

Provincial.

From the Montreal Transcript. THE RECENT DESPATCHES.

We now turn to the consideration of the very important despatch of March 14, 1851, which bears the name of Earl Grey, but which contains strong intrinsic evidence of a nearer origin, and most probably it was drafted by the Earl of Elgin.

We have no doubt that His Excellency sent out to his uncle the despatch and the answer to it by the same conveyance. We may safely leave all the paltry business about salaries. When the use of a Governor General is discovered one may enquire what it is worth while to pay him.

The necessity of giving Lord Elgin \$30,000, or Mr. Caron \$5,000, or what they do for their money, are equally mysterious. Mr. Caron would do Lord Elgin's work as well as himself, and Mr. Caron's clerk, unless he were an extraordinary person, would do all that the President of the Council. We could do without them both with the utmost ease.

If both were to die of the chicken-pox tomorrow, and each leave his hat and gloves on the table at which he was used to sit, the business of the department would go on as usual. What each gentleman receives as the quiddam honorarium is doubtless very interesting to himself, but is little more to the public than the soft nothings of lovers, which ought always to be inaudible.

Our own opinion is, that if the Governor General received four thousand dollars a year, and each executive councillor two thousand, with the understanding that they were not expected to give expensive entertainments, we believe they would be more comfortable, and the public much better served.

As for Lord Grey's apprehension that the "dignity" of his noble relation will be affected by such discussions, he may dismiss the matter from his consideration, and think of the omissions—not such, as hailed the Roman of old—of 1849.

The dignity of the noble Earl who charged the state with the value of the manure which he was bound by law to leave to the incoming tenant, was not exactly that whose fragrance smelt to heaven. All he can say of the cash is, as Vespasian said to Titus, "Non olet." As for dignity, we don't talk about it in the same breath with dung-hills.

We dislike the odorous disunity which is not of air from heaven, but more redolent of the curree than of the golden gate where the Peri passed, but at which Lord Elgin would not "sit," but directly address himself to melt and coin the bars, and be perfectly content to think himself in heaven.

The recommendation that the Province should take on itself the expense of the Ordnance Canals, is a judicious one. The Grenville Canal is very valuable to the Ottawa, and ought to be enlarged. It should admit a better class of steamers and larger rafts. But what is to be done with the Rideau? Is it of any benefit to Kingston? We may be of some use, but we believe, and we are not speaking from any intimate local knowledge, and are open to correction, that, on the whole, the Rideau Canal is injurious, by the immense extent of land which it floods, and the fever and ague which its waters create.

The question is, whether, if it pays itself, it is worth keeping up, or whether if it does not, its waters had not better be let out. The next great scheme is dimly alluded to,—to lend the credit of the mother country to the negotiation of a loan for the construction of a railroad from Halifax to Quebec.

to co-operate in the movement. It is thought, perhaps, that interest will compel the Clergy of other Churches to follow the example, but it should be remembered that while none are so much interested in the grant, some denominations allow their Ministers very little latitude in the management of temporal affairs.

If any thing were wanting to confirm the correctness of the position we have taken on the Clergy Reserves question, the present movement would amply supply the deficiency. Here we find the Ministers of a particular denomination, meeting together for no other apparent object than to secure all the support which they can obtain from the State. They maintain that they have vested rights in certain property, and yet they have long since abandoned the great principle at stake, and conceded a portion of those rights to parties for whom they were never intended.

They tell the people that George the Third set apart certain lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy, and yet this very Protestant Clergy have allowed the Roman Catholics to participate in the proceeds, and now entreat that body to assist them in setting the intentions of the good King at naught.

But to return to the "Church Union."—Whilst there are many good reasons why no such combination should be entered into, we cannot imagine one plausible argument in its favor. Other religious bodies may not only form similar "unions" among themselves, but they may enter into a general union to resist the pretensions of those who have set them so mischievous an example.

Party spirit and strife have far too much sway in this Province already, but what would be the effect if religious prejudices and denominational combinations were also brought into the political field? And yet this must be the result, so surely as the "Church Union" persist in following the course which they have marked out. The Conservative party will not only lose—as it has, by less objectionable proceedings, lost—hundreds of its warmest supporters, but many of those who are driven from our ranks, may, by intolerance and arrogance, be forced into opposite combinations, as bitter, but assuredly not so selfish, as that which we are told is now in operation.

