

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From *Waller & Smith's European Times*, LIVERPOOL, April 19.

Amongst the novelties of the day may be noticed the speedy departure of Mr. O'Connell's eldest son for the United States, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Steele, to organize an agitation there for the more speedy repeal of the Union—an Irish method truly, going as far as to carry a project at home. Patriotism rather than patriotic motives is uncharitably assumed, influence the mission. But Jonathan is in very bad condition now for being plucked. As the sire is not very popular in the Great Republic, it can hardly be expected that the son will be, and he will act cautiously in not going too far south—the more bracing atmosphere of the north will better agree with his nerves.

The manufacturing districts of Lancashire—the greatemporium of the cotton trade—continue in a healthy if not a buoyant state.—Business as compared with the dullness which marked the closing of the last and the opening of the present year exhibits a new activity. There is more doing—better prices are realized—higher wages are given & greater confidence prevails. We must be un-deterred as speaking comparatively—merely contrasting business as it is—with what it has been during a period of depression unequalled in the history of the country. The Liverpool Cotton Market has exhibited during the past week, a very animated uniformity. The price of the staple is still low.

In a word, if the commercial world is not all that could be wished, existing appearances are encouraging and a hopeful future lies before us. Money is abundant, which can be had to any extent at an unreasonably low rate of interest for anything like good security, without any disposition being shown for extravagant or outrageous speculations.

As regards the staple article of West India produce there is a marked improvement during the last week, which may be attributed in a great measure to the Brazil embassy. The markets in London, Liverpool, and Bristol for sugars and coffee are firm, and prices have advanced—in sugars to the extent for colonial, of 1s per cwt.

Defeat of the Spanish Ministry.—Letters from Madrid, dated on the morning of the 11th inst. have been received in the city by express, which state that on the preceding day, at 7 o'clock p. m. after a violent debate the Spanish Ministry was beaten by the coalition upon the question of the validity of the election from Badajoz; the numbers were 80 against 55.

Subsequent advices from Paris announce their having tendered their resignation to the Regent, who has sent to London for Gen. Sancho.

The last report relative to the health of the Duke of Sussex is favorable.

The number of the Royal Infants is still but two. The Queen takes daily exercise in the open air with Prince Albert. Her accompaniment is looked for daily.

The Great Western.—This popular and highly successful vessel, which arrived here on the 1st after a passage of 15 and a half days was intended to have sailed again on the 15th inst. but on inspection it was found that she had sustained some trifling injury during the home trip, which required correction.—There being no grave deck uncouped at Liverpool, large enough to accommodate her, she was taken round to Milford, where the damage was repaired in three days. She is now in Liverpool, and will sail on the 29th for New York. The detention has of course deranged the dates originally fixed for her sailing during the summer. In consequence of the Great Western not sailing according to her appointed time the new packet ship *Hibernia*, which conveys this sheet, makes her maiden trip across the ocean with a full complement of passengers. Every berth has long since been engaged, and had her accommodations been even more ample than they are, they would have been acceptably in requisition.

LOSS OF THE SOLWAY MAIL STEAMER.

Another vessel belonging to the unfortunate Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has been lost—the "Solway," which sailed from Southampton on the 1st inst. bound for the West Indies. She was wrecked on a reef off the island of Sargasso, about twenty miles to the west of Curacao, having called at the latter place to receive and deliver mails. This is the third steamer which has been lost by the Company in a few months. The "Medusa," it will be remembered, was wrecked off Turk's-head, and more recently the "Isis," off Bermuda.

After having left Curacao about a couple of hours, all the passengers and most of the crew (with the exception of those on duty) being in their berths and unconscious of danger, the vessel suddenly struck on a rocky shoal, called the Baldado, within a mile and a half from the coast, and notwithstanding the utmost exertions were used by Captain Duncan, the officers, and crew, the unfortunate vessel sunk within 20 minutes, in 13 fathoms. By the order of Capt. Duncan, (who was lost), the pinnace was first got into the water, and as many as it could conveniently hold were lowered into it, but the frail bark was not destined to reach the shore. From some cause unexplained, it was capsize, and all on board perished. The first paddle boat was then lowered, and into it also as many crowded as possibly could, it managed to reach the shore in safety, by paddling, &c.—It is supposed that many went down with the vessel, there being no time to launch the other boat that is kept on the paddle wheel to save those unfortunate beings left on board. Those who were thus mercifully saved, escaped of course, with no clothes whatever but those they stood in, and some were almost in a state of nudity.

