

European Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.

Since the sailing of the steamship *Cambria* on the 14th inst., there has been more evidence of a depression in business generally than any previous time of late. This unfavorable change has probably been caused, in a great degree, by the rise of grain, both here and in the Continental markets, and by the precautions which the bank of England has taken to limit its discounts. The latter has induced merchants to be more anxious to realize. There have, however, been bright spots in an unusually large quantity of produce, whilst the home trade operated with less freedom, the supply proving more than sufficient for their requirements, large as the consumption, and moderate as prices are.—*European Times*.

There have been large imports of grain and grain produce both here and to several of the landing ports in the United Kingdom; but, notwithstanding the abundance of the supplies, there has been a marked improvement in the Corn markets throughout Great Britain and Ireland since the 14th inst. Our report of the European Corn trade shows that prices have improved, and that now the market is steady, whilst prices have an upward tendency. The chief buyers at our markets are dealers for home consumption.—At present there are few operations on a French account. It may be worthy of remark, that, as a great deal of the present demand for wheat and flour comes from many of the inland countries, it is but natural to suppose that the farmers' stocks are much reduced, and do not amount to anything like what some parties have represented them to be. The price now paid for Western Canal Flour is 39s to 40s; Philadelphia, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; Baltimore, 37s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; Ohio, 37s. to 39s.; Canadian, 37s. to 39s.; Yellow Indian Corn is worth 61s. to 61s., and White 51s. to 53s. Yesterday, April 19, Indian Meal was quoted at 25s. to 26s.

The accounts which have been published respecting the quarterly and yearly finances, show that England, at least, has suffered little in its commercial prosperity, or in the capacity of the people to consume articles which bring "grit" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's mill. These returns have surprised most of those who looked for a far different result. The state of the country, so far as the financial returns afford a clue to it, is healthy, if not a buoyant state.

The education crusade continues. The battle between the Church and the Dissenters is fought vigorously. Both parties have buckled on their armor in earnest. Strictly speaking, it is only a portion of the Dissenters—that respectable classed Independents—who show fight with any degree of activity. The Methodists as a body are passive. Differing from the Church only in the matter of Episcopacy, some concession in the new scheme has been made to their prejudices, and they seem disposed to take the good the Government provides. At the head of the Independents stands, as a layman, Mr. Baines junior, of Leeds, whose guerilla warfare makes a good deal of sound and does some execution.

We rejoice to announce the defeat of Mr. Watson's "Roman Catholic Relief Bill," on the motion for going into committee, by a majority of 125 to 119.—It has been justly regarded as part of that system of *split and snare*, the direct tendency of which is to the degradation of the Church, the humiliation of Protestantism, and the final ascendancy of the Church of Rome.

The debate was remarkable for an admission made by a Romanist nobleman, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. We have little space at command, but we must on record this noble lord's confession of the aim of Romanism in this country. According to the Report of the Times Lord Surrey said, his honorable friend who just sat down, (Sir Robert Inglis) had said that the Church of Rome was antagonistic to Protestantism. He perfectly agreed with his hon. friend; so it was, and so it would be as long as the world should last, or till Protestantism itself should be extinguished.

He was not inclined to relinquish one iota in the struggle for religious freedom, which he maintained would continue, and must continue until Protestantism became extinct.

The division list is a curious one. The Peelite for the most part kept away. Of those who were present, Lord Lincoln (the most faithful reflex of the Peel mind) supported the Bill; and two or three others, ex-officials, evinced remarkable knowledge of the fact that the present Parliament has lived six years.

OPENING OF THE BIRKENHEAD DOCKS.—The new docks and parks at Birkenhead were opened on Easter Monday, in presence of an immense crowd assembled to witness the ceremony. We have heard much of the rapid progress of towns in the far-west of America, but we question whether anything in Michigan or Ohio can surpass the magic rise of this new town on the banks of the Mersey. Five years ago Birkenhead was a mere village, resorted to by the inhabitants of Liverpool for the purpose of recreation; whereas the keen eye of some Liverpool speculator detected the capacity of its banks for the construction of docks, which would relieve the growing commerce of Liverpool. The project, once set on foot, was followed out with indefatigable perseverance. A company was formed, an Act of Parliament was obtained, and the town which sprang up now numbers a population of 16,000 souls. This is a progress, even more extraordinary than that of its gigantic neighbor on the right bank of the river, which only a hundred years ago, was a chapelry dependent on the new insignificant rural parish of Walton.

