SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Liverpool, May 4.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts are no wise cheering; from week to week hope is deferred; nevertheless more confidence, it is expected, will be infused into general trade as soon as the amended tariff is in full operation.

The Manchester Market continues very depressed, and prices lower than ever. The Rochdale Flannel Market is improving.

A Bill continuing the Deck Load Law until 1st May, 1845, as at present, had been reported in Parliament.

The Royal assent has been given to the new Corn Bill.—Canada and United States Flour was quoted at 35s. to 35s. 6d. at Liverpool on the 3d.

The London Tea Market was in a very unsettled state. Importers seemed desirous to sell, and prices had given way for both black and green descriptions. Congou was quoted on the 3d of May at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d cash; ordinary Twankay, 1s. 8½d to 1s. 9d; Company's Congou, 1s. 9d. cash and nominal.

The B. P. Sugar Market had been cleared of all parcels offered, at an advance of 1s. per cwt.

Timber.—The European states that, at Liverpool, there was some improvement visible in the demand for Pine, and Quebec of good quality sold at 15d. to 16d. per foot. St. John Pine for board logs was much enquired after, and commanded higher prices.

Spruce Deals at London, per hundred, 3 ins. 12 ft. 9 ins. £19 to £20.—Red Pine Timber per load, £4 17s. 6d. to £5; Yellow Pine, £3 10s. to £3 15s.; Birch, £3 10 to £4 4s.

Oil.—Sperm £76 to £77 per tun; Head Matter, £80 to £85; Southern Whale, pale, £31 to £31 10s.

In consequence of the news from India, the Stock Market has materially improved. Consols are at 92½ to 5-8 for money, and 92¾ to ⅞ for account.

Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the Scots' Fusilier Guard, vice General Earl Lodlow, deceased.

A dinner was given to Colonel Sir Allan M'Nab at the Thatched House Tavern, London, by the Canada Colonial Company, on the 27th April, Lord Mountcashel in the Chair.—Colonel M'Nab had been elected an honorary member of the United Service Club.

Mr Hume had been returned to Parliament by the Montrose burghs.

The Leith Banking Company, an old and highly respectable establishment, have suspended payment.

Eighteen Emigrant Ships have left Cork since the 10th March, with 3,690 passengers, of whom 1,542 went to St. John; 1,211 to Quebec; 733 to New-York, and 204 to St. Andrews. Emigration is going on more extensively from Ireland this year than has ever been the case previously.

Governess to the Princess Royal.—It is stated in the fashionable circles that the Queen has appointed the Dowager Lady Lyttelton to the distinguished post of Governess to the Princess Royal. She is a daughter of the late Earl Spencer, and mother of the present Baron Lyttelton, and, as one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, has long enjoyed the confidence of her Majesty.

The Order of Saint Patrick.—The Earl of Wicklow will be honored with the ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of Lord Shannon. The Earl of Bandon will succeed Lord Shannon as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cork.

More Troops for India.—The transport ship Columbus, of 467 tons register, Capt. Short, chartered by the Hon. East India Company, on account had sailed from Gravesend, for Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. She carries out 220 troops to aid in avenging the butcheries committed by the treacherous Affghans.

The ships now engaged by the E. I. Company for the conveyance of troops to India are 33 in number, their united tonnage is 39,061, and they will carry 6480 men.

The Marquis of Bute will be appointed her Majesty's Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—*Times.*

The *Welshman*, speaking of the weather, says, "We have the coldest, bleakest, most sunless season ever known by the oldest inhabitant!"

The English residents at Berlin, whose number has recently greatly increased, intend to build a church for the English ritual.

A failure has taken place at Sidney to the amount of about £80,000. The house in question is stated to be connected at home with one which has been sending out emigrants to these colonies.