Mr. Charles Buller's motion for an extensive and systematic colonization, in order to better the condition of the people, was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 6th of April, in a very lengthy and able speech. An amendment was moved by Mr. Sharman Crawford to the effect that the resources derivable from the lands, commerce, and manufactures of the United Kingdom, is fully brought into action, and adequate to afford the means of employment and supply food to the whole population.—Lord Stanley stated that a system of colonization was already in operation under the superintendence of the Government, whose business it was not to foster and compel, but to protect and control.—The noble Lord having stated his intention of opposing the amendment, and of moving the previous question on Mr. Buller's motion, both were ultimately withdrawn.

FROM INDIA.

The overland Indian mail has arrived with intelligence from Bombay to the 1st of March, and from Macao to the 20th January.

The most important piece of news is a victory obtained by Major General Sir Charles Napier, over the contumacious Amers of Scinde.

On the 17th, a battle took place, which can only be compared to the celebrated one at Passay, in which, after a severe struggle of three hours, the Amers were totally routed and their troops dispersed, with a loss estimated at 5,000; 1,000 being left dead on the field, with quantities of stores, ammunition, standards, and some treasure. The loss of the British troops was considerable, being stated at about 250. The Amers, on the following day, surrendered themselves prisoners of war, their names being Meer Rosstom Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wajid Mahomed, of Khyppore, Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer, Shaded Khan, and Meer Hoossein Khan, of Hyderabad, Hyderabad was occupied by the conquerors.—The capture of this most important position is of immense value; the valuable and fertile districts along the Indus can now be restored to industry and the hearts of peace; and millions, as of old, will soon live in happiness in those plains where those despoils have during a century scattered misery and desolation.

Anarchy continued to prevail in Afghanistan. Akbar Khan is said to be master of Cabul; and his father, Dost Mahomed, was proceeding from Lahore towards Peshawur, as if to join him. Akbar Khan threatened to invade the province of Peshawur, and to take it from the Sikhs; but the good treatment of Dost Mahomed by the latter may prevent that invasion.

From Candahar news had been received that Sutter Jung had been compelled to quit that City, and seek safety in flight. Lord Ellenborough arrived at Delhi on the 5th February, with great splendour; a host of native chiefs in his train. He was considered necessary, not only on account of the death of Scindia, the powerful chief of Gwalior at the age of twenty-seven years, (to whom an adopted heir, Biageerut Rao, had been named,) but also in order to contribute by various arrangements to put an end to the disturbances in the Bundelcund districts.

The courts martial on the officers engaged in the proceedings at Cabul had terminated in the acquittal of all; but, though the verdict "not guilty," had been pronounced for each, the Governor-General, in remarking on the verdict in the last case, spoke in terms which implied rather consent than absolute approval; General Shelton, he said, had not proved the existence of instructions which his defence alleged him to have received from General Elphinstone. His personal intrepidity and devotion to the service, however, were emphatically admitted.

Colonel Malcolm left Bombay on the 15th of February, on board a steamer, in order to deliver the ratified treaty to the Plenipotentiary.

CHINA.

In China peace prevailed. Elepoor, the high Imperial Commissioner, deputed by the Chinese government to conduct the commercial negotiations with Sir Henry Pottinger, and also appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Canton, arrived at Canton on the 10th of January, and took up his residence in the city. He immediately applied the Plenipotentiary of his arrival, and some little correspondence took place between them; when it was arranged that the first negotiatory conferences should be held at Whampoa, about the 21st January.

When Elepoor reached Canton, the Hong Merchants expressed their desire to have an interview with him, which he declined; and it is now said that he had demanded from them, by next June, the whole amount of their debts—three millions of dollars.

The merchants had reposed their claims for indemnity on the Chinese Government on account of the destructive riots of December the 7th and 8th, in the hands of Sir Henry Pottinger. The spirit of hostility on the British was still manifested by the populace of Canton, but the local authorities had taken steps to keep order. The officers of the Province of Canton had publicly censured the officers in charge of the Minglum Hall, for allowing that place to be used for seditious meetings. Many of the persons connected with the riots had been apprehended and punished.

In a recent number of the Peking Gazette, an announcement was made that the "strongest Imperial commands" had been given to the Governors, &c. of the Che Kiang, Fukeen, and Keangnan provinces to use their utmost endeavors for the maintenance of friendly relations.

UNITED STATES.

