

port to her of breadstuffs and provisions, which was in 1849 almost twenty-four millions of dollars, fell in 1850 to little more than twelve millions, and in the last fiscal year to eight millions.

The consequence of this is that produce is everywhere stacked up in hopes of a famine in Europe, and business is everywhere dull and inactive.

The quantity of pork that came to market last year was one-third less than it had been two years before, and yet the crop of the present year is stated to be one-third less than even that of the last season.

In every case in which the farmers now obtain good prices, they are the result of short crops, and that such is the case is proved by the fact, that in all cases in which crops have been good, prices are uncommonly low, a state of things that is destructive to the producers, and to all dependent upon them.

Such, no doubt, it is, with the middlemen of England. The larger the quantity of produce poured into the British market, the larger the freights, storages, commissions and charges of all kinds, and the lower the prices—the greater the interest developed.

We protest against this doctrine, as not merely sophistical, inhuman and destructive of the only solid ground of public law, the right of each nation to manage its own concerns, but as practically absurd.

The people of the South are unwilling to send their cotton to market, and the consequences of this are seen in the ruin that is now overtaking some of the strongest houses in New-Orleans. The people of the West are unwilling to send their produce to market, and the consequences are seen in the fact that large stocks of goods in the interior remain unsold, and that our jobbers find their customers "unable to pay up."

What is the remedy? We answer, make a market for food and cotton! Let our people reopen their now deserted mills, mines and furnaces, and let them find inducement to the building of new mills and new furnaces, and the opening of new mines.

market for labor, and they will make a market for cotton and wool, cloth and iron. Activity will then take the place of inactivity.

There is now no confidence in the future. The passage of an efficient tariff would give it, and we hazard nothing in saying that it would add at once ten per cent. to the value of all the property of this City, and not only this, but all the neighboring cities—and of every farm in the Union—and that would be but the beginning of its effects.

The London Times announces that the next session of Parliament will be opened on the 3d of February by the Queen in person, and that the present Cabinet, without any further modification, is resolved to face the difficulties of the session of 1852.

The Express, which has a great horror of intervention in behalf of human rights in Europe, goes for intervening with an armed force in the domestic concerns of the Empire of Japan, because "we want her ports opened, her trade extended, her interests developed."

We have here an enormous diminution of supply from abroad, and yet so greatly diminished has been the internal demand, that we did three years since, by 100,000 bales, capable of producing two hundred and fifty millions of yards of cloth.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT AT HALIFAX.

MAINTENANCE OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY. PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM IN FRANCE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Feb. 2, 1852. The American steamship Humboldt, Capt. Lines, put into this port yesterday. She left New-York on the morning of the 14th ult., and arrived here on the morning of the 14th ult., and arrived here on the morning of the 14th ult.

She has 35 passengers and a valuable cargo of manufactured goods from the Continent. The Humboldt encountered a succession of heavy westerly gales, and in her 30 days' passage her rudder so badly as to cause great trouble in steering, and much delay.

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Birmingham exhibited a prosperous state of the cotton manufactures. At Birmingham there was no alteration. In the Belfast linen market an active business has been done.

Correspondence from Liverpool has been an animated demand. The sales of Monday (the 12th) were 7,600 bales, and Tuesday 4,900, of which 1,600 American were exported.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1851. The sales of Sugar are: Benares, at 31s. 6d. Demerara, full prices. Coffee plants on Caylon, at 45s. 4d. native do. 46s. Leguayna, full rates. Rice: Bengal, native do. 46s. 4d.

Shipping Intelligence. American vessels in the port of Havre 13th January. Emperor, for Boston; Havre for New-York.

Passengers by the Humboldt. Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Conroy, and children, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Gray.

FRANCE. The Usurpation and its Future. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. GENÈVE, (Switzerland), December, 1851.