Leith Bank.—We have learned with much regret, that the Leith Banking Company, an old highly respectable establishment, has been under the painful necessity of suspending payment. That unfortunate event is said to have been the effect of an advertisement inserted in some of the newspapers last week by a former partner, which caused a run on the bank, and occurring as it did, unexpectedly, it was not in a condition to meet it. We are happy to be informed, however, that the public are not likely to lose any thing; the partners of the Leith Bank, although few in number, being possessed of funds to pay all their creditors.—*Advertiser.*

Lord Hill is much improved in health, and is able to attend his official duties at his office in the Horse Guards. His lordship is attended by Dr. Hair, the surgeon of his regiment, the Royal Horse Guards (blue.)

Lady Lionel Smith.—The Mauritius papers, of the 16th of January, announce the death of Lady Smith three days after that of her husband. Her delicate state of health, it appears, had, ever since her residence in the island, precluded her from mixing in company.

We are sorry to learn, that a son of the poet Moore, aged 19, has just returned to his father's residence, Sloperton Cottage, Bromham, from the East Indies, in the last stage of a rapid consumption.—*Bath Chronicle.*

There is no foundation whatever for the statement that has appeared in the newspapers, that Sir Robert Peel has recently given directions for the reduction of rents to the extent of twenty per cent.—*Standard.*

A Volunteer Tax-payer.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer begs to acknowledge the receipt of £500, (transmitted to him under cover to Mrs. Goulburn,) by one who styles himself "a sincere admirer of the manly spirit in which you have met the difficulties of your position by a direct taxation," and to acquaint him that the said sum will be paid into the Exchequer.

Sir Robert Peel brought in the income tax bill in the House of Commons on Monday. Lord John Russell, contrary to the usual courtesy of procedure, opposed even the first reading, moring that the bill be read a first time that day six months. His lordship particularly insisted on the fact of Sir Robert Peel's having formerly declared his opinion that such a tax ought to be adopted only on an emergency. But the answer to this was obvious. Sir Robert Peel conceives, that through the maladministration of his predecessors, an emergency justifying the adoption of an income-tax has now arisen. Consequently there is no inconsistency between his former expression of opinion and his present conduct. Mr. Raikes Currie startled the Whigs by his unexpected panegyric on the Ministerial policy; and the same party received a severe lecture from the Radical Mr. Roebuck, who also defended Sir Robert Peel. The division gave a majority of 97 (285 to 188) against Lord John Russell's amendment. The second reading was carried on Friday by a majority of 79, (155 to 76.) In the committee, amendments are to be moved on some of the details. These are not unsusceptible of improvement, and it will be creditable to the party of the late ministry, if, seeing that they have no chance of throwing out the bill, they will join in the endeavour to render its operation as far as possible. It will be a less worthy, though a more natural part, if they refuse to aid in amending its defects, in the hope that these defects will bring odium upon its authors. We observe that the Scotch farmers are to be rated at 2½d. in the pound, while the English farmers are rated at 3½d. This difference is made in consideration of the various burdens falling upon the tenant in the latter case, which are defrayed in the other by the landlord, and which then go to swell the rent.—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*

The Income-Tax Bill.—This bill has just been published. It contains 189 clauses, and fills 130 folio pages. There are five schedules. Schedule A enacts that possessors of landing property above the annual value of £150 shall pay seven pence in the pound. Schedule B enacts that the occupiers of land shall pay threepence in the pound in England, and twopence-halfpenny in Scotland, Ireland being exempt; Schedule C relates to profits from dividends, annuities, and shares, which are chargeable with sevenpence in the pound; Schedule D includes "every description of property or profits" not contained in either of the other schedules, and lays down rules for ascertaining the amount of duty due in various cases. As regards trade—the duty to be computed on the full amount of the balance of profits, on an average of the three previous years; or, if the concern shall not have existed so long, then on one year, or the proportion of a part of a year; the duty to extend to every person, body corporate, company or society. Schedule E relates to government officials. The commissioners of stamps and taxes are the chief inquisitors. Their assistants are to consist of members of corporate bodies, chief officers of different courts, mayors, bailies, &c. Among the supplemental classes, is one that makes the property of a married woman living with her husband a part of the husband's property, whereas a woman living apart from her husband is regarded as a *femme sole*. Tenants in Scotland are required to produce their leases. The exemptions from the income-tax include benefit-clubs, charitable institutions, and stocks of the Queen or foreign potentates. Where an incorrect return is proved, the penalty is treble the amount of duty. The assessments are payable quarterly in England, and half-yearly in Scotland. The commissioners and other officers are to be sworn to fairness and secrecy.