Melancholy Case of Death by Starvation in the Woods.—A friend has given us an account of a death by starvation in the woods, which is truly affecting:

Two lads, whose names our informant did not learn, not long since left their home, in Linneus, in company, upon snow shoes, in pursuit of deer. After hunting in the woods until late they started on their return home, but soon found that they had lost their way. Night overtook them, and they were obliged to remain where they were upon the snow until morning, when cold and hungry, they resumed their wandering for the day. But darkness again came upon them, and again they were obliged to pass the night upon the snow, and in a state of mind which may be better imagined than described. At the dawn on the following day they started once more upon their uncertain journey. Thus they continued, but before night, on the third or fourth day, one of them sunk down upon his snow shoes in a state of complete exhaustion. The other, being stronger kept on, hoping to meet some one to whom he could communicate the situation of his companion, and at length reached a lumberman's camp; but he was so overcome that, for some time, he was unable to give any account of what had taken place. When he had in a measure recovered, he stated in what manner he had left his companion, and several men immediately went in search of him. They found him, but he was dead. He had fallen backward from the position in which he had been left; and evidently had breathed his last but a short time before. He was not frozen—his limbs were hardly stiffened—he had evidently died from starvation.—*Bangor Gazette.*

Affray in the Pennsylvania Legislature.—The following particulars of a disgraceful and sanguinary affray, which occurred in the House of Representatives, we copy from a Philadelphia paper:

The House of Representatives has been the theatre of a sanguinary and bloody affray. A fight occurred to the right of the Speaker's chair, between Edward McGowan, a member from the County of Philadelphia, and John B. Bratton, chief of the "States Capital Gazette."

The cause of the affray was an offensive article in the morning's Gazette, reflecting on Mr. McGowan.

The Gazette was laid upon the desks of members a little after ten o'clock, and the article above given was shown to Mr. McGowan soon after. About the time the paper was shown to McGowan, Mr. Bratton, the publisher came into the Hall, and walked to the fire, at the right of the Speaker. As soon as Mr. McGowan saw him, he walked to him, pointed out the offensive article, and asked if he was the author. Mr. Bratton said he was. Mr. McGowan then spit at him and gave him a blow.

The blow was returned, and after one or two passes, Mr. McGowan stepped back, picked up a chair, and struck Mr. B. over the head. Bratton grasped the chair as it hit him, and a short scuffle ensued, when it crossed between them, Bratton, stunned by the blow attempted to raise the chair, when McGowan drew a small Spanish dirk, and made towards him. At this time a member sitting near, called out "he has got a knife!" Bratton seeing the knife, and being unable to defend himself, retreated behind the Speaker's chair, and was followed by McGowan, who stabbed him in the shoulder, just as they got behind the desk or House Port Office.

As they emerged from the open side into the open hall, Mr. T. J. Miles threw himself between them, and immediately McGowan was seized by several members. Bratton went into the dressing room, washed the blood from his face and went to his dwelling in Chesnut street.

On examination, it was found that the dirk had struck the shoulder-blade, slightly shattered the bone, and was very much bent by the force of the blow. If it had struck two inches lower, it would have taken his life on the spot.

Mr. McGowan was arrested about 12 o'clock while the House was still in session, he having surrendered himself, and was bound over in bonds of \$1000, by Justice Snyder, to appear at the next Court of Sessions in that county. Mr. Bratton though not seriously injured, is confined to his bed.

Cheap Travelling.—The fare between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, via Pennsylvania Canal, is \$9. Between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, the fare is \$5, meals included. Distance from Philadelphia to New Orleans 2300 miles.

Mechanic's Home.—A letter from Cincinnati remarks:—An immense number of dwellings and stores have been erected in this city during the past year; they are, almost without a single exception, both neat and substantial. It is a matter for congratulation that a large majority of these have been built by honest mechanics, who, taking advantage of the low price of materials, and using their unemployed time in their erection, have succeeded in making themselves comfortable homes at a small outlay of actual cash. An exchange of labor has been restored to in most cases with signal advantage: for instance, a carpenter, bricklayer and plasterer club together and assist in building a house for each other; they then labor for the lumber merchant and others, and by this means pay for the articles used in the construction of their buildings. Thus in a short time, although they may have labored hard, each finds himself in possession of a comfortable home and on the return of "better times," when real estate must inevitably improve in value, will have formed the nucleus of a respectable patrimony for his children.

New Life Boat.—A life boat of a novel construction, was exhibited at the Exchange Reading Room, this morning. The boat is 6 feet long, 2 feet wide, 14 inches deep when open, and 3 inches when shut. It is one of the smallest capacity, calculated only for one person. It weighs 50 pounds, and will carry 500 pounds. It will not sink, though full of water, having two air bags attached to each side. It is provided with two oars, and a signal flag—made with a covering to draw even with the sides, around the person, to shut himself in. It will not easily upset. It is stated that a boat to carry a large number of persons, can be constructed at a much less expense than the common life boat. It can be put in order in three or four minutes.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

Departure of the *Monongahela*.—Yesterday, the fine packet ship *Monongahela* left Walnut street wharf, for a voyage to Liverpool, taking three cabin passengers, and sixty-two in the steerage; the cargo principally naval stores.

