

## ENGLISH NEWS.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship *America*, from Liverpool, 5th instant, via Halifax, arrived at Boston at about noon on Thursday, bringing seven days later news from Europe. The *America* was detained about 30 hours by the ice off Race Point—otherwise she had an extremely prosperous passage. The gale had no effect on her, and she came up Boston harbor with all sails set, a strong wind blowing.

The demand for bread-stuffs was in creasing. There was a better feeling in the manufacturing districts.

American steamer *Atlantic* has been placed in a dry dock in Liverpool. She will be ready for sea in June next.

The American mail steamship *Pacific*, Captain Nye, from New York, 19th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 31st, at 1 A. M. The steam propeller *City of Glasgow*, from Philadelphia, 15th, arrived in the Mersey at 2 A. M. on the 31st, thus making the passage in 15 days 8 hours.

Rumors were thick that the Russell ministry would soon resign, and Stanley was looked upon by the protectionists as his successor. Lord Stanley has put forth a manifesto that he will reverse the whole Peel free trade policy—if he can. The movement of the pope he calls "an insolent aggression."

A struggle for ascendancy between the protectionists and free-traders is evidently approaching. The *European Times* says: On the simple questions of free trade and protection the issue could not be doubted; but the Pope is evidently to be a trump card in the hands of the Stanley party, to be played according to the turn of the game.

In the Commons leave had been granted to bring in a bill prescribing the form of Jewish oaths.

The Chancellor of the exchequer introduced his amended budget on the evening of the 4th. He declined to recommend a repeal of the income tax, which had been demanded by Lord Stanley, but recommended a reduction of the window tax and some other trifling modifications. He adhered to his former proposals as to coffee and timber. The estimated amount of contemplated reductions would be £1,356,000, which would leave a permanent surplus of £356,000 for the year. He proposed to retain the income tax for a limited time, by which he meant such a time as should enable the financial reform to be carried out.

D'Israeli complained that the budget afforded no relief to the agricultural class. M. T. Baring said that the weakness of the government was such that they had been compelled to sacrifice their principles in order to conciliate their supporters. Lord J. Russell replied to the attack of Mr. Baring, who, he said, had delivered a mere after dinner speech.

The resolution for the renewal of the income tax was agreed to *pro forma*, and the house adjourned.

As to the other parliamentary matters during the week, the house of commons has sanctioned the army estimates without curtailment, thrown out Mr. Locke King's bill for extending the franchise, and removed from the notice-book the motion for relieving Ireland from the incumbrance of a viceroy. The lords have done little more than listened to Lord Torrington's defence of his conduct while governor of Ceylon, and impugn the wisdom of the ministerial measure for reforming the court of chancery.

Statements in the British parliament, made it is alleged, upon undoubted evidence, warrant the belief that the refugee democrats in London are organizing some extensive confederacy, the object of which is to exterminate sovereign power in every quarter of Europe. Sir George Grey says they are closely watched.

The Commissioners of the Great Exhibition have given notice, announcing that it shall positively open on the 1st May.

A letter from Venice of the 27th ult. announces that the emperor of Austria had been received in that city with the greatest enthusiasm. His majesty, on arriving, had issued a decree declaring Venice a free port.

Vienna correspondence of the 30th March states that a prohibition of a certain pamphlet on the Dresden conference has been enforced with more than usual rigor.

Advices from Berlin of the 1st April state that there are still rumors of a ministerial crisis. In the German question it is stated by the ministerial organs that Austria wishes to secure a share of the executive for Bavaria. Prussia opposes this plan.

On the 1st of May, 1851, the town and district of Zurich will celebrate the 500th anniversary of the day on which it joined the Helvetic Confederacy.

**FLAX CULTIVATION IN IRELAND.**—The annual flax sowing of Ulster averages 50,000 acres. For the rest of Ireland it is but 4,000. Supposing each of the other provinces to cultivate flax as extensively as Ulster, the value of the crops of all Ireland would be estimated at £4,500,000. Here is a "text for thinkers," and a "topic for more than table talk."

**THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.**—The returns of packages up to the close of last week received at the Crystal Palace are as follows:—From foreign countries, 6233; from the colonies, 767; from the Channel Islands, 26; from native contributors, 5370. Saturday was the last day for receiving agricultural implements, and so great was the influx of goods that the string of loaded wagons, until a late hour in the evening, extended nearly from the entrance to Sloane street.

The population of Rome consists of 170,824 inhabitants, including thirty-four prelates,

1,240 clergymen, 1,829 regular ecclesiastics, 1,467 cloistered nuns, and 321 students for the priesthood.

The *Kolner Zeitung* states from Berlin, that the question of the Grecian succession has at length been decided. After the demise of the present King, the throne will fall to Prince Adalbert of Bavaria.

The Government treaty with the Austrian Lloyd's has been ratified by the Diet.

We learn from Vienna that the Emperor of Austria, before leaving the capital for Trieste, gave his sanction to the statue for the organization of the council of the empire; and ordered that a project should be ready on his return for the internal organization of the empire, which required a reform.

## LATER FROM ENGLAND.

*Arrival of the Pacific at New-York—The shortest Passage on record.*

NEW-YORK, April 19.—The Am. steamer *Pacific* arrived this morning at her wharf at 10½ o'clock, with Liverpool dates of the 9th, having made the passage in 9½ days, the quickest run ever made. The trip of the *Pacific* is two days shorter than any made in 1851.

Cotton was dull and nominal, sales on Monday 5000 bales, and on Friday 2000.

There was nothing important doing in the British Parliament.

Cape of Good Hope papers to February 11, have come to hand. The intelligence is more satisfactory. Forts White and Cox had been relieved by the troops sent for that purpose under Colonel McKennon. The attack on Fort Beaufort was hourly anticipated.

**Trade, Commerce and Finance.**—Liverpool, April 8th. The accounts of the state of trade throughout the country, during the past week, do not possess any new or important feature. Commercial affairs are generally quiet, but the value of foreign and Colonial produce is steadily maintained.

American Wheat and Flour sold slowly at the full terms of Friday. The reports from agricultural districts are of a satisfactory character, and much rain had fallen during March. The interruption in field labour had not been to any extent serious. The accounts respecting the general appearance of the autumn sown wheat are favourable, and the prospects for the future are by no means discouraging.

There is still much languor in the state of freights and although this is usually the busy season of the year there are more vessels offering charters than the actual demand requires. We do not perceive any change in the rates lately current.

There is a dull demand for goods, but there are few shipping orders in course of execution.

Little business appears to be going forward in the woolen trade at Leeds and Huddersfield.

## LATER FROM ENGLAND.

*Arrival of the Asia at New York.*

[By Telegraph to News Room.]

The *Asia* arrived from Liverpool at New-York, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, with dates to 12th instant. She had 79 passengers.

In Parliament Lord John Russell's Ministry still maintained their position, they are well sustained on the Papal Aggression Bill, and on the assessed taxes Bill they had a majority of 73. Almost all the Bishops had issued circulars, expressing a firm determination to resist the Papal Aggression. The Continental news is not of much interest. The insurrection in Bosnia is nearly quelled.

The duty on Foreign Timber has been reduced one half.

**SHIP NEWS.**—Arrived from St. John, 4th, Hebe, Hargrave, at Queenstown; Sailed from Leith, 2d., Alfred; from Dumfries, John Wilson; from Hull, 4th, Amazon and Latona; from Liverpool, 5th, Titania and Providence; from Londonderry, the Londonderry; from Waterford, 6th, the Downes; from Queens-town, the Susan, for St. John.

Cleared at Liverpool, the Kingston, for St. John. Loading, the Janet, John Woodall, Pomona and Onward, for St. John.

