



Arrival of the Caledonia.

From the Saint John Mail Extra.

The Steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th ult, arrived in Halifax last Monday, after a passage of sixteen days. The Mail for St. John arrived in this City about 8 o'clock this morning, and we haste to lay before our readers the interesting portion of the intelligence.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Since our last issue there has been a perceptible improvement in the general aspect of trade, and confidence appears to have been, in a considerable degree at least, restored, and failures are less frequent. Money is more easy, and the rate of discount has further declined. The minimum rate in the Bank remains at 6 per cent. unaltered. But out of doors the first class foreign bills have been freely done at 5½ per cent, at which rate some of the largest houses have taken bills; and, in some few instances, even lower rates have been named. It is, however, proper to remark, that discredit prevails even more than at any former period; and that second and third class paper is as little desired as ever, and high rates are still demanded for it. The bills of an inferior class, which were left unpaid on the 4th, are said to have exceeded in number and amount those due on any one day for some years past. The quality of the security is now becoming more the consideration than its date or amount. In this state of the market the prices of public securities have been fully maintained.

The great pressure now felt throughout the country in the retail trade, begins to act very prejudicially upon the markets for colonial produce, which continue to be extremely flat. And it is said that the serious extent of sickness which at present prevails is interfering very materially with general consumption. The grain markets have been extremely flat, but they close with a firmer aspect, as stocks are getting into a narrow compass. In fact, of wheat of good quality the supplies are small, while the great bulk of the foreign wheat in bond is unfit for consumption. The complaints of the potatoes continue; and in some parts of the country they are already so scarce that the price has risen to 15s and 16s the sack.

In the colonial markets prices have a downward tendency, and sugar is particularly flat; nor is any material improvement looked for, until the stocks belonging to the houses which have failed are all cleared off.

In Liverpool business is extremely dull, and although money is easier, yet sales of produce continue to be more and more difficult to effect at fair prices; while, on the contrary, all have a tendency downwards.

In the manufacturing districts, especially in Lancashire, there is more employment, but we cannot learn that there is more business doing. The lower price of the raw material has induced many manufacturers to produce more freely in anticipation of a spring trade, than they have done latterly.

In the cotton market a further reduction in price has taken place, and the business doing is very limited.

There have been some important failures, the chief of which has been the eminent sugar refiners in Amsterdam, Messrs. Cornelius de Bruyn and Sons, to whose position we have referred on two or three occasions recently, and whom we had hoped had at last arranged their affairs. The amount of the liabilities exceeds £250,000, of which not less than from £60,000 to £70,000 falls on London. The firm was intimately connected with the Dutch government, to whom it is owing £25,000, and with the Dutch East India Company, to whom it is owing £34,000. Great confidence is expected of the firm ultimately paying all in full, as a nominal surplus of £80,000 is shown at present. The chief failures in London have been that of the Portuguese government agency, in consequence of a want of remittance from Lisbon. The agent, however, has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which he states that it is only a temporary embarrassment, and that all claims will be paid in full, with interest. A small failure of the house of Messrs. Gates, Coates, and Co., calico-printers, in Watling-street, has also been announced, liabilities, £20,000.

From Glasgow we learn that the embarrassment of the Ayrshire Malleable Iron Company is producing great distress and apprehension—45 per share only has yet been paid towards the amount of the original shares, and it is supposed that the remaining £15 per share still to be called up, will be insufficient to meet the liabilities of the company, which are about £200,000. A gentleman in Edinburgh holding 700 shares has, we understand, been compelled to suspend

payment in consequence of the difficulties of this company.

Further advices have been received from India, which are regarded as favourable, and have exercised some influence upon our market.

TIMBER MARKET.