Of the steerage passengers, nearly, if not quite all, were emigrants, returning home, satisfied, at length, that the dreams of comfort and ease, cherished, with reference to this country, were not to be realized.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

A *Yankee Enterprise*.—Mr. Rufus Welsh, of the *Olympic Circus*, is about to sail from New York for Leghorn. It is reported that with his *troupe* he will coast up the Mediterranean, visit Cairo, and crossing the Isthmus of Suez, descend the Red Sea, visit Western and Eastern India, and push his way to China!

One of *Fortunes Favorites*.—A Mr. A. F. Judin, upholsterer, Baltimore, recently received from Paris a letter, conveying the welcome intelligence that by the will of a relative lately deceased, there was on deposit in the Bank of France, subject to his order, the sum of £25,000 stg., or \$110,000. Mr. Judin has taken his departure for France to assume possession of the cash.

An alligator, 20 feet long, has been seen lately in Savannah river, near Four Mile Point.

The Louisville Journal states that on the 25th ult. the authorities of Mississippi, armed with crow bars and pick axes, broke into the Treasury of the State, and found there the sum of 6 dollars, and 25 cents.

A *Consul in Difficulty*.—In Mobile, on the 13th inst., at the instance of the British vice consul, a man was taken before the justice of the peace, with information that the consul would make a complaint against him, which, however, he neglected immediately to do. This justice heard the man's story, and released him. Soon after, the consul saw the justice in the street, and demanded what he had done with the man. On being informed, the consul told the justice he was a cowardly, contemptible wretch—that he would consider him a gentleman for a short time, and that he might take any step that he thought proper. The justice made complaint to the mayor of the assault, and the consul was brought up and fined \$20, which was immediately paid by the bystanders—not to evince their approbation of his conduct, so much as to condemn that of the justice, who it was thought had not acted as courteously towards the consul as the circumstances demanded.

Three white persons were murdered, and several others badly wounded, near Fort Atkinson, Turkey River, Iowa Territory, on the 26th ult., by a band of Winnebago Indians. The murderers were promptly pursued and captured by Capt. Sumner and some mounted men from the fort.

Extraordinary Marriage.—We find the following in the *N. York Express*:—"There are few of our readers in this city or in any of the principle towns in the country, who have not seen the famous united brothers, the Siamese twins. They have been residing for several years past in North Carolina, where they purchased a plantation. We had not heard of them for a long time, when we received a letter from a correspondent in North Carolina, informing us that they had entered into a state of double blessedness. Our Correspondent says:—

On Thursday, April 13th, were married at Wilkes Co., N. C., by Elder Colby Sparks of the Baptist Church, Messrs. Chang and Eng, the Siamese twin brothers, to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yeates, of Wilkes Co., N. C." Whether the happy quadruple started on a journey to pass off the honeymoon, or remained at hand, we are not informed.

Fatal accident on the Charleston Branch Railroad.—The train of cars which left the depot in Charlestown, this forenoon, for Fresh Pond, run off the track on the bridge near the State Prison, and was precipitated twenty feet into the water. The accident was occasioned by one of the rails being loose.—There were about fifteen or twenty passengers in the cars, of which number seven were injured.

Destructive Freshet North.—Slips reached us by this morning's mail from the north.—They bring the disagreeable intelligence that the river is still on the rise. The country about the sources of the Hudson is covered with a vast body of snow. On the mountains of Essex County, and in the forests of Hamilton, the snow is yet several feet in depth.—There is but too much reason to apprehend a long continuance of the present freshet.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

Canada.—Sir Charles Metcalfe stated to a deputation from the inhabitants of Kingston that he had no instructions to remove the seat of Government of the Province from that place.

The Kingston Gazette announces that the health of Sir Charles Bagot has undergone considerable improvement, and that he was able to walk about in doors.

Freshet in Canada.—Half of the country bordering on Lake St. Peter is under water. It is supposed that between Point du Lac and Berthier, more than 500 farms are inundated and the only communication between many of the houses is by canoes.—*Montreal Transcript.*

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THE REVOLT IN PORTO RICO.—The report rising among the negroes of Porto Rico is calculated to excite much apprehension.—This Spanish Island is 120 miles long and 40 miles wide. It contains about 200,000 inhabitants, half whites and half blacks. From its proximity to St. Domingo, in connection with the recent revolution, and the probability of the trouble having been fomented by Haytiens, additional interest is imparted to the news. It is said moreover, by persons unpledged with the Haytiens, that a disposition exists among that people, to assist by every means in their power, the emancipation of the colored race now in bondage.