It was stated by Lord Arthur Lennox in the House of Commons, during the discussion on the Mutiny Bill, that there are at the present time in the British army four colonels who suffered corporal punishments while they were in the ranks, from which they had subsequently risen by their own merits.

Three ladies, sisters, have recently renounced the Romish faith, and been admitted to the communion of the Church of England, at St. Nicholas Chapel, Saltash, by the Rev. G. H. Pedley, assistant curate.—*Plymouth Journal.*

During last year eight Methodist preachers of Bolton, Lancashire, renounced their connexion, and obtained permission to the communion of the Church of England.

From the European.

There has been nothing of particular moment in domestic or foreign, political or commercial affairs during the past fortnight, with the exception of some disturbances amongst the workmen in the mining and manufacturing districts, which have originated in the attempt to reduce the amount of the wages of their labour in consequence of the depressed state of trade. No serious consequences ensued, and quiet, we are happy to add, has been completely restored.

In Parliament, the public business goes on steadily, notwithstanding the efforts of the opposition. The Corn Importation Bill was agreed to in the House of Peers, by a majority of more than one hundred on each great division, and in the House of Commons there have been decisive majorities in favour of the Income Tax Bill. The spirit of the opposition has almost wholly evaporated, and the Tariff of Sir Robert Peel will shortly be a part of the commercial code of the country.

The facility with which money is obtainable tends to inspire importers of goods with confidence, and causes them to refrain from pressing a large quantity for sale; the prices have consequently been sustained for most articles, and there is a better feeling amongst the trade generally. After the Customs' Bill is settled, an improvement is expected to take place in the rates of several commodities.

The weather for the last month has been summer-like, and yesterday we were favoured with a few refreshing showers which will greatly aid the growing crops.

The intelligence from India is viewed as highly satisfactory, and it is thought that but a short time will elapse before our commercial relations with China will be beneficially arranged.

The Duke of Wellington.—Sunday last was the birth-day of the Duke of Wellington, who completed his 75th year, having been born in 1769.

Commercial Treaty with Portugal.—A Lisbon correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states that the British Government is willing to reduce the duties on Portuguese wine from 5s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon, that on Portuguese brandy from 21s. 6d. to 10s., and that on Portuguese fruit from 7s 6d to 1s. per chest, if the Portugese Government will reduce the duties on British goods in the same liberal spirit.

Dinner to Washington Irving.—A preliminary meeting of gentlemen, admirers of the writings and character of this elegant author and amiable man, was held on Friday, in the magistrates' room, when it was unanimously resolved that Washington Irving, being daily expected to land at Liverpool, on his way from the United States to Spain, to which country he has been appointed minister, it is desirable as a mark of respect and welcome, to invite him to a public dinner. We are sorry to say that Mr. Washington Irving, by landing at Bristol, and proceeding directly to London, has frustrated the wishes of his friends and admirers.