The general remarks made in our last circular regarding the state of this market for Wood articles we now confirm. The imports estimated by the amount of tonnage since the 1st February last, continue to be about one-third less than an average supply; prices are, notwithstanding, considerably below those current at the corresponding period last year, both for Timber and Deals; and although this diminished supply, and the extraordinary low prices, have induced dealers to come forward with more confidence than they have done for some time past, still sales cannot be freely made, at the quotations given:—Cargoes of Quebec have been sold at 14d to 14½d per foot for Yellow Pine, 19d to 20d per foot for Red; Oak 2s to 2s 4d per foot, according to sizes; Elm at 17d; and Pine Deals £8 per standard. A cargo of St. John's Pine, 19½ inches average, brought rather over 16d per foot on the quay. Four cargoes of St. John's and St. Stephen's Spruce Deals have been sold at 2d per foot, of two inches in the yard, the purchasers paying the yarding expenses. By auction, a cargo of Pictou Deals, of middling quality, was sold at from 1½d to 2d per foot; another parcel of similar quality at 1 11-16d to 1 15-16d per foot; a cargo of Miramichi Spruce and Yellow at 2d to 2½d per foot; 100 logs of old Prince Edward's Island Birch brought 12½d per foot, and 325 logs of Miramichi Pine 13½d to 14½d per foot.—*Duncan & Ewing.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Report for the week ending December 17.—It would appear that Cotton for the present has sunk to somewhere about its lowest point.—Since midsummer prices have been giving way, until they have declined 2½d to 2½d per lb. being a reduction of full fifty per cent. upon the present value of American qualities. Founded upon this greatly reduced value of the raw material, the consumption, which had been much contracted, has been for some weeks past slowly but steadily on the increase. The market having been left to itself by Speculators and Exporters, has had to rely solely upon the trade demand; and yet so greatly reduced is our stock that even that limited business has been found sufficient to give, during the past week, a pretty steady and uniform market. We make no more allusion to the state of discounts and the Money market, there being less of agitation, and nothing of a novel character upon these points; nor does any one, we believe, look for other than a slow and gradual amelioration upon these subjects as bearing upon our staple.—The accounts by the Boston steamer, which left Halifax on the 5th instant, and arrived here last night, confirm, from New Orleans, to the fullest extent, the estimates of crops previously given.—*Geo. Holt & Co.*

FREIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.

The Freight market has been dull since our last report, especially for weight to the northern ports, and lower rates have been taken in consequence, though the amount of tonnage offering is not large. We quote for New York—dead weight, 15s to 20s per ton; fine goods, 20s; hardware, 17s 6d; earthenware, 9s to 10s. Boston—dead weight, 25s to 30s; fine goods, 30s; hardware, 30s; earthenware, 10s. Philadelphia—dead weight, 15s to 20s; fine goods, 30s; hardware, 30s; earthenware, 13s 6d. Baltimore—dead weight, 17s 6d to 22s 6d; fine goods, 25s; hardware, 25s; earthenware, 12s 6d. New Orleans—dead weight (except salt), 7s to 12s 6d; fine goods, 60s; hardware, 15s to 20s; earthenware, 8s to 10s.—*Foote & Boult.*

MANCHESTER.—The state of trade here continues, although certainly but slowly, to progress towards improvement. It is not to be expected, that at this season of the year, when all parties are busily engaged in taking stock, or anxiously endeavouring so to reduce their stocks as to enable them to make as respectable an appearance at their bankers as possible, that any very large amount of business is to be done, even in ordinary times. But in times like these, to be able to say that our affairs are by no means worse, is tantamount to saying that things are really better. The market on Tuesday was, on the whole, little duller than it usually has been when so nearly approaching Christmas. There was a moderate amount of business done, although at some slight decline in prices in a few instances. Prices continue nominal, but yarns are rather firmer to-day than manufactured goods. The Greeks are still in the market, but operating with great caution; still they obviously want to buy when the prices suit. A little has been done on the American account. In some descriptions only of cloths has any decline in price taken place. On the whole, the general spirit of the market is certainly not worse than it was a week ago. The accounts from Bombay, by the last advices, are more favourable than was anticipated. There are no new failures of any importance to notice within the last few days.

ROCHDALE, Dec. 13.—We cannot quote any alteration in the flannel market, either in demand or prices since this day week. The wool market has been much the same as at our last week's market, except English wool, which has been rather higher.

IRELAND.

On Sunday last, a corporal of the 55th regiment, quartered in Recree, was on his way from Berr, when, near Sharavogue, he was stopped by two armed ruffians, who presented pistols at him, and delivered him of the sum of twelve shillings and his watch coat, but one of the fellows returned the soldier his coat, fearing it might lead to their discovery.