Asparagus.—This plant is the best substitute for green peas, which it much resembles in taste, and great quantities are easily raised at a small expense. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, some of our richest manure should be hoed in upon the beds, chopping all the ground over two or three inches deep. Then the soil may be stirred every day or two to keep the weeds down until the plant comes up; if your manure was laid on the beds last fall, your asparagus will be earlier this spring. When you crop the tops, cut down even with the surface of the soil, or lower; for you want nothing but a tender stalk to boil.

Cuba.—A letter from Cuba to the Charleston Courier states that the number of slaves killed, or who committed suicide, during and subsequently to the late insurrection near Cordoba, is about 230. "The scene a few days afterwards," says the writer, "was very revolting; none of the dead were buried, and their swollen corpses lying on the ground, or hanging from the limbs of trees, presented a horrid spectacle; while the deserted estates, the burnt fields and dwellings, added still more to the air of desolation spread around."

Sugar Crop of Jamaica.—It is said that the crop of Sugar for exportation this year would exceed 50,000 upon that of last year, and of 20,000 upon that of 1841, though still upwards of 20,000 hds., less than the average of the ten or twelve years preceding.

Magnificent Donation.—We perceive by a communication in the last Recorder, which we intended to have inserted in this number, but our space would not admit of our so doing, that the Very Rev. John Laughnan, at a meeting of the St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society, held on Monday evening last, made the Society the magnificent donation of £40, to purchase instruments for a Society Band, which it is in contemplation to get up. This is another mark of the Rev. Gentleman's disposition to advance the interests, and promote the harmony of the Teetotallers.—*Novascotian.*

PAPINEAU'S RETURN TO CANADA.—A Limerick paper mentions, that "Mr. Papineau will return shortly to Canada he has recently been allowed to draw on the Canadian Treasury for £4,000 the amount of his salary as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Lower Canada, remaining unpaid when the rebellion broke out, and he himself absconded."

The Halifax Journal says that it is reported the St. George will be employed in running once a fortnight between Pictou & Arichat during the ensuing summer.

The steam frigate *Gomer*, which lately visited the United States, left Brest on the 29th March, with 1,200,000 francs for the distressed inhabitants of Guadaloupe—300,000 being the Government grant, and 300,000 the result of subscriptions.

BAD FOR ROGUES.—England and France have entered into a treaty for the mutual surrender of fugitives. It has never been done before.

From the New Brunswick May 4.

BANK DELINQUENCIES.—We adverted to this matter in our last, and had come to our knowledge. And as we are of opinion, that much good results from the delinquencies of public servants being exposed, in order to deter others from pursuing a similar course, we continue our remarks.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank took place on Tuesday, and was well attended. In opening the business, the President stated, that by the bye-laws the Cashier was the proper Secretary, but that circumstances had occurred during the past week, which rendered it highly improper for him to set in that capacity. W. J. Ritchie, Esq., was therefore appointed Secretary, pro tem., when the President made a statement of the momentary affairs of the Bank, and concluded by alluding to the defalcations among the clerks and servants of the institution, which he said, had been so well managed, as to have been kept from the knowledge of the Board until within a few days. The deficiencies of the Cashier, and receiving Teller, so far as ascertained were stated, as also the steps in progress for securing the several amounts. In answer to the enquiry of a Shareholder, the President stated, that all the Clerks in the Bank were implicated in the concealment, and were so far, parties in the fraud—they were all suspected; but one of the Tellers was performing such duties as were absolutely necessary, to prevent the stoppage of all business at the Bank. Everything, he said, was under his own lock and key, and as the Annual Election of Directors was at hand, it had been thought expedient by the old Board, to leave the selection of new officers, to those who might be elected to fill their places. The new Board of Directors met yesterday.

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L. Liverpool, Edinburgh, Paris, Toronto, Attiv: The Steen fax on Tues April Mail, i trip. She e first seven d The Com manufacturing couraging. We have Messrs. Will of the 19th u interesting Parliament Holidays, an April.—The education of and elsewe from all clas the exclusive land would p sure. Lord, a series of re assembled, c the objection The Britis ference to th Mail in smoth phant in Indi with the Am quent slaugt to Lord Eler Journals of a and have de Lord Bro thanks to L ful negotiat had been ca and in a few returned ths him; and his motion of the of the Jour tion was f The admio our into Em with Mich