Death of Lord Henry Russell.—Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, this young nobleman expired at the house of his father-in-law, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The noble lord was the youngest brother of the present Duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell, and about seven months since was married, at St. Alphege Church, Greenwich, to the third daughter of the gallant admiral. About five years ago the deceased received a tremendous blow on his head on board the Ganges, then, we believe, lying at Portsmouth, a block-line giving way, and the block falling heavily upon his head. Since this period he has never enjoyed perfect health, and after his marriage he and his amiable lady had proceeded to Ireland, but in consequence of his health being very delicate, they returned to Greenwich a few days since. His lordship was walking in Greenwich on Saturday apparently in his usual spirits. The inhabitants were therefore surprised to learn with deep regret at an early hour yesterday, the demise of his lordship, we believe in the 27th year of his age. Lady Russell is in ill health, which has been considerably augmented by the deep affliction.—*London Times, Tuesday.*

The Court, &c.—Her Majesty's Drawing room on Thursday was the most numerously attended of the season, and so great was the throng of carriages, that the clock of St. James's Palace struck five before the last carriage drove off. Among the most elegant equipages were those of the French Ambassador, whose liveries are the same colour as our Royal Family.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart., has caused invitations to be issued for a grand state banquet, on the 19th of the present month, in honour of her majesty's birth day, to which the Duke of Wellington, Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Buckingham, Marquis of Salisbury, and above forty other distinguished noblemen are invited.

Her Majesty has expressed a wish that all ladies attending the ball should appear in dresses of Spitalfields manufacture. Several patterns of silk have been submitted to her Majesty by the committee. The pattern for her Majesty's dress selected by herself will represent lacework, having the appearance of rich silver lace, over a slip of a pink ground colour. The Duchess of Buccleuch has selected a lace pattern, on a ground of Albert blue. The dresses of the maids of honour will respectively consist of a white satin, with a small blue flower, similar to a "forget-me-not."

At the grand ball our young and lovely Sovereign is to enact Queen Philippa—her Royal Consort, the Hero of Cressy. Prince Albert will wear the panoply of Edward the Third. The costume of a queen of that period will be embarrassing, although no doubt it will be ably modified by her majesty's costume maker. When we say this, we allude to the headdress rising so high, and so pointed, and bearing on its sides such exuberant appendages. All the great officers of the crown are to wear the costume of their offices in King Edward's reign.—*Morning Post.*

The royal domestics in the department of the Earl of Jersy, master of the horse, to the number of 162, received at his lordship's *bureau* in the Queen's Mews, on Friday week, the sum of money (£500) left by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and which distribution had been delayed by the officers of the household until that day. The recipients received from £3 to £5 according to their station.—The King and Queen of the Belgians, who always on the occasion of their visits to the English court leave a liberal sum for the royal servants, on the occasion of their visit to her Majesty last summer gave £300 for the master of the horse's department.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Highly Important News!—The British standing fast in India!—China, and Expedition into Pekin—Three other Towns captured!

[From the Liverpool Courier of the 4th May.]

The French Government received on Saturday evening an express from their Consul at Malta, announcing the arrival there, on the night of the 25th ult. of the Great Liverpool, with important intelligence from India and China. Her dates are to the 1st of March, from Bombay, the 18th Feb., from Candaha, the 21st same month from Jellabad, and the 14th February, from China.

To begin with the news from India—Lord Ellenborough landed at Calcutta on the 28th of Feb. and was immediately proclaimed Governor General of India. It is not stated when Lord Auckland intended to sail for England. Affairs seem to have remained stationary in Affghanistan. The British continued to hold their ground at Ghuznee, and Khelat-i-Ghilzee. It is not stated whether fresh attempts were made to dislodge them, but if so the Affghans had the worst of it, as the English maintained their ground. A strong Affghan force was collecting near Candahar, where Gen. Nott was at the head of 10,000 British troops in readiness to repulse them. General Pollock had given up the idea of forcing the Kyber Pass without re-inforcements, provided no imminent danger threatened General Sale. This, we are happy to announce, did not then seem probable, as the Affghans seemed afraid to attack Sale. As the danger is not urgent, we feel convinced that Gen Pollock will not attempt the Pass at all, as, by making a short detour, he can make Jellabad by another, and quite a safe route. Sir Alex. Burnes, in 1822, explored a route by which the dangers of the Kyber Pass on the one side, and the Caroppa Pass on the other, are avoided. General Pollock, no doubt, intends to send boats from Attock to Muckuee, and thus leave the Kyber Pass in the rear. This route is now practicable, as the Sikh General will provide General Pollock with sufficient boats for crossing the river with his heavy artillery and baggage.

From China the news is important. Sir Henry Pottinger arrived at Hong-Kong on the 1st of February. He had abandoned the design of attacking Canton, and was preparing an expedition against Pekin. The Emperor sent commissioners to treat with him about the settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and the Celestial Empire, but his Excellency refused to enter into any negotiation with them, well knowing that all the Emperor wanted was to gain time. This is precisely the proper course. To intimidate China we must convince the Emperor that we can reach him even in his capital. Sir Henry Pottinger has wisely resolved to negotiate with no person except the Emperor in person. No reliance can be placed upon the pledges of Ministers, who are ready, when asked, to be made the scape-goats of Imperial perfidy. Of all the commissioners who treated of peace with the luckless Elliot, there was not one who did not justify the perfidy of the Emperor, by pleading they having received his instructions.

Three other towns had been added to the capture of Ningpo by our brave troops in China. Their names are Ya poo, Tsi-Kee, and Zang-ho-Ya. They are all situated within a distance of 40 miles from Ningpo.

Such is the news received, by express, by the French Government. The Bombay and Canton papers, with the details, are not likely to arrive for a couple of days. The recent verdict of a Court of Law in France against private expresses, will cause a delay in their delivery, which cannot but prove injurious to many interests in this country. Besides, there is something at once unfriendly and unfeeling in keeping the British public one hour longer than can be avoided on the tenter-hooks of expectation.

France.—The Paris papers of Thursday announce the decease of Marshal Moncey, the governor of the Hotel des Invalids, on the morning of that day, in the 90th year of his age. The Chamber of Deputies on Thursday was occupied with a report on the *fetes* of July, and on the construction of the new harbour at Algiers. Some of the Paris papers announce the death of of Marshal Davoust, instead of Count Daroust, who has just died in Paris. The marshal has been travelling for six years; the latest accounts left him at Pondicherry.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid, of the 13th state that tranquillity was entirely restored in that city. Distressing accounts of the effects of the drought and cold continued to be received from all parts of the country, but particularly from the south. At Xeres and Seville the frost and the north wind, which were almost unknown there, had done irreparable injury, and the corn in the ground will be lost, if not saved by timely rain. The greatest part of the vines will produce no fruit, owing to the blossoms and the leaves being frozen. All the field works were suspended in consequence of those calamities, and much misery was expected to ensue. The olive crop, in the province of Seville, left no hopes. Public prayers have been offered in all the churches calling for rain, and many attributed these misfortunes to the differences existing between Spain and the Holy See.

Sardinia.—The marriage ceremony between the Prince Royal of Sardinia and the Archduchess Marie Adelaide of Austria was performed on the 12th inst., in the chapel of the Palace of Stupinigi, near Turin, in the presence of the king and queen, and the other members of the royal family of Sardinia, and the viceroy and vicequeen of the kingdom of Venetian Lombardy. The Archbishop of Turin officiated. The fetes in honour of this event are, by command of the king, to be of fifteen days' duration.

Greece.—Letters from Athens of the 23d ult. state that all apprehensions of a collision between the Turkish and Greek government had ceased.

Egypt.—The following important proclamation has been issued by the orders of his Highness Mehemet Ali:—

"The public is informed that according to orders from his highness the Viceroy, in date of 22d and 25th of Zilhygie, 1257 (3d and 6th of February 1842,) the first directed to his excellency the Pasha, governor of Sennaar, and the second to the supreme privy council, the trade in senna, ivory, gum, hides, and henna, is free from this date."

(Signed) "Boghos Joussouff.

"Alexandria, March 25, 1842."

Prince Albert's appointment as the Colonel of the Fusileer Gaards is worth to his Royal Highness £2,000 a year.