Spoken 31st ult., lat. 48, long. 11, Sophia, from Limerick for St. John. The George of P. E. Island, from Alexandria, for Queens-town, was on shore near Tariffa, not expected to be got off.

**AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.**—A communication from Vienna, under date March 21st, says:—"The American Charge d'Affairs, Mr. McCurdy, accompanied by two attaches, ar-

rived here a few days since, and have been very favorably received by Prince Schwartz- enburgh. The affair of Mr. Dudley Mann appears to have been satisfactorily explained, but I believe Mr. Mann was really despatched to Hungary, that in case she should assert her independence, America might be the first to acknowledge it. He had not, however, any authority to assist directly or indirectly in the struggle. It is fortunate, moreover, that he did not take any steps in the matter, or even to proceed to Hungary; for as affairs turned, he might have met with an unpleasant reception. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Max, will leave Vienna this afternoon for Trieste, whence he will start on his long projected voyage to America. The emperor, his brother, will accompany him to Trieste, so I suppose we may consider that Austria and the United States are shaking hands."

## Romish Use of Funds.

Romanism makes its appeal to the imagination and the taste, while the Gospel appeals to the understanding and the heart. Consequently the funds which Romanists gather for the propagation of their sect, are spent in building massive and splendid cathedrals, in robes, pictures and other costly decorations of their ritual—while evangelical Christians spend their funds in sustaining preachers of the Gospel, and working the press for the diffusion of Gospel doctrine. This policy of Romanism belongs to its very nature. Should Romanism leave its cathedrals and pomp, and become a preacher, it would cease to be Romanism. By this policy, it made a deep and broad impression on the world in the Middle Ages, when it had no conflict to sustain with evangelizing Christians. But these instruments are as unfit for propagation of Romanism in the present age, as would be the catapults and the battering rams of the ancients in the field against the modern instruments of war.

We were struck with this thought, while reading a paragraph from a correspondent of the Washington Union, written from Mexico, and describing what he saw in the cathedral of that city. He says:

"One day last week I spent a whole morning (six hours) in examining the cathedral and its treasures. By special favor they showed us everything; among others the custodian, in which the consecrated host is exposed on certain occasions. It cost \$200,000, but is worth \$500,000; and you will not wonder at this when I inform you that it is full four feet high, made of solid gold, and studded with precious stones. The pedestal is a foot and a half square, inlaid with diamonds and rubies. At each corner is the golden figure of an angel, exquisitely carved. Around his waist and neck are strings of the finest pearls. His wings are inlaid or covered with diamonds, rubies and emeralds. In his right hand he holds sheaves of wheat, made of yellow topaz; in his left bunches of grapes made of amethysts. The shaft is also studded with diamonds and rubies. The upper part, containing the host, is made to represent the sun, and is a foot and a half in circumference; the rays that emanate on one side are made entirely of diamonds of the first water, beginning with some of large size, and gradually tapering off. The cross that surrounds the top is also on this side, made of diamonds, and is superb. On the other side, both the cross and the rays are of the most beautiful emeralds—perhaps larger than the diamonds."

That half million of dollars invested in that trinket, would sustain all the evangelizing agencies connected with the American Board of Missions for two years, and it is probably a two-fold greater sum than all that has been spent in evangelizing the Sandwich Islands. Now the question is, which has exerted the greater influence, the Gospel of the Son of God carried abroad by so many messengers, and enforced as it has been by the Holy Ghost, or that mass of gold and precious stones, set among the decorations of a pompous ritual in Mexico.

