

THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

THE Stage arrived this morning at nine o'clock, and brought the anxiously expected British March mail. We did not receive a Halifax paper, and consequently do not know when the steamer arrived.

We have obtained regular files of London Journals to the 3rd, and Liverpool to the 4th of the month. These papers contain but little news of consequence, and we are sorry to add, do not furnish any cheering intelligence respecting trade and commerce.

The news from China, which comes down to the 31st of November, is unimportant, recording no further operations of the British arms.

We take the following summary of news from the Liverpool European of the 4th:

Since our last, several other debates in the British Parliament on the corn-laws have been brought to a close.

The majority in favour of Sir R. Peel's government, on Lord J. Russell's motion, was 123—123 more members voting for the sliding scale than for the fixed duty. On Mr Villiers' amendment the majority increased to 303, when the question was corn-law against no corn-law. On that proposed by Mr Christopher—recognising the principle of protection, but differing in the degree by 5s. a quarter—there was a majority for the ministerial plan of 202; so that, looking at the subject in all its forms, the government has shown a strength that no cabinet has possessed for many years past, and on a point where opposition was deemed stronger than on any other that is likely to engage the attention of Parliament.

On the 22nd ult. Mr Gladstone, in answer to a question from Mr Labouchere, said it was the intention of government to favour the importation of British manufactured articles into the Colonies, and for that purpose a duty of 7 per cent. would be imposed on all foreign commodities.

As the corn-law question is now considered to have been amply discussed, a good deal of impatience is manifested at the interposition of matters that can only retard its progress after the unequivocal support which the ministerial plan has received in the House of Commons.

Business is strictly limited to current consumption in all the leading commodities, and to all appearance will remain so until the financial measures are brought forward by ministers, which it is anticipated will involve a new arrangement of duties.

Money continues abundant, without exhibiting any prognostic of a reverse during this month, which is usually the heaviest in the quarter.

The Bank of England has lowered its rate of discounts from 5 per cent. to 4; yet, such is the general confidence in the wholesome working of the modified corn-law, with its new securities against fraud, that this step by the bank is not looked to with alarm as tending to give encouragement to commercial gambling.

London Shipping Gazette, March 3.
The Emperor of Russia.—The Times, after contrasting 'the brutal' conduct of the Emperor Nicholas towards Poland with the more beneficent policy of the King of Prussia towards the same country, goes on to say:—Throughout Germany the visit of the King of Prussia to this country was looked upon as a marked demonstration adverse to Russia, and it was hailed with great enthusiasm in consequence. During that visit, if we are not misinformed, the distinguished personages who attended on his Ma-

esty made no secret of the annoyance which his reception would give at St. Petersburg. But it is not by such trifles as these that political principles are disclosed: the policy of the two countries towards Poland is far more significant, and time may yet show that there is still a barrier between Russia and Europe.' The Post of this morning observes on the subject that 'there is no shadow of truth in any part of the statement of the Times.'

INDIA.—It appears from Sir R. Peel's reply to Mr Mangles last night, that the dispatches from Calcutta, received by the government, do not contain any 'official' intelligence direct from Afghanistan. Private letters, however, had reached Calcutta, which appear to have furnished the matter of Lord Auckland's dispatches, containing intelligence of a nature to cause 'considerable anxiety. It appears, therefore, that the mysterious dispatches that excited so much interest at Alexandria and Malta add nothing to the information contained in our own letters—namely, that a rumour prevailed at Calcutta of a proposed capitulation. It would be idle to hazard conjectures upon the degree of credit to which these reports are entitled. A very few days will put us in possession of the Bombay overland mail, with authentic intelligence from the seat of the insurrection of at least 20 days later than any yet received. — Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester, March 1.—The announcement of advances by the Bank of England, at a lower rate of interest, which was expected by many parties to exercise a favorable influence upon our market, has, so far, produced no effect whatever; for prices still continue to droop, and goods and yarn were both sold yesterday on lower terms than were ever known before. The concessions thus made by the spinners had some little effect in bringing purchasers to the market, and a rather increased amount of business was done at the reduced rates. For goods, on the contrary, the demand was extremely limited; and notwithstanding the extremely low prices, purchasers seemed disposed to take nothing but what was necessary to supply their immediate and pressing wants.

Rochdale Flannel Market, Feb. 28.—We have had a remarkably still market to-day, and the little business that has been transacted has been done at very low prices. There is no change in the wool market.

Huddersfield Market, March 1.—So little change has taken place in this market, that parties were divided in opinion to day; but, we are glad to state, that, on the whole, there was a slight improvement in the demand, especially in low priced fancy wools. Business in the warehouses still drags on wearily, although, perhaps, with a little more animation than for some time past. Wools are heavy, and cost price difficult to realize.—Manchester Guardian.

Revolution at Lisbon.—Letters have been received from Lisbon to the 14th ult. A revolution broke out at Lisbon on the night of the 7th, which terminated in favor of the Charter of Don Pedro. The immediate cause of the movement was the entrance of Viscount Sa da Bandeira, as minister of war, into the cabinet, formed on that evening by the Duke of Palmella, and the measures resorted to by Viscount Sa to put down the Oporto movement in favour of the charter. The troops of Lisbon were commanded by chartists, and Viscount Sa, immediately on entering into office, dis-

missed most of the colonels of the garrison, as well as the governor of the Castle of St. George, which brought on the explosion. The garrison of the castle, headed by the old governor, immediately declared for the charter, and the regiments quartered at Belem declared almost simultaneously in the same sense, and marched to the Necessidades Palace. The new ministry took all measures in their power to crush this movement. The populace and arsenal workmen were supplied with arms, and with all the remaining troops marched to a central position, with the apparent object of attacking the castle. But it was soon apparent that the troops of the government could not be depended upon to fight in the cause in which they were engaged; and on the night of the 8th the ministers unanimously resolved to give in their resignations, and signed a written declaration at the palace of their inability to put down the chartists. The queen then sent for the Duke of Terceira, and a new ministry, friendly to the re-establishment of the charter was formed. On the 20th, in accordance with their report, a royal decree was issued, putting the charter again in vigour. Three day's rejoicings were ordered in consequence, and the queen had been to the cathedral to give thanks for the same. The Junta of Oporto had been dissolved, and everything appeared quiet at Lisbon.

INDIA.

The Fight at Cabul.—The following are the particulars of the fight at Cabul on the 23d of December:—The enemy had mounted on a height, commanding cantonments at a long range, the old Portuguese 18 pounder, they took at Chureekar. It was supported by the elite of their force, which General Elphinstone seems not to have known, for he sent out a mere party to take. They dashed up the hill, but were completely surrounded, and fought their way back towards the cantonment, suffering great loss. A reinforcement turned the tide; the enemy were driven up the hill and forced to retire, but they carried off their gun, all their best men defend it desperately. Here they (the enemy) sustained their heavy loss, especially of chiefs; Meer Musjeadee, Abdola Khan, and thirteen others are named amongst the killed. On the same day all the Ghilzies united in a rush at the bastion of the Bala Hissar. Our people allowed them to come quite close; when their grape and musketry poured destruction upon them; they were slain in heaps. A sortie, headed by the Wuzer and the Prince Suffer Jung, was also quite successful, and it was a bad day altogether for the faithful. Akbar Khan, Dost Mshomed's eldest son, arrived at Cabul on the 25th, and has sent written proclamations here calling on all to attack us. But the affairs of the 14th December and the 1st of January have considerably damped the zeal of the crusaders, and we get heaps of supplies. At Jellalabad every day increases our strength and adds to our means of subsistence. If the Khybarees take part with us we shall be all right; at present they waver, and our two successes on the 15th December and 1st of January alone prevented their closing the pass.

From another letter of the same date we glean the following:—There are now three months' provision in Jellalabad—an agreeable contrast to the state and the anticipations of the troops when they arrived there, for from all accounts nothing could have been more disheartening than when, on the 13th ultimo, they found there were only two days half rations for the whole force, the walls destitute of parapets, and full of breaches, with shelter for an enemy within twenty paces of the ramparts. The enemy on the 14th November were all but inside the fortress, when a sally of Captain Oldfield's squadron of the 5th, when a Rissalah of Anderson's horse, drove them off.

The news from Cabul is far from encouraging.

Affairs of the East.—By the intermediate overland mail, the first dispatched under the new arrangement, letters and journals brought to Suez by the steamer India, and thence by the Gorgon steam frigate, have reached London, bearing date Calcutta, January 11. The India reached Suez on the 11th of February,

having touched at Madras and Point de Galle (thereby losing sixty hours), taking eleven days to reach Aden, where she was detained for fuel fifty six hours, and from which fortress she arrived at Suez in seven days and sixteen hours. The Gorgon, which received the mails at Suez, brings advices from Constantinople of the 2d, Alexandria of the 14th, and Malta of the 20th ult.

Nothing fresh had occurred at Candahar. The troops, consisting of her Majesty's 40th Regiment, the 2d and 28th Native Infantry, and the Shah's 2d and 4th, were sufficiently supplied with provisions to be enabled to maintain their position until the spring.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We copy the following important item from a letter of the Fredericton correspondent of the New Brunswick under date of March 24:—

"The Bye Road and Great Road Grants have passed the Council, but something has occurred, likely to give matters a different complexion. The House called on the Governor by message for copies of communications received from the Colonial Secretary since 1833, relative to the issue of Provincial paper or securities. His Excellency communicated among other things, a despatch from Lord Stanley received by the last mail, cautioning him not to give his assent to any bill appropriating money for public works, in anticipation of the revenue, but to send the same to England for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury—consequently there will be no road money this year, as the votes are all made in anticipation, with very little prospect too, of meeting them fairly.

"They are determined in England that if we do get into debt, we shall do it honestly and above board, and that the money shall be expended for really useful purposes."

The St. John Courier and Mirror notice in a very flattering manner, the Total Abstinence Procession in Miramichi, on St. Patrick's day.

DEATHS.

On Thursday week, at Richibucto, suddenly, and was found dead on the ice, opposite the residence of John Jardine, Esq. Mr William M'Gavie, who had for the last twelvemonth practised in the Medical profession in the County of Kent, greatly and most deservedly lamented by all classes. He was born in Scotland, was but 37 years of age, and has left a disconsolate widow and three young children to lament their irretrievable loss. A most numerous assemblage attended his remains to the Church burying ground of Richibucto, on the Monday following.

Mr Pierce,
Sir,—Having observed a repeated insertion in the Gleaner cautioning the public against my settling any accounts on behalf of Walter Steel, Joiner of this place. In the first place, I would state his charge against me settling accounts in his name and injuring his business is a tissue of falsehood, and yet had I done so it was no more than I was authorized to do as his accredited Agent.

These facts I am ready to prove by respectable evidence, should he be bold enough to answer this, and demand further explanation.

G. W. DEWYER.
Chatham, March 29, 1842.

TO LET.

For one or more years, as may be agreed on, the FARM, now in the occupation of Mr William Fiddes, in the parish of Newcastle, containing 300 Acres, together with the DWELLING HOUSES, BARN, STORES, BREWERY, &c. Possession given immediately; apply to

GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO.
Douglas-town, 28th March, 1842.

To Let.

The new HOUSE in Chatham owned and occupied by the subscriber. For particulars enquire of SAMUEL BURDICK.
Chatham, March 29, 1842.