If "Church Unions" are to be formed in every Township, counter organizations will readily be formed. The Radical journals are in great glees, even in anticipation. The unity and harmony which cannot be secured by their own exertions, must be produced by the insane conduct of their opponents; and scores of men who take little interest in a mere political election, will be aroused to active hostility by the simple mention of a "Church Union." We perceive that our neighbor of the Gazette comes out on this question with the narrow and exclusive views which have ever characterized that journal. A single specimen will suffice to show the ideas of our Priest-led contemporary:

If two or three journals, formerly considered Conservative, choose to join issue with the platform prints against the vested rights of the Church of England, and thereby pander to the political views of the Clear Grits, the Episcopals must band together more firmly against such traitorous defections. In future there must be no half measures, no halting between two opinions—the enemy are on the alert, and it behooves the well-wishers to the Church of their fathers to be up and doing.

The sneer at the "two or three journals" is from such a source, quite beneath contempt, and it is not likely that such twaddle as makes up the remainder of the sentence will attract any notice; but it is to be presumed that there are some High Churchmen who entertain equally selfish and arrogant views. These men are capable of doing mischief, and it is even doubtful whether the more sensible and liberal of their brethren can keep them within bounds; but we would most earnestly entreat the Conservative party to beware of "Church Unions" of every description—to avoid every thing which might increase the difficulties of our present position, or afford our opponents a means of forming their broken ranks.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say, that the leading Conservatives in this section of the country are entirely opposed to the movement, and will use their best exertions to defeat it. WHAT THE MINISTRY HAVE DONE.—I'll just tell you what sort of reform we've had from the crab-trotting ministry. It is like the fare that the Michigan granger gave his boarders, and that was—dried apples for breakfast, warm water for dinner, and let them swell for supper!

last. Mr Harper, an old resident in the Township, and proprietor of the Saw Mill near Mr. Barlow's tavern, was engaged in drawing logs on the above day with a team of oxen. He had got a very heavy log on, which he was about to deposit on the heap, and was standing on the lower side of the logs, ready with the pry to prevent its escape, when suddenly the tackle gave way, and the log falling heavily upon him crushed him to death, scattering his brains and blood all around the spot. The deceased was highly respected, and has left a widow and family to lament his fate.—16.



There is no news of importance by the last Steamer. In the Colony the papers are chiefly occupied with the consideration of the despatches lately received from the Colonial Department, and the doings of the recently organized "Church Union" for the preservation of the Clergy Reserves.

We copy the remarks of two leading Conservative Journals on either subject. The Press, generally, seem to set small store by Earl Grey's threatened withdrawal of the troops, (with the exception of the garrisons of Quebec and Kingston,) from the Province, and to derive considerable amusement from the sensitiveness of the noble Earl to any hint however delicate, of the propriety of reducing the salary of his illustrious relative.

Earl Grey views the necessities of the mother country as sufficient warrant for reducing the military establishment in Canada; here, he would display his patriotism in preferring the Parent State to her dependencies; but, when the claims of "the Bruce" come in competition with those of the starving agriculturists of England, the sculo at once kicks the beam. "I love my country, but my nephew more." Pare and prune what you choose of your own salaries, my good sir,—cut down every exuberance—go the entire pig for retrenchment in every other department of the Colonial Government, until even the Clear Grits cry "hold, enough!"—but,—"Wadman, spare that tree!"

Keep to generalities as long as you choose, but don't get personal. A pair of regular-buit Siamese twins are the Grey and the Bruce—connected by the strongest and most intimate ties, not less of relationship than of kindred feelings and propensities. Thrill on the toe of the one, and the touch threads to the heart of the other, and both cling to office like periwinkles to the rock, although it may not be from precisely the same motive. It is anything but likely that the Provincial Parliament will submit to have the Head of the Local Government paid by the Mother Country—this would be a sad inroad on the theory of Responsible Government. The pay should ever be in proportion to the service rendered, and the paymasters the parties benefited.

We think that the institution of the "Church Union" is a subject of regret, tending to the still further disruption of the already too much disunited Conservative party, and is in this aspect hailed by the Radical Organs throughout the Province. There seems to be a confounding of Conservatism with the out and out support of the interests of a particular religious denomination. We believe there are but few Conservatives in the County of Waterloo who will take arms in such a crusade.—The combining of Religion with Politics has ever been a fruitful source of national evil.