This is a striking illustration of the opposite policies of the two systems. And from this alone, estimated in view of the spirit of the age, it might be inferred that the days of Romanism are numbered. It is trying to patience to see that monstrous system, so oppressing an ignorant people, and gathering such large sums from the poor. But when the funds are raised by them to spread the kingdom of darkness, it is a consolation to see them applied where they can do so little harm.—*Puritan Recorder.*

## Provincial Legislature.

MR. RITCHIE'S RESOLUTIONS ON THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

"Whereas the right of managing the local affairs of this Province, by the means of Responsible Government, has been conceded to the local Legislature by Her Most Gracious Majesty, therefore,

"Resolved, that the House has the right to receive and require from the Lieutenant Governor, or Administrator of the Government of this Province, full copies of all Despatches, Correspondence and Documents, which may have been written by the Lieutenant Governor, or transmitted through him to, or which may have been received from the Colonial Secretary on all matters connected with the local affairs of this Province, so that this House may be furnished with full information to enable them to deal in a satisfactory manner with all questions of a local character. And further Resolved, that the information furnished by His Excellency in reply to the Address of this House of the 21st February last, is unsatisfactory, the same being merely extracts of Despatches, while full copies were asked for and deemed by the House necessary to enable them satisfactorily to deal with the important questions of a local nature then referred to.

"Resolved, that all Provincial appointments should be made in this Province by the Administration of the Government for the time being by and with the advice of the Executive Council, who are and should be responsible for the same, and that the late appointments of Chief Justice and Paines Judge, by the Colonial Minister without reference to the local Government, was wholly inconsistent with the principles of Responsible Government, an undue interference with the local concerns of this Province, and a direct violation of a principle heretofore solemnly conceded to the people of this Province; and that in the opinion of this House it was due to the rights and interests of the People of this Province, and to the dignity of their own position, that the members of the Executive Council of this Province should forthwith upon the announcement of those appointments have resigned their situations.

"Whereas the people of this Province justly feel that a system of reduction and retrenchment should take place in the salaries of many of the Officials and in the general expenditure of this Province; therefore

"Resolved, that while the House should always receive with respect the advice of the Colonial Secretary, this House cannot but look on the extract of the Despatch of Earl Grey, dated 25th November 1850, submitted by His Excellency's Message of the 13th February last, as a dictation inconsistent not only with the interests of the Country, but in direct opposition to the principles of self-government heretofore conceded, and which if successfully persisted in, makes Responsible Government a mere mockery and delusion.

"Whereas it is the opinion of this House, that it is the duty of the local Government to bring forward measures of reduction and retrenchment, beginning with the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, and going through the Public Departments, and in the general expenditure, where savings can, with a due regard to the public service, be made. And whereas it is the opinion of this Committee, that large reductions and savings can be so made. And whereas no such measures have been submitted to this House; therefore

"Resolved, that in these particulars the present Executive Government have failed to realize the just expectations of the people of this Province.

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this House, the policy enunciated in the several Despatches of the Right Hon. Earl Grey, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of granting bounties, whereby the Provincial Legislature is prohibited from giving that encouragement to internal industry, which the Legislature deems most efficacious to advance the interests and develop the resources of the Province, is a direct interference with the constitutional rights of the people of New Brunswick, and further

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this House, the Provincial Legislature has the undoubted right to apply the monies raised by local taxation to such local purposes as that Legislature considers most beneficial; and further

"Resolved, that the Hon. the Attorney General, the Leader of the Government, in according to the principles enunciated in the Despatches referred to, and declaring such to be the policy of the present Provincial Government, has unequivocally demonstrated that the course the present Government will pursue in the administration of the Provincial affairs, must be detrimental to the interests of the Province.

"Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to give every reasonable encouragement to those engaged in the pursuits of Agriculture, upon whose well being the prosperity of the Province mainly depends, and while they believe a spirit of rural economy now prevails among the farming population, they are of opinion that their interests will be best subserved by the Legislature adopting such a course of sound political economy as will encourage the establishment of Domestic manufactures in the Province, thereby creating a remunerative Home Market for the surplus produce of the farmer; and further

"Resolved, that the Agriculturists of the country had a good right to expect from the local Government something more than the mere enunciation of the propriety and necessity of rural economy."

The debate on Mr. Ritchie's Resolutions closed on Thursday evening. By telegraph to the News Room, we learn that the divisions were as follow: