amongst the articles of export, the exported value amounted in 1849 to £26 775,000; in 1850 to £28,250,000. This increase is the more remarkable as the price of the fibre has increased during the last two years upwards of 75 per cent., and the contrast is the strongest if we go back to 1840, when the price of the raw material was low, and when the exported value was only £21 000,000

The Woollen, Linen and Silk trades all evince the same gratifying improvements.

The Crystal Palace already begins to receive the goods sent to it. A British lion in bronze from Bavaria, was one of the first objects received. A Venus, badly packed, came with the head broken off. Crowds throng daily to behold the building. The strength of the somewhat light looking galleries has been most satisfactorily tested.

The first cargo of the productions of French industry, for the Great Exhibition, left Paris on Tuesday for Dunkirk, where it will be shipped for London—it consists of 1,200 packages.

A police court will, it is said, be established in or very near the Crystal Palace, during the continuance of the exhibition.

The news from France is uninteresting. The Anniversary of the Revolution had passed off without any disturbance whatever.—Rumours are afloat that Austria contemplates the invasion of Switzerland.—The Piedmontese are arming to defend the Italian refugees in their States.

By advices from Vienna of the 22nd ult., rumours were still rife of an Austrian expedition against Switzerland.

Very little news from Rome. The Pope has granted an amnesty to several of the ex-Roman constituent assemblies, and others have obtained intermediate periods of provisional liberty.

The Turin papers give a rumour that the Northern powers have addressed a note to the Piedmontese Government, demanding the expulsion of the Italian immigrants, the suppression of the liberty of the press, and the immediate reconciliation with the Court of Rome.

Great fears are entertained for the health of the great philosopher of France, Arago. His friends are in considerable anxiety, entertaining little hopes of his ultimate recovery.

The marrage of the Grand Duchess of Russir, Catherine Miknailowna, with Duke George of Mecklenbourg Schwerin, was celebrated at St. Petersburg on the 2d ult.

It is stated that the greatest activity prevails in the Piedmontese War Office and that extensive preparations are making for the defence of the country.

The Turkish insurrection has been completely quelled.

It is shown in a return to Parliament, printed lately, that the estimated net revenue of India, for the year 1849-50, amount to £20,498,412, and, after paying all charges, the estimated surplus will be £77,662.

The *Architect* states that carving in ivory has been introduced into England, as a branch of elegant industry for females of respectability and taste.

The authorities of Southampton have received official information that a number of exiles, detained in Turkey, would shortly arrive at that port.

The hens of Egypt now lay eggs for the Londoners. Thirteen casks were lately landed at Southampton from Alexandria.

Emigration from the Clyde in 1850.—The extent of emigration from the Clyde, in 1850, has nearly equalled that of 1849, which far exceeded any previous year. The total numbers emigrating from the Clyde in 1850, were 14,206, their designations were—

To the United States,	11,230
To Canada,	2,338
To the Australian Colonies,	200
To Port Natal,	121
To other ports,	167
Total	14,206

The greater portion of the Scotch emigrants were small farmers and tradesmen, particularly working engineers, and, generally speaking, they were able to secure a comfortable passage, and take some little means with them.—The emigrants for Australia, Canada, and the Cape, were of a vastly superior class to those going to the States. The amount of money taken to the States by these emigrants was nearly £40,000; to Canada about £10,000; and to Australia about £2000. The number of emigrants from the Clyde, in 1849, were as follows:—To the United States, 10,636; to Canada, 3,391; to Australia, 691; to the Cape of Good Hope, 124; to East and West Indies, 144—Total 14,986. The emigration from the Clyde during the last seven years has been as follows:—

1844,	3,568	1848,	10,035
1845,	3,445	1849,	14,986
1846,	2,820	1850,	14,203
1847,	7,728		

The *Scotsman* records the death of George Thomson, the venerable and accomplished correspondent of Burns, who expired at his residence in Leith Links, at the advanced age of 92. Mr. Thomson's early connection with the poet is universally known. His letters to the poet are incorporated with all the large editions of Burns.

The following are the present ages of the different reigning monarchs:—Great Britain, Queen Victoria I., age 32 years; Austria, Emperor Francis I., 21; Russia, Emperor Nicholas I., 55; Spain, Queen Donna Maria Isabella II., 21; Portugal, Queen Donna Maria II., 32; Prussia, King Frederick Willian IV., 56; Holland, William II., 59; Belgium, Leopold I., 61; Denmark, Frederick VIII., 43; Sweden, Oscar II., 52; Popedom of Rome, Pius IX., 56; Sardinia, King Victor Emanuel, 31; Turkey, the Grand Sultan, Abdul Menjid, 28; Hanover, King Ernest I., 80; Greece, King Otho I., 36; and France, Louis Napoleon, President, 43. It will thus be seen that there are three reigning Queens, England, Spain, and Portugal, and one President of France, The king of Hanover is the oldest monarch. Several minor States are not enumerated.