The incredible has happened. Napoleon the Little, who had apparently become so far annihilated as to be ridiculous, has carried through his usurpation against all parties in the Assembly except the trifling party composed of his own personal followers. He triumphs in audacious perjury and at a single bound has fixed himself on the neck of the once so proud nation of Frenchmen.

How was this possible? The Constitution shamelessly destroyed, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the High Court of Justice broken up, the state of siege extended over the whole First Military Division, (11 Departments) the entire independent press silenced, the most distinguished Generals and officers of the army, the most prominent party leaders, statesmen, journalists and revolutionists, Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoricière, Bedeau, Ledru, Leydet, Charras, Berryer, Thiers, Baze, Lagrange, Creppo, Mist, Nadaud, Valentin and many others arrested, and those representatives of the people, who were not seized, pursued like game through the streets of Paris! All outraged and trodden under foot by one ridiculous, bankrupt creature, by the disgusting ape of a condemned despot!

Who does not remember the similar usurpation of Gen. Cavaignac, and of the Sicils, now suspended with its 30,000 subscribers, and of many other generals, officers and journals? Who does not remember the former divisions in the French army in 1793, 1830, and 1848? Who could have overlooked the social-democratic vote of the soldiers in March and April of last year, or their recent protest against the limitation of the right of suffrage, made by abstaining from the election of a representative for Paris on November 30? And only two days after, these same soldiers march one man for an adventurer without merit or dignity, and without mercy shoot down, with grape and musketry, all that stand in their way!

INDIA AND CHINA. Telegraphic dispatches, in anticipation of the overland Indian Mail, had reached London with dates from Bombay to the 17th Dec. ... The North-western frontiers were in a threatening state; Sir C. Campbell's forces not having returned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. It was thought probable that the Marquis of Clanricarde would replace the Marquis of Normanby as Ambassador at Paris in the event of the latter joining the Cabinet. He had arrived in England from Paris.

MARKETS. THE COGNAC MARKET at Paris, London, was very firm with a tendency to an advance in prices for foreign descriptions. WHEAT AND CORN—Floating cargoes were held at an advance of 6d. per quarter.

UPAS TREE ON THE ISTHMIUS.—The Panama Star states that a man named Jas. Linn, while working on the Gorgona Road, grew tired and lay down to sleep under a tree. On waking he found his limbs and body swelling, and death soon ensued. The Star says that a tree grows on the Isthmus under which cattle are said to grow or remain.

right or morality could be applied against assassination? We are also now to see the revolutionary conspiracy set on foot upon the largest scale. The Democracy had reckoned on a free exhibition of the popular will in 1852, and now suddenly find themselves mechanically conquered by a reckless conspiracy whose chance of success was as one to a hundred. Nothing, then, remains but to oppose conspiracy to conspiracy.

But whatever be the phenomena now immediately at hand, and whatever accidental changes of affairs may assume, it should not be forgotten that there is an indestructible impulse which carries on the movement of France under all the temporary forms of the national development. This is found in the economical situation of the country. The expenditures of the year 1851 amount to about fifty hundred millions of francs; the deficit was estimated, by the Finance Committee of the late Assembly, at 150 millions; the consolidated debt is stated in the report of the same Committee (M. Passy, reporter) at 650 millions, with the prospect that during the next year it would attain a high never before known in the history of France.

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BRITAIN.—UNITED STATES. Correspondence from Rio-Novaya Novos. Rio de Janeiro, Monday, Nov. 21, 1851. Mr. Editor: The good people of your city do not appear to be fully alive to the vast importance of a line of steamers between this place and Philadelphia. It was unfortunate that the petition for aid in this matter was made in the last Congress, in behalf of the line of steamers proposed to be run by the United States Government, and that it was not mixed with similar request for lines to Shanghai and Antwerp, and the request was probably defeated from the large amount asked for.

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has been understood in the community of this country, I have been informed that this matter has been referred to the Executive, and that the Executive has decided to refer it to the Legislature. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will take prompt action upon this matter, and that it will be able to provide for the establishment of a line of steamers between this place and Philadelphia.

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