We understand that the marriage of Miss Cecil Wellesley, only unmarried daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr Gerard Wellesley, a sister of Viscountess Chelsea, with the Hon. Mr. Liddell, son of Lord Ravensworth, is to be solemnised in the course of the ensuing month. The fair betrothed is niece to the Duke of Wellington.

An unusual large quantity of land is being let out for potato gardens throughout the provinces of Ireland this season, farmers thinking this the most remunerating crop. This change from grazing to tillage has greatly increased the demand for labour, and promises an abundant supply of the staple provisions of the poor.

A witness, on his cross-examination at the Tipperary quarter sessions, swore that he took forty tumblers of punch the night before, and that a bona companion drank no fewer than sixty.

We regret to learn that one house in Kilkenny, in the corn and butter trade, loses about £6,000 by the fall of the markets.—Throughout the south-east generally, wheat and oats have declined 30 per cent. and stock of Butter overheld are selling at a loss from 20 to 30 per cent.—*Limerick Reporter.*

From a parliamentary return it appears that the total quantity of cheese imported from Europe in 1840, was 226,462 cwt; from America, none. In 1841, from Europe, 254,995 cwt.; from America, 15,154 cwt: total 270,149 cwt.

We have this week heard more gratifying reports of the trade of Birmingham from various parties; and trust that it is not only better than has been in some quarters supposed, but that the instances of ill-success reported to us by a manufacturer last week, was a comparatively rare one.—*Advertiser.*

In 1891 the quantity of opium consumed in Great Britain was 16,000 lbs.; in 1840, about 50,000 lbs.

It is said that the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville are shortly to leave the French capital on a visit to her Majesty, and will shortly make a general tour to visit the public establishments in Great Britain.

Sir George Arthur, accompanied by Lady Arthur, took his departure on Sunday morning for Bombay.

Nearly a whole family of children near Belfast, in Ireland, had been eaten up by hogs, who, ferocious with hunger, had broken into the cabin where they were sleeping.

The Associations established in Great Britain at present for the circulation of the Scriptures, is 2,228: in Ireland, 559; Continental Europe, 1,400: Asia, 83; Africa, 16, America, 2,800; Australia, 17; and the West Indies, 226: 69 of the latter being conducted by negroes.

The spirit of emigration is rife in all parts of Ireland at the present moment. From Waterford vast numbers are taking ships for America and the Canadas.

Forty thousand emigrants were sent out to New South Wales last year, at a cost to the Colonial government of £900,000. In future the average number of emigrants to that colony is to be limited to 10,000, and to Van Dieman's Land 1,500.

The memorial to the Queen from the ladies of Liverpool, Manchester, and the surrounding districts, for a total repeal of the Corn Laws, has been sent to London for presentation to her Majesty at the next levee. It bears the signatures of 59,000 Manchester ladies, 63,000 Liverpool, 21,000 Salford, 17,000 Huddersfield, 16,000 Leicester; other large towns have contributed to swell the petition. This remarkable document contains 275,575 signatures, weighs 96 lbs., and its carriage per railway costs 16s. Some idea may be formed of its bulk when it is stated that it forms a coil of nearly 3 feet in diameter.—*Sheffield Iris.*

The Bank of Ireland has reduced the rate of discount on English and Scotch bills from 5 to 4 per cent. The directors have not, as yet, reduced the rate on Irish bills.

An Important Engine of War.—The New York Sun says that one of the most magnificent inventions of the age has recently come from an inventor whose name it is not at liberty to disclose, but who has been engaged for several years in perfecting the project. It is to apply electricity in warfare, and, however novel and preposterous the idea, it has been examined by several magnates of science, who have unhesitatingly declared it to be based on strict philosophical principles, and decidedly the most important discovery in modern times for the purpose of warfare.

Atrocious.—The African Church in Broad-st., New Haven, was wantonly set fire to and

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