THE DUEL OF WELLINGTON.—It is understood from a source which we may rely on, that

as his Grace's son, the Marquis of Epsom, intends next month to visit the Continent, he will be accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, who will remain at least one day at Berwick, in order to enjoy the society of a distinguished military character in the vicinity, whose gallant conduct in Spain very specially earned him his Grace's appointment and patronage.—*Berwick Advertiser*.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The condition of the Bank of England is a subject of some attention, and, amongst countrymen, no little degree of alarm. The bullion is rapidly disappearing, and to keep it at home the rate of interest is raised, to counteract the sales of the foreign exchanges.—The Public Securities, like the mercantile weather glass, are elevated one day and depressed the next. The policy of the Bank is criticised, sometimes in a friendly, sometimes in a hostile spirit; and as that great money corporation affects the value of every man's property by the power it yields this kind of controversy is natural under the circumstances. Many commercial men do not hesitate to declare the Bank to be a public nuisance, instead of a public benefit. What is its capital of thirty-five millions, they contend, compared with the hundred millions in a day, the estimated business transactions of the empire? Multiply this hundred millions per day by 313, the number of business days in the year, and the capital of the Bank appears as insignificant as a pebble by the side of the pyramid. Making ample allowance for any exaggeration in this estimate, enough remains to show that the circulating medium of the country bears no proportion to the value circulation, properly so called. The currency doctors are busy propounding their nostrums in all directions; but, irrespective of these, the shrewd business-men of the country fancy they see breakers ahead. Time will tell.

The state and affairs in Ireland is improving. Matters have reached their worst, and are now in the way of mending. As we have often said before, when the present calamity has exhausted its violence, better days will dawn on that unhappy land. More attention has been bestowed on its social requirements, than previously. Its condition has touched the feelings, and what, perhaps, is a greater consequence, the pockets of the British nation, and as this is a point upon which individuals, as well as communities, are particularly sensitive, a remedy will be found equal to the emergency.

THE WEST INDIA ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY have purchased the "Great Western" for £25,000.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—We believe we may confidently announce that every effort will be made by the Government to bring the business of the Session of Parliament to a speedy termination, with a view to a general election. We hear that it is considered not unlikely that the prorogation will take place some time in June, and the dissolution will immediately follow. The legislature must, of course, assemble soon after the election has terminated, but its very doubtful whether any other than the necessary business, such as the election of a speaker, &c., will be entered upon.

IMPORTATION OF HERRINGS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Ship *Isis*, arrived in the Commercial Docks, London, from St. John, New Brunswick, has brought, in addition to an extensive cargo of wood goods, the very large number of 637 boxes of herrings in a preserved state and four firkins of butter, the production of that British province, of North America.

Letters from Scotland advise of a most extraordinary event. The Lord lieutenant of a Scottish County, and a member of the Scottish peerage, has suddenly absconded, leaving behind him a mass of bill and securities bearing the forged names of his own son and other relatives. The signatures have been repudiated by the respective parties. It is reported that large amounts of charity funds are involved in the wreck of the party in question.

PROFESSOR SCHONHEIN, the inventor of gun cotton, has discovered a new composition, which is said to produce the same effects as the inhalation of ether vapor.

A curious sign of the times is noticed at the last drawing room, in the fact that the Turkish ambassador was accompanied by his lady. The princess, Callimachi, was attired in Parisian costume; the Prince in the dress of his country.

MISS CAROLINE HERSEHELL, sister, and for a long time assistant to the illustrious astronomer celebrated her 97th birthday, day at Hanover, on the 16th ult. She still, sometimes, passes a whole night in her observatory.