TOWN COUNCIL. The Council met on Saturday afternoon, all the members present. A party applied for exemption from Statute labor on the plea that he had not been 6 months in the Colony. The Council being divided in opinion as to the provisions of the recent Act in this respect, the application was laid over till next meeting. A communication from the Inspector of Tavern Licenses for the County was laid on the table, by which it appeared that the amount received by him for licenses issued to 9 Tavern Keepers in town from 1st January to 6th April, amounted to \$25.48. 4d., less his own fee of 12 1/2 cents, \$11.15a., leaving a balance at credit of the Municipality of £33. 6s. 4d., which will now be paid directly to the corporation, without being subjected to a second test of Mr. Hince's alchemy, who, instead of transmuting the baser metals into gold, a fact to which the professions of the science once made pretensions, has undoubted ability in converting the gold into its original gases, leaving but a small residuum to the proprietors.

A petition was presented from Mr. John Horning and others, to rescind the clause in the recent By-law of the Council, shutting up the pigs, and to let them go at large for 8 months in the year. Mr. Hubbard was for granting the prayer of the petition. Mr. Thorp was opposed to it. Mr. Stevenson held the same opinion as when the By-law was passed, and Mr. Carroll would grant the request of the petitioners if it appeared that they composed a majority of the rate-payers. Eventually, on the motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Mr. Thorp, the petition was laid over till next meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Thorp, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, it was resolved that the clause in By-law No. 8, imposing a penalty of 10s. on hounded cattle found at large within the bounds of the corporation, be rescinded; provided the Township Municipality strike out a corresponding clause in their By-laws. An account for £1. 3s. charge for summonses, &c., in certain cases recently brought before the Magistrates by the Town Inspector—and which their Worship saw meet to dismiss, not without reflections on the officer by whom, in the legitimate discharge of his duty, they were submitted—was presented, and gave rise to a good deal of discussion on the subject. The Inspector having

been called to explain the circumstances under which the charges were brought, stated that several complaints having been made to him by parties having fallen over or had their clothes torn by Ploughs, Salt barrels, and other obstruction on side walks, he had warned the owners to remove them in accordance with the By-law, and on their failing to do so, had served summonses on all those he believed guilty of its violation, that he might not be charged with making invidious distinctions; but that the Magistrates had refused to convict, and that in another case, that of a Tavern Keeper who, as was clearly proved, had sold a considerable quantity of spirits to a person on the Sabbath day, and by producing intoxication, the two Magistrates before whom the case was brought (henceforth Spirit dealers) acquitted the offender. The Receiver said it was of little use for the Council to enact By-laws for the good government of the town, if they were to be brought into contempt after such fashion, and that it would perhaps be better for the Council to resign their functions, and let the Magistrates govern the Municipality at their own discretion, as in the good old times. Eventually the following resolution was passed unanimously—

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Carroll—That the account for £1. 3s., presented by the Town Inspector for expenses incurred by him in prosecuting parties before the Magistrates for breaches of By-law No. 4, and who were acquitted by them, be paid; but, that the payment be accompanied by a representation from this Council of their great surprise and regret at the decisions come to by their Worship, and which they deem entirely destructive of the efficiency of the By-law enacted by the Council.

A petition was presented from the Rev. A. Palmer and others, praying that the commutation road money paid this year by the residents in the Market Square might be expended in levelling the banks and filling up the sand-holes, which so much disfigure that portion of the town, coming most prominently into the view of strangers, and for planting trees round the square. Mr. Stevenson was of opinion that other parts of the town, in which little or no public money had hitherto been expended should first have side-walks laid down, or at least be made passable in Spring and autumn, which they scarcely were at present—he alluded particularly to Essex and Norfolk Streets—before the Market Square was ornamented. He thought that by cutting a line across the square behind the Engine House, and levelling the part from which gravel has already been taken, and then permitting parties to take gravel only from the bank beyond under the direction of the Town Inspector or Clerk, a very considerable improvement would be made on the appearance of the square, and other improvements might be introduced progressively. Mr. Thorp disclaimed the intention of desiring an undue preference for his own locality. The following resolution was carried, on the motion of Mr. Hubbard, seconded by Mr. Carroll—

That the petition of the Rev. A. Palmer and others, relative to the improvement of the Market Square, be received; but, that the Council do not pledge themselves as to what amount of money will be expended, as there are other parts of the town that much need attention. A petition from N. Cozens and others, praying the Council to erect a bridge over a branch of the canal in the vicinity of his Tannery. The Council resolved to visit the locality and personally ascertain the necessity for the proposed erection—the petition to be over till next meeting.

Mr. J. T. Cunningham, Pathmaster on the Edinburgh Road, laid the following petition on the table— To the Honorable Council of the Town of Guelph, now assembled.— The petition of John Thomas Cunningham, of the Town of Guelph, Pathmaster of the road between the Town and Township of Guelph, in the name and for the inhabitants of the Piney Block, &c. &c. &c. of Guelph, and the people of that part of Woolwich next to the west end of Guelph, and the people of the west end of the said Township of Guelph, most humbly begs of this Honorable Council to turnpike that part of the above mentioned road, which very much wants to be done; and they hereby bind themselves to cut away that part of the road which is now in a state of disrepair, and to turnpike the said road, and as half of said road is in the Town, they most humbly beg of this Honorable Council will grant their petition, and they will ever pray.

In the name of the whig. JOHN THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Pathmaster. The petition was laid over till next meeting—the Council meantime to visit the locality. Mr. Stevenson requested the Council to take up the petition presented some time since for the erection of an Engine house, and Mr. Carroll offered some remarks as to the propriety of sinking water tanks in the streets to be available in case of fire. It seemed to be the general opinion that it would, under existing circumstances, be imprudent to incur the necessarily large expense required for laying down tanks, but that so soon as the Council were in possession of the rates to be assessed by Government and by the County Council, provision should be made for erecting an Engine-house and procuring a water cart.

On the suggestion of the Clerk, it was resolved that the Council should examine into the state of the Eramosa Bridge, which was represented as being in a dangerous condition, and direct the necessary repairs. A Correspondence between A. J. Ferguson, Esq., and J. Widder, Esq., relative to certain lots in the Market Square claimed by the Canada Company and the Corporation, was read. The Council then adjourned to Saturday, the 24th instant, at 8 A. M.

PETTY SESSIONS.—Present, Thomas Hoffmann and S. Smith, Esqrs., J. P. Peter Dougherty, laborer, was charged by the Town Inspectors, with selling Spirituous Liquors without License in the Market Square, on the Fair day. It appeared in evidence, that Dougherty, after having been warned by the Town Clerk of the illegality of the business in which he was engaged, stood aside himself, permitting his children to continue the traffic, expecting by such means to evade the penalty. Dougherty's defence was, that he was in poor circumstances, and was consequently desirous of making a trifle by a petty trade not received, in justification of a willful breach of the law. Dougherty was sentenced to pay a fine of £10, (the Magistrates having no authority to modify the penalty) or in default to be imprisoned for one week.

In connection with the above Conviction, we would call attention to the annexed extracts from the Act 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 27. Sec. 7, last clause.—"Any person who shall be convicted of retailing intoxicating liquors without license, or of keeping a disorderly house, or of selling intoxicating liquors on Sundays or Holydays, shall for every such offence incur a penalty of Ten Pounds currency." Sec. 14, first clause.—"And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any distiller, merchant, or trader, who shall not have a Tavern license, to sell intoxicating liquors in less quantities than one gallon, except wine which may be sold by the bottle; and such liquor, when sold, shall be taken away from the premises of such merchant or trader within twenty-four hours after the purchase thereof."

It being anticipated that the Rev. Messrs. Spencer and Griffin, of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, will be appointed to the charge of other localities at the ensuing meeting of Conference, many of the members of the different Temperance Societies here have resolved to entertain them at a Soiree in the Temperance Hall previous to their leaving town, in acknowledgment of their services in the support and advancement of the cause in this vicinity. The proposed Entertainment will take place on Wednesday, the 21st inst.; and Mr. Geo. Mimmack, confectioner, having charged himself with furnishing the tables, we are assured the edible department will be on a scale and of an excellence not hitherto attempted in Guelph. The evening will be filled up with addresses, vocal and instrumental music. The Subscribers to the Soiree are requested to meet in the Herald office this evening at Eight o'clock, to name a Committee of Arrangements.

At the General Meeting yesterday, G. Sunley, Esq., V. P. in the Chair, A. D. Ferrer, Esq., and Mr. John Harrison were severally nominated for the office of Auditor, in room of T. C. Brock, Esq., deceased, when Mr. Ferrer was elected by the casting vote of the Chairman. We are requested to remind parties assessed for Statute Labor and Dog Tax, that if their respective amounts are not paid to the Collector on or before the 31st inst., they will be proceeded against according to law.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Society on Friday evening, J. C. Mickle, Esq., in the Chair—effective addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Fisher, Griffin, Spencer, and Macgregor. The Hall was crowded, many persons not being able to obtain admittance, and a considerable number of names were obtained to the pledge. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Monthly Meeting of the Committee holds in the Library to-morrow evening at Seven o'clock. GERMAN IDEAS ON COUNTY MATTERS.

The Canadianische Bauernfreund of Friday last, publishes the details of the recent controversy in the columns of the Herald and Advertiser about the publication of the County Accounts, with the following editorial remarks, which are here translated for the benefit of all concerned.

"The Editor of the Advertiser has a singular way of interpreting our Provincial Laws; and, as all our recently enacted Statutes require Government, he would do well to apply to Government for the Office of Law-Expounder, he would, at all events, be careful that he himself should not, in the County having an entire English-speaking community, we might permit his law-interpretation to pass, namely—that the Liberal and Conservative Journals; but where nationalities are concerned, as is the case in Waterloo, it is but just that the Germans, who contribute so large a proportion of the Revenue, should likewise know how these receipts are levied—see, therefore, indebted to Mr. Hoffmann for his energetic interference in this matter. The Advertiser speaks of a new German Journal at Cambridge Mills, although he knows that this Journal is but a continuation of the Beobachter, commenced some ten years ago; consequently of equal age with the Herald, and but two years younger than the Advertiser. Further—the Advertiser, and Mr. Stephens, the Auditor, speak of the circulation of the German Newspapers contemptuously; and the latter says, that these papers circulate but among a hand-full of Germans! Should, however, all the hands of those German in the County of Waterloo, who read the German papers, be laid upon the Inexpressible of Mr. Stephens, he would be crushed to a pulp, by their weight; and the effect would be still more crushing did he receive from each German hand the peculiar appliances of which the member referred to is occasionally the recipient, and which this patron so justly merits. We hope the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of Waterloo and Wilmot will subscribe the interest of their constituents; for, if we must contribute, we wish, also, to know how our contributions are applied—and this knowledge can be gained can only gain by the publication in a German paper, of the County Accounts."

To the Editor of the Guelph Herald. ELOHA, May 12, 1851. DEAR SIR:—Friday last was a proud day for the true friends of the Temperance cause in what may be termed the almost Teutonic village of Eloha—albeit it contains a large distillery and three taverns, and is nearly within sight of the smoke of a brewery. As you are doubtless aware, Eloha already boasted two Total Abstinence Societies—two regiments in the same army, and engaged in the same warfare, but carrying different banners and mottoes. A few individuals, conceiving the terms of enlistment into these scarcely binding enough, set themselves to work to institute still another, and on Friday saw their efforts crowned with success in the organization of the "Eloha Division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 272." The Fergus Division, No. 213, kindly assisted at the opening—which took place at the Methodist Church here—and mustered in strong forces; Mr. James Ferguson, D. G. W. P., conducting the initiatory ceremonies. The Eloha Band, many of the members of which are staunch Teetotalers, and several of whom are "Sons," headed a procession composed of the candidates for admission into the Order, and the Fergus Division, marching through the village with flags flying, to the sound of inspiring music. The good feeling displayed by the Band in rendering their aid on the occasion was duly appreciated, and deserves the thanks of the "Sons." An ample repast was provided in the church, at which several of the fair sex kindly presided. The afternoon was one of the most beautiful experienced during the present spring, and tended to heighten the pleasure of all engaged in the celebration.

Thirteen candidates were initiated, and the following officers declared elected for the current quarter:— JAMES MITCH W. F. JONAS EBY W. A. CHARLES CLARKE R. S. JOHN CATTANACH A. R. S. JAMES MIDDLETON, Jr. F. S. JOHN L. KIRK T. ALEXANDER SMART C. CHARLES LAWRENCE A. C. WILLIAM MOLOY I. S. FLORENCE SMITH O. S. Mr. ROWLEY WOOD was appointed Chaplain. Several friends were expected from Guelph—you, Mr. Editor, amongst the rest—but, from some unexplained cause, they did not make their appearance. When the Eloha "Sons" next give an Entertainment to their friends, they hope to see a general turn-out of their Guelph brethren.

In conclusion, I may remark that, although the Order meets with much petty opposition here from interested parties, and offended magistrates and their satellites, the Cause is in safe keeping, and the Division is likely to prove as flourishing as any similarly circumstanced in Canada West. Yours fraternally, C. CLARKE, R. S. Eloha Division, No. 272, S. of T. [It will be seen from the above communication, that, since the organization of the Fergus Division, about ten weeks since, 59 New Divisions, representing some 3000 members, have been added to the ranks of the "Sons."—Ed. Hx.]

To the Editor of the Guelph Herald. Mr. Editor please insert the following in your next weeks paper pure religion leads to heaven but their are Som profess religion for different purposes Som do it because others do and Som do it that the ma be herd for there well speaking and Som do it because the no it is their duty to do so and Som do it that the have a fare chance to draw the wool down over their nabers eyes now I would advise every person that professes religion how he trades with his felo man and if you have got an old horse or an unbound one cill him for it is easer for you to pughes a Sound horse than to purchase a Sound carter when the old one gets out of order there is a man down our way has got a Ane in his carter that all the Soft sops in Newhope cant wash out just by Selling an unbound horse for a sound one and the Ane is going to get it bigger he has trade all possible means to get it out he has twistid himself in meny differnt ways but it still goes on he has brought other professers of religion to help him out the did help him out of doing justes he has heaped sin upon sin and the stane still goes on old John Doola wife has gon round the murthered poring out vengeance and gall upon every person in his way but the stane still goes bigger and wider it is now getting all over his face and body and he is getting as black as an african I would not mention the mans name at present for I suppose next week he will take A reglar blow out being he is colage bred chap and then I will tell you about his wedding and about the stane that was in the wite gound. THICK NECKED CHARLT.

From the Colonist Extra, May 10. ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. Seven Days Later from Europe. New York, May 8. The steamer Europa, Capt. Shannon, reached her dock at 7 o'clock this morning, in 11 days 16 hours from Liverpool. Cotton has again declined at Liverpool, and has been sold 1/4 to 1/2 lower than at the sailing of the last steamer. Corn and Flour also lower. The Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 21st, 11 days from Boston. The steamer Hermann left Southampton on the 21st inst., with between 50 and 60 passengers.

ENGLAND. The following notice was posted up on the 25th April: Notice—All Exhibitors are requested to complete their fittings on or before next Monday, after that day no person will be admitted except that it is absolutely necessary for arranging the goods. FRANCE. By Electric Telegraph to London, April 25. PARIS, Tuesday evening. The Assembly re-assembled to-day. A motion for allowing newspapers to be sold in the streets was negatived by 403 to 226. And another motion for prohibiting the same was adopted without a division. The uncertain state of political affairs causes a complete stagnation of business at the Bourse, and the funds are lower. The announcement that Guizot is to be brought forward as a candidate for the representation of the Department of Landes causes some sensation. It is not known that Guizot consents to the nomination. The Assembly Nationale, which receives the contributions of Guizot and other distinguished statesmen, is a powerful advocate for the prolonging of the powers of the President. The following telegraph despatch announces the failure of the insurrectionary movement in Portugal. It was received at the Portuguese Legation on Wednesday. MADRID, April 21—5 P. M. The Ambassador of France to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:—According to the despatches of the 16th inst., received by the Portuguese Ambassador and communicated to me, it appears by the bad reception which he met with at Coimbra, had directed his course toward the Spanish frontier. Recent letters from Madrid state that the Spanish Government is disposed to assist that of Portugal against the Duke of Saldanha, in case of a conflict, but that it is its desire at the same time, to act in concert with England. MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, April 25. The corn market continues depressed, and a further reduction in wheat and flour has been submitted to without leading to activity. The decline of wheat is 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs., and 6d. to 1s. per brl. on flour.