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One of our correspondents sends the following table, compiled from a report just issued in London. It gives invaluable information as to the limited extent of what are called the "middle and upper classes," or the "respectability and standing" of Great Britain.

TABLE OF INCOMES.

No. of persons with income of from	$750 to	$1,000	38,902
Persons with income of from	1,000 to	1,500	28,974
Persons with income of from	1,500 to	2,000	14,162
Persons with income of from	2,000 to	2,500	6,893
Persons with income of from	2,500 to	3,000	5,010
Persons with income of from	3,000 to	3,500	2,878
Persons with income of from	3,500 to	4,000	1,852
Persons with income of from	4,000 to	4,500	1,549
Persons with income of from	5,000 to	10,000	4,659
Persons with income of from	10,000 to	15,000	1,286
Persons with income of from	15,000 to	20,000	622
Persons with income of from	20,000 to	25,000	327
Persons with income of from	25,000 to	30,000	617
Persons with income of from	50,000 to	100,000	215
Persons with income of from	100,000 to	250,000	96
Persons with income of from	250,000 and upwards,		19
No. of persons with income over $750,			108,639
No of Paupers,			1,500,000!

[*N. Y. Tribune.*

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From TURKEY we hear that Gen. Dembinski has been sent to Constantinople, but that Kossuth and the others are still at Kutahia. All of the refugees have left Shumla.

There has been more fighting at Bagdad and Aleppo, but all is now quiet. Between the Porte and Egypt there is a prospect of trouble; the Porte has ordered the Viceroy, Abbas Pacha, to reduce the taxes, diminish his army, give up his fleet, and be content with smaller revenues for himself and his relatives. Hereupon the Viceroy has doubled his army and set about getting his fleet into better trim.

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The City of Lyons, says a correspondent of the *New-York Observer*, is one of the most important centers of French evangelization—There are now five chapels established in different quarters. Three pastors and several evangelists or colporters are constantly at work. Between 2,000 and 2,500 persons attend more or less regularly the religious services. Most of these individuals were Roman Catholics a few years ago.

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BELGIUM.

"At this time, when the condition of the people in all countries is thought to be a subject worthy of investigation, you will doubtless be interested in the following official statistics as to the wages of the working population of Belgium—Belgium, that magnificent country whose beauty delights every eye, and warms every heart, save the eye and the heart of those who have created its beauty:

MEN.

5 342 men earn from 58 to 78 cents per day.
180,440 men earn from 30 to 40 cents per day.
113,950 men earn from 20 to 30 cents per day.

WOMEN.

162 women earn 40 cents and upward per day.
37 721 women earn 30 to 40 cents per day.
29 620 women earn 10 to 20 cents per day.
13,612 women earn *less* than 10 cents per day.

BOYS.

5 890 boys earn from 20 to 30 cents per day.
12 459 boys earn from 10 to 20 cents per day.
17,531 boys earn *less* than 10 cents per day.

GIRLS.

1 385 girls earn from 20 to 30 cents per day.
6 340 girls earn from 10 to 20 cents per day.
22,538 girls earn *less* than 10 cents per day.

"The above figures do not represent the whole working population in Belgium, of course; in fact, they exclude the whole agricultural class, which would have made the statistics still more melancholy; but they represent, without doubt, a fair average estimate of town-wages throughout the Kingdom. Such a statement requires no comment. It is only necessary to publish it. What an epitome it presents of an inverted civilization!"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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GERMANY.

In Germany the restitution of the old state of things is decided on. Austria, however, claims the Presidency in the Confederation, instead of presiding alternately with Prussia as before. How this will be settled is doubtful. It is stated that the Confederation will at once march an army against Switzerland to put back the Canton of Neufchatel into its former position as a Province of the King of Prussia. Against this England will act decisively, it is reported, but we see no reason to believe it. France and England have protested against the incorporation of all the states of Austria into the Confederation, but that will amount to nothing.

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The Dublin Freeman makes the following announcement:—"We regret to have to announce the death of an illustrious lady, Mrs Xaveria Wiseman, mother of his eminence the cardinal archbishop of Westminster. She died on the 7th inst., at the house of her daughter, the Countess Gabrielli, at Fano, in Italy, after a short illness, fortified with all the sacraments."

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UNITED STATES.

CLIPPER SHIPS.—The fine American clipper ship Roman, at London, was chartered by the British Government to convey Troops from that port to Bombay; and we understand that orders were received here by the steamer, from an English house, for the building of a clipper ship, of 1100 tons.—The above facts go to show the popularity of our clippers, and pay a very high compliment to our enterprising and justly celebrated ship builders, who have already built various steam ships for different nations.—[N. Y. Shipping List.

THE SHORT ROUTE FROM CHINA.—Among the wonderful importations in the Empire City, arrived yesterday, is a small chest of tea, which has been sixty nine days only from Shanghai to New York. It was thirty-four days *en route* to San Francisco, and thirty-five to New York. It came by Gregory's express, and is intended for President Fillmore.—[N. Y. Herald.

Two young men from Albany came here a few days since with $15,000—intended for the down town merchants, but which was left, one night, with the up town gamblers.—*Boston Times.*

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A Printing-Press Needed.

Very great improvements on the Power Printing-Press have been made from time to time through the last twenty years, until the first desideratum, speed, had been abundantly obtained—Hoe's latest and largest eight-cylinder being capable of throwing off 20,000 impressions per hour. But this speed is only obtained at an enormous expense—over $20,000, including all the necessary appliances—while the cheaper and less effective Power-Presses cost from $2,000 up to $12,000. Meantime, the Hand Press has scarcely been improved in rapidity of execution, if in any respect, for the last twenty years. There is a manifest need of some intervening link between this and the present Power-Press—some machine which, without costing a fair competence of requiring a platoon to work it, will enable the publishers of the more widely circulated Country Journals to strike off editons of 1,500 to 3,000 in the course of half a day, and at a cost not above that of Hand-Press printing. Such is the conviction of some of the most experienced and competent printers, on the strength of which we are authorized by GEORGE BRUCE, Esq., to offer a premium of $1,000 to the first inventor who shall construct and submit for judgment a Press which will throw off 500 large imperial sheets per hour, and can be built and sold for $500. We believe this can be done; and know that its accomplishment will be of great service to the public, by increasing the circulation and influence of the better class of Country Journals. A committee of competent persons will in due season be chosen to examine competing Presses and make the award. It can hardly be necessary to add that the patent-right of the successful Press will be the sole property of the inventor, and ought to insure him a moderate fortune.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

March 15.—This morning the Road Committee (one member from each County) was sitting. In the meantime the House went into Committee and passed a bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits Fishing Company; capital £20,000.

The House then resumed Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill.

Mr. Chapman said there should be time given for consideration; he therefore moved the postponement of the bill until the next session of the Legislature.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Taylor and Johnston in opposition to postponement, Mr. Chapman said he would not press the motion if it did not meet with the wishes of the Committee.

Mr. Earle seconded the motion. He was opposed to Municipal Corporations, as it would lead to direct taxation.

Mr. Crane followed, and spoke of the people managing their own affairs in sarcastic terms.

The hon. Attorney General then spoke for two hours and a half, recapitulating, and replying to the arguments adduced in opposition to the bill. He rediculed the idea of making the bill coercive, stating his conviction that the Government and Legislature *could not force* municipal institutions upon the people. He also sneered at the idea of Government coming down to the House to ask for the power to initiate money votes; he said it would be seeking to deprive the House of one of its privileges.

Mr. Needham then commented upon Mr. Street's speech, and the bill, with much wit, and the House (and galleries) was frequently convulsed with laughter.

The question for postponing the Bill was then put, and negatived, the minority being Messrs. Chapman, Crane, Earle and Gilbert.

Mr. Ritchie then pointed out difficulties in the first section, to which the Attorney General replied. His Honor the Speaker and Mr. Johnson proposed amendments, but the Committee arose and reported progress without coming to any decision. The House then adjourned.

MARCH 17.

The Executive Council was sitting to-day which took the Government members from the Assembly, and consequently the Municipal Corporations Bill was deferred.

Mr. Gray brought up the subject of the erection of a Wharf at Reed's Point, for steamers, &c., to ly at, and pointed out its importance to the travelling public and the people generally. After considerable discussion, the House voted in favour of placing £2000 on the Supply Book for this purpose.

The Fredericton Burnt District Debenture Bill was brought up, and caused a good deal of conversation, both for and against it. The Bill was finally committed, a large number appearing in favour of it, including the St. John Members, and progress was reported. A discussion afterwards took place on the report of the Select Committee on the dispute between Mr. Goodfellow, a Supervisor at Miramichi, and Mr. Heron, a Contractor. Warm language followed, and finally the matter was referred to the Committee of Supply.—*Tel. to New Bruns.*

MARCH 18.

This morning the House went into Committee on the Fredericton Burnt District Loan Bill, when a majority appeared in favour of the measure, and after some discussion, progress was reported.

Mr. Hayward moved a Resolution, exculpating Judge Botsford from certain imputations contained in Sir William Colebrook's Despatches, and censuring Sir William. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Gray, and lead to a rather interesting discussion. The House, however, appeared to be afraid that this was the basis for a pension to Judge Botsford; and Mr. Hannington moved in addition, that the House adhere to their expressed determination not to gran