THREATENING LETTERS.—As a further illustration of the state of the country, the *Dublin Evening Mail* publishes a letter from the Dean of Achery a liberal and kind man, who mentions that he received letters warning him that he was destined to be murdered, and advising him not to return from the sessions by a certain road, and never to appear on a road unattended by policemen. Since then the Dean never ventures to drive out without a policeman on his coach-box.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* of Wednesday announced that the Magistrates of Tipperary, dissatisfied with the bill for the pacification of the country, which Her Majesty's ministers had brought forward, were preparing a remonstrance against the measure, as one which, being inadequate to its object, would be more likely to aggravate the existing evils than to repress or subdue the spirit of murderous insubordination which prevails. It bears the signature of a vast body of the magistrates of the disturbed bailiwick and its vicinity, including the names of men of all creeds and parties without discrimination; and it is still in progress of signature.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The despatches in anticipation of the Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 2d ult., were received in London on the 4th inst.

Since that date, we have received by extraordinary express Bombay papers and correspondence to the 13th ult., brought by the Mozambique steamer, despatched to Suez, to convey the new Governor-General (Lord Dalhousie) to Calcutta. The dates are Bombay, Nov. 12; Calcutta, Oct. 30. There is not any intelligence from China of a later date than that brought by the last Calcutta mail.

India is at peace except at two points, namely, the Boogie frontiers and the Goomsoor country.—The Boogies, a lawless plundering tribe, rushed down into the plains, according to their usual wont, at the end of September, and attacked some of the fortified towns, but were repulsed with loss. They then went on a plundering expedition against the Jakranes, with whom they have a deadly feud.—They were about 300 strong. Against them a force of 183 troopers were sent, under the command of Lieutenant Merewether. The troopers killed great numbers of them, but it was not until a third of their number was killed that they would surrender. The survivors were made prisoners. This dashing affair took place on the 1st October, the day of the departure of Sir Charles Napier from Seinde. The destruction of the Boogies is considered to be sufficient to insure quiet on the frontiers.

The latest accounts from Bombay state that Lord Hardinge is proceeding from Simla towards Calcutta; he is expected about the 17th inst. at Lucknow. The king of Oude is making extensive preparations for his reception. An attempt was made to attack Lucknow by a neighboring rajah, and a fight took place near Secunderapore, in which the plunder-loving rajah was defeated. Oude may be looked upon as far from being in a prosperous state.

The Goomsoor country remains in the same unsatisfactory state as before. The people do not seem inclined to submit to the regulations proposed by the British authorities, and fears are entertained that the practice of human sacrifices, if not actually resumed, will speedily be so.

From Afghanistan the news is not of interest.—Dost Mahomed is employed in settling the disputes among his sons. The new Vizier, Haider Khan, has made some changes in the pay of the troops, and introduced men of an inferior class into the service.

The much talked of ex-Rajah of Sattara died at Benares, on the 14th of October. His obsequies were performed there with pomp. He has left no children, and his brother now enjoys the sovereignty of Sattara, without any rival to dispute his title. He, too, is childless, and his dominions are likely to lapse in a short time once more into the dominions of the Hon. Company.

The commercial intelligence is highly satisfactory. It appears up to the date of sailing (the 12th inst.) every house in Bombay had withstood the effects of the disastrous news the previous mail had brought from England, and there is every confidence that all would maintain their ground. Large remittances are coming home to support the tottering houses in England.

ARRIVALS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—ACADIA. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Acadia, Captain Neil Shannon, after a run of eleven days from Halifax, arrived in the Mersey on the evening of the 16th. She had four days' later news from the United States, which was forwarded to London by Wimer & Smith's private express, and appeared in all the London morning papers of the following day, December 17.

The *New York*.—This ship, after a protracted voyage, reached Havre on the 12th inst. Her news appeared in the London evening papers of the 14th inst.

The *Admiral*.—After a very splendid passage of little more than 14 days, this ship reached Havre on the 12th, beating the French steamer *New York* by three days.

Holtinguer.—The New York packet ship Holtinguer, Capt Bursley, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. To Captain Bursley we are indebted for his kindness in forwarding the papers addressed to us. The news, however, which they contained was anticipated by the *Admiral*, whose arrival is noted above.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, Dec. 16, Lord Farnham drew the attention of Government to the late denunciations of individuals from the altar, by certain Roman Catholic Priests. The Marquis of Lansdowne said the subject had attracted the most serious attention of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was using his best exertions to bring the parties to condign punishment.

In the Commons, the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was moved by Mr. Anstey. Sir R. Inglis strongly opposed the measure, and asked hon. members to consider whether its provisions would not indirectly, if not directly endanger the rights of the Crown, and the safety of the Established Church. The other speakers against the Bill were Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Farrer, and Mr. J. Stuart. Sir G. Grey, The Earl of Arundel, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Hume, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. Gladstone, supported the motion. On a division the second reading was carried by a majority of 32; the numbers 168 to 136.

In the House of Lords, Dec. 13, the only business of importance transacted was the first reading of the Ireland Crime and Outrage Bill.

In the House of Commons, Lord J. Russell gave notice that if the royal assent should be given to the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill, by Monday next, he should on that day move that the House do adjourn to Thursday, the 3rd of February.

Mr. J. O'Connell put some questions, which were replied to by Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland. The third reading of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill led to a further debate; and, on a division, the motion was carried by a majority of 173 to 14.

In the House of Lords, Dec. 15, the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) and the Railway Bills were read a second time.

In the House of Commons, the Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The nomination of the committee on commercial distress and the currency led to a protracted debate, but the list of names as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was eventually agreed to.

In the Commons, Dec. 16, Lord John Russell concluded a powerful speech by moving that the House do resolve itself into a committee on the subject of the removal of the civil and political disabilities affecting Her Majesty's Jewish subjects. The motion was supported by Mr. J. Fox, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who expressed the deep regret he felt in consequence of his differing in opinion on this subject with the learned body he had the honour to represent, Mr. Romilly and Mr. D'Israeli. The motion was opposed by Sir R. Inglis, who intimated his intention of taking the sense of the House on the question of the Speaker's leaving the chair, and it defeated on that motion; should, in common with many of his hon. friends oppose the proposition in every stage and form it might assume. The other hon. members opposing the motion were Lord Ashley, Mr. Banks, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Plumptre, and Sir T. Acland, the debate standing adjourned.

The Crime and Outrages Bill for Ireland has swung clear of the lower houses. It was read a third time on Monday, and sent to the House of Lords. We need not track its career, for there was nothing of novelty to distinguish it. Mr. W. Sharman Crawford, himself a most extensive landowner, and intimately acquainted with Irish character, gave it as his opinion that the bill, instead of putting down crime, would have the effect of aggravating it. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 173 to 14.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN EUROPE FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.—Nov. 29, George, off Staxigoe; Dec. 1, Aberfoyle, at Cork; 2, Prince George, at Troon; Pekin, at Belfast; 3, W. S. Hamilton, at Waterford; Yeoman, Powdon, at the Clyde; Yeoman, King, off Cumbræ, and ordered to London; Belmont, at Bristol; Arab, at Deal; 4, Biton, at Cork; 5, Pallas, ditto; Orbit, at Liverpool; 6, Oromocto, at Deal; Lord Byron, at the Clyde; Peru, at Gloucester; 8, Juno, at Gravesend; Atala, at Liverpool; 9, British Queen, at Belfast; Swan, Gravesend; 10, Woodbine, at Falmouth; Prince of Wales, at Gravesend; Evergreen, ditto; 11, Pilgrim, do.; Cybele, at Dundee; Clarence, at Galway; 12, Admiral, at Gravesend; Victoria, ditto; Enterprise, at Cork, with loss of bowsprit & anchor; 15, Mountaineer, at Gravesend; Catherine, ditto; 16, Themis, at Liverpool.

SAILED FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.—Dec. 12, Great Britain, from Liverpool; Jane Hammond, ditto; Edinburgh, ditto; 13, Stephen, ditto; 14, Charlotte, from Portsmouth; Frederick, from Plymouth; Bethel, from Bristol; Osceola, from Deal; Diadem, ditto.

The crew of the brig *Belle* of Matland, which vessel was before reported dismasted and abandoned, have been taken off, and carried to Santander.

Spoken, Dec. 9th, 1846, whale ship *Cannore*, of St. John, 16 months out, with 500 blbs.

Cork, Dec. 2.—The Ambassador, arrived from Liverpool for New York leaky, and short of water.

Dec. 11th.—The *Enterprise*, of and from St. John for Cork, with loss of foremast, bowsprit, and anchors, was spoken by the Oxford, Goodmans, arrived here.

GALWAY, Dec. 13.—The *London*, from St. John, N. B., for Gloucester, put in here last night; experienced a heavy gale on the 6th inst. lat. 48 N. lon. 20 W. which swept her decks, and she had six feet water in her hold.