Affairs in Portugal are approaching a climax. The tedious and unsatisfactory struggle between the insurgents and the Queen's forces is drawing to a close. The Queen's troops seem unable to meet the emergency, and the protection of Great Britain has been solicited. Fears are entertained that the person of the Queen is not safe. In the capital a rising is anticipated. The representative of Her Britannic Majesty has promised her safe protection on board the fleet—nothing more. This is the gist of the last news, and the next arrival will probably bring something decisive. The insurgents have received a reinforcement of arms, ammunition, and money, and every thing points to the conclusion that the monarchy is in danger, if not absolutely impotent. The fact of the Queen having been obliged to apply for protection to the British admiral, must have been a sad omen to the part of her majesty most humiliating. Donna Maria had, only a few days previously, put a slight on him and his officers at a public levee. The momentary state of affairs at Lisbon is most wretched.—They can hardly be worse, and any change must be a charge for the better.

The favorable seed-time enjoyed by the agriculturists, and the likelihood of a material decline in the cost of food from the abundant supplies of bread stuffs on their way, are all favorable elements, which encourage the hope of a better home trade as soon as fine weather returns, and the rule of prices becomes more firmly established.

There is an improved feeling in our manufacturing districts. At Manchester a better feeling has sprung up for goods and yarn, and a fair business would be done if spinners and manufacturers would moderate their expectations as to prices.

Cotton, one of the chief articles of import into England from the United States, has been during the current year, a commodity to which great attention and speculation has been directed, and the quantity which has hands since the 1st of January up to the departure of the California, is perhaps greater than at any former period in the history of the trade here. At the date of our last publication there was a dull and declining trade, but the advances which were subsequently received from the United States per packet ship and the steam ship *Hibernia*, on the subject of the receipts at the ports in the United States, caused speculators to come forward and make some large purchases. This feeling has, however, giving way, and during the last day or two the transactions were limited to the wants of the trade, who have bought to a moderate extent at a decline of 4d. on the quotations current on Friday, 16th inst. The iron interests still in a healthy state, though the home and export demand is not so good as of late, still prices rule firm, and stocks are by no means large.

IRELAND.

We continue to receive quasifactory accounts from several populous districts of Ireland. The people still suffer. What famine has spared, disease is preying upon, with a destructive and unrelenting hand. Fever rages in the country, districts of Cork. Captain Duery, R. N. Government officer at Kinsale, has fallen a victim to the disease and at Donnamore two men were found dying of disease who had crawled into a dyke, whence the guardians, as they returned from the workhouse, had them removed to the hospital. At Innishannon the body of the doctor had died of fever; and the Cork Constitution, remarking that fever was still the "ever-ready" of the county, illustrates the truth of its statement by adding, that one gentleman in Kilmore lost seven tenants in one day. In the City of Cork, on the 6th inst., three children of one family died within an hour of each other, and the only remaining members, father and mother, are in the same disease, and considered hopeless. In a parish in the county of Roscommon, Roskeel, the priest, in a letter to the Register, states that a townland in his cure, on which seventy families resided a brief time since, is now entirely desolate, and not a house remains. The people had either dropped under disease and famine, or had fled through flight. The reverend gentleman complains also that a system of proselytising his flock had been put in operation, and forty-one of them who, on Sunday last, had attended at the Established Church, were he says, rewarded with a suit of clothes each on the succeeding day. The master of the workhouse at Farnstown had fallen a victim to fever, and the clerk of the union jail, Mr. M. Martin, a Roman Catholic clergyman, had died of fever caught in the workhouse attending on the prisoners. At Belmullet, in Caran, several "respectable inhabitants" have fallen victims to fever and typhus.

The system of plunder has again commenced in the country, which, we regret to find, is of a very heinous character. In Westmeath the house of one was broken into, and robbed by a large armed party, and five cwt. of oatmeal, together with some articles of clothing and linen yarn, were taken away; while, in another instance, in the same county, one cwt. of oatmeal was forcibly taken out of a poor man's house, and a sum of 24s. which he had gathered to purchase seed oats for his land. In Youghall, county Cork, an organized attack was made upon the baker's shop; but little mischief was done; yet it is a further proof of the frightful progress of disorganization. Another fact we may mention which we find stated in a Cork paper. A man in that city committed three deliberate crimes in one week, in order, to get himself maintained at the public expense. Twice he escaped from dissection of the parties aggrieved to prosecution; but he said "He was determined not to starve." There are several cases of death by starvation recorded in the journals; in one of these cases, at Maryborough, the jury agreed to the following verdict: "That vast numbers have lost their lives from destitution, more or less prolonged and many others because they could not procure food suited to their state of health." Of 2500 paupers in the North Dublin Workhouse, 1400 are not natives of or have had any claims for residence upon the union; the relief committee have decided upon making the rate under the new act uniform, a resolution strenuously opposed by those having property in the rural division of the union.

The police inspectors have got instructions to report on the quantity of arms held by the peasantry of Ireland, and on the characters of those who generally possess them. This would seem to point towards renewed legislation against their indiscriminate possession.

DISEASE IN CORK.—The state of the city of Cork is described as appalling. Small pox has been superadded to the sufferings of the fever stricken population. The police has become reduced by sickness and resignation to half its proper number; and the consequence is, that the force is unequal to the duty hitherto performed of burying the dead.

Dead bodies, ten at a time, are left with the police to be buried; and the men are constantly engaged in obtaining coffins.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, Dr. Murphy, died recently, at a very advanced age. His library, comprising more than 200,000 volumes, is bequeathed to the citizens of Cork.

MR. O'CONNOR'S HEALTH.—The latest accounts of Mr. O'Connell's health are very unsatisfactory. *Gauguin's Messenger* of Saturday says, that after his arrival at Lyons he rapidly recovered the fatigue, and his health had much improved. The *Courier* of Lyons states that he suffered very severely from his journey, and was unable to proceed without several days' rest, and that it had been found necessary to call in a physician of Lyons to prescribe for him.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Generally, in the counties, the tillage of the land has been well attended to; but there are vast tracts, totally neglected. Many landlords have supplied seed on loan, but in parts of Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, and other counties, cultivation is still very backward. There appears to be much less of actual famine, although extreme destitution still prevails in various districts, but generally throughout the country residence is at work and in the workhouse typhus fever exists to an alarming extent. The *Kilkenny Journal* says, "There are about 700 paupers in the hospital of the workhouse, 600 of whom are in fever. Seventy-seven fever patients were admitted from the last board day to this."

EMIGRATION.—Emigration from all parts of the country proceeds at a rapid pace.—The greater number are conveyed to Liverpool, but many ship directly at Dublin.

Two vessels sailed lately with a full complement and two more in which nearly 1200 passengers are booked sailed on Tuesday week. A Dublin agent has gone to Liverpool to charter vessels for the conveyance of 1300 families emigrating from one Irish estate. A ship is fitted in a day or two after being put on the berth, and the agents say a hundred vessels would not meet the demand. A committee has been formed on behalf of the Irish nobleman and gentleman interested in this project with a view of advocating and furthering its principles—namely the necessity of a systematic colonization on a very large scale from Ireland to Canada, and of the assistance of the State to promote in the expediency of making religious provisions for the emigrants; the advantage of enlisting private enterprise, in the form of agency to carry out the plan, and a willingness on the part of the projectors to accept an income and Property Tax, for the purpose of defraying the cost of emigration at £1 per cent for the second year and £3 per cent for the third year.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAMESSTOWN AT CORK.—The United States ship of war *Jamesstown*, under the command of Captain Forbes, laden with bread and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, left Boston on the 24th ult., and after a splendid voyage of 15 days arrived at Cork on the 15th inst. on her mission of mercy.—This noble instance of national benevolence has caused great joy throughout the country. The gentry of Cork treated Capt. Forbes to a public dinner, and measures were taken by the authorities and others to show that in every way the great display of American charity was duly appreciated.

Grass lands in Scotland, have been let for the present season at higher rents than have been obtained for many years.

TIMBER MARKETS.—The state of the Timber is not quoted in the *Wilmot & Smith's European Times* received by the Steamer. Only the price of various descriptions of wood is given in the Prices Current. These are as follow: Pine Timber, St. John, N. B., is 44d to 1s 7d; Miramichi and Bag Chaleur, is 24d to 1s 4d; Miramichi and Richmouth, ditto; N. Scotia and P. E. Island, is 24d to 1s 3d; St. Andrews, is 34d to 1s 6d; Red N. B. and N. Scotia 34d to 1s 6d; Birch—St. John, N. B. &c., is 5d to 1s 8d; N. S. and P. E. I., is 14d to 1s 4d; Poles and Spars—N. B. and N. S. Spruce, is 2d to 1s 4d.—Dreys or Planks—per Stand. C.—N. B. and N. S. Pine and Spruce, per feet of 2 ins., 2-3-8 to 3-4.—Staves—N. B. and N. S. Red Oak and Ash Hhd., 90s to 100s. The reduction on Duties on Foreign Timber came into operation on the 8th ult.

REDUCTION IN THE DUTIES OF FOREIGN TIMBER, &c.—From the 8th inst., the duties on foreign timber and deals undergo the following reduction:—Timber from £1 5s to £1 12s the load of 50 cubic feet; deals from £1 12s to £1 10s; staves from £1 8s to £1 3s the great hundred of 120 pieces; handspikes over 7 feet from £2 to £1 12s ditto; handspikes under 7 feet from £1 to 16s ditto; lathwood from £1 to 16s the fathom; and deals of all lengths, thickness, and breadth 20 per cent. on the great hundred of 120 pieces.

THE EIGHTEENTH OF MAY.—Preparations are being made to celebrate the coming anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in this City. In addition to a concert, by the much esteemed Philharmonic Society, at which the Baron De Fleur is expected to assist, a Ball has been proposed by the Officers of the St. John Militia, and we presume other manifestations will not be wanting on the day to indicate the general joy on the return of the auspicious 18th of May.—*Courier*.

We understand that the annual Meeting of Wesleyan Ministers for the New Brunswick District, which was to have taken place in this City next week, has been postponed for the present.

It is expected that a meeting of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Districts, will be held in June or July, for the purpose of taking into consideration the general interest of the Wesleyan Church in the lower Provinces.

MR. ALDER, now on his way to carry out some church arrangements with the Upper Canada Conference is to be present at the Meeting, which, we believe, is to be held at Sackville.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Her Majesty's ship *Vengeance*, S. L., having on board the service battalion of the 20th Regt., arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, and will leave in a few days for England, with the 60th Royal Rifles corps, at present serving at that place.

The Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia has forwarded a despatch to Lord Grey, discouraging all paper emigration to that Province the present year.

DROWNED.—Mr. John Malcolm, seaman, was knocked overboard by the foreboom, of the *Serph. Francis*, on her passage from Boston to St. John on the night of Tuesday last, and drowned. He was a native of Scotland, aged 48 years and has left a wife and family to lament their loss.

During the present week, the building of the Cathedral has been resumed under the direction of the Architect, Mr. Wills. Next week the site plan, are exactly the same as those first proposed, but we believe the alterations are not very material.—*Reporter* May 7.

FIRST STEAMER.—The *Frederickton* arrived here yesterday morning, being the first boat for the season. She brought a heavy cargo, most of which was needed for immediate consumption.—*Id.*

We understand that the design is entertained to unite the Close Communion and Free will Baptists of this Province, and that there is great reason to believe it will prove successful.—*Id.*

long and severe of Americans.

Gen. Scott's battle on the 1st was fought. The Santa Anna and his very narrow margin. Gen. La Vega ft by Col. May at Pal at New Orleans as 1 Generals were capt

PLATE I.—The division of the Plate de scene of action in nonading comme Mexican artillery arms were distinct.

5 P. M. Just conflict. It was at the farthest Mexican possession last e was found occup Rifle Companies, a detachment ordered to charge u Mexicans were d separate resistance, defence. Great

On our side the Summer was shot her ball and instin and Gibbs of the r dth, also Lieut. J At 3 o'clock G support of Twige unsters. The C was taken.

The American brilliant victory, a log force took poser, one after were taken, and used ten such success. Six hundred men, bega grand army w re Ann's e each p the army had th loss of America wounded. Statu were found e April 24—l evening was tota was pursued with Gen. Twiggs, an ed, leaving the money, carriage sinner was capti Col. Percutio ed. The Mexi have arrived at Y G. S. Shields, a monthly. Gen. Pillow was making a fortifi

LATER FR Dreadful Magist by Dates from Gu up to the 4th ult. were returning to 24 Mexicans was co by a party of A first made prisoner head.

The murder is al by a party under C Ohio U. S. Drago Gen. Taylor w captured in the 1 Gen. Urra was reinforcements. The lines of 12 month.

The wounded T The Mexican is reported in 1138 kill

HUNT SEEN.— dered by the C. been received, wh Turner's Store.

INQUEST.—An Gv before S. P. Gove ran infant, found on the St. John Road, isters Island. The there for some me following verdict. That the remu fant, but how, or if death, there appe

An associati have asked for an legislature, for the p line capital, so as t the wms of the lab They think they ca bing more comfort.

FREDERICKSON Quarters of Wed glad to notice that hen for the found isles of the Fre cutters, Masons, i full operation, an arlist be proceed a vigour, which n embarras, or retai

M A On the 28th Ap Boston, by the R Scoles to Miss R of St. John N. B

At Boston, on Chandler Robins St. John, N. B. of Henry Gooding

On Wednesday Rios, Mr. Ephra ret Keenan, both

On the 17th the advance of the army under command of Gen. Twiggs, consisting of nearly 6000 troops, encountered the Mexican forces under command of Gen. Santa Anna. The object was a

The southern mail just arrived, bringing the details of the battle at Cerro Gordo.

The news was received at New Orleans by the steamer McKim, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 20th.

On the 17th the advance of the army under command of Gen. Twiggs, consisting of nearly 6000 troops, encountered the Mexican forces under command of Gen. Santa Anna. The object was a

The southern mail just arrived, bringing the details of the battle at Cerro Gordo.

The news was received at New Orleans by the steamer McKim, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 20th.

On the 17th the advance of the army under command of Gen. Twiggs, consisting of nearly 6000 troops, encountered the Mexican forces under command of Gen. Santa Anna. The object was a

The southern mail just arrived, bringing the details of the battle at Cerro Gordo.

The news was received at New Orleans by the steamer McKim, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 20th.

On the 17th the advance of the army under command of Gen. Twiggs, consisting of nearly 6000 troops, encountered the Mexican forces under command of Gen. Santa Anna. The object was a

The southern mail just arrived, bringing the details of the battle at Cerro Gordo.

The news was received at New Orleans by the steamer McKim, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 20th.

On the 17th the advance of the army under command of Gen. Twiggs, consisting of nearly 6000 troops, encountered the Mexican forces under command of Gen. Santa Anna. The object was a

The southern mail just arrived, bringing the details of the battle at Cerro Gordo.

The news was received at New Orleans by the steamer McKim, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 20th.

On the 17th the advance of the army under command of Gen. Twiggs, consisting of nearly 6000 troops, encountered the Mexican forces under command of Gen. Santa Anna. The object was a

The southern mail just arrived, bringing the details of the battle at Cerro Gordo.

The news was received at New Orleans by the steamer McKim, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 20th.

On the 17th the advance of the army under command of Gen. Twiggs, consisting of nearly 6000 troops, encountered the Mexican forces under command of Gen. Santa Anna. The object was a

The southern mail just arrived, bringing the details of the battle at Cerro Gordo.

The news was received at New Orleans by the steamer McKim, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 20th.

On the 17th the advance of the army under command of Gen. Twiggs, consisting of nearly 6000 troops, encountered the Mexican forces under command of Gen. Santa Anna. The object was a

The southern mail just arrived, bringing the details of the battle at Cerro Gordo.

The news was received at New Orleans by the steamer McKim, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 20th.