

ENGLISH NEWS.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax at half-past seven o'clock this morning, after a fine passage of 9 3/4 days, with 63 passengers, among whom are Messrs. Sheraton, Morrison, Boyd, Vassie, Hegan, Fotherby, Baird, Myles, Hastings, Magee, McCulloch, and Miller, of this city. The *Canada* brings £15,000 in specie and a large freight.

The dates are to the 20th instant.

Business at Liverpool and London was dull. Cotton was in fair demand at prices as last quoted. Sales of the week 44,800 bales. Breadstuffs were greatly depressed, and prices of Wheat, Flour, and Indian corn had receded.

State of Trade.—A fair degree of activity continues to prevail in the cotton manufacturing districts, manufacturers fully employed at profitable rates. Freight are looking up, for passengers to New York prices are now £3 10s., and to Boston £4 10s. In monetary affairs, Cash continued very abundant, discounts easy. The market for English securities had been very buoyant, the explanations given in Parliament being deemed satisfactory. Consols had run up to 98 3/8, and closed on the 19th at 98 1/4 to 98 3/4. Railway Stocks and shares were also very buoyant, and the value of the chief lines considerably advanced. The Bullion in the Bank of England now amounts to £19,674,174.

ENGLAND.—Expositions touching the renewal of the Corn Laws were given on 15th in the Lords by the Premier, and in the Commons by Mr. D'Israeli. Lord Derby said the question at issue between the free traders and protectionists would be decided at the ensuing general election, repudiating any factious opposition, declared he had no desire to go back to the law of 1846 nor wish to recur to the law of 1842. He castigated the proceedings of the Anti Corn Law League, and implored their Lordships to apply themselves not to the reversal of free trade, but to such modifications of the system as would mitigate the blows inflicted on the agricultural portion of the community and alleviate the injustice from which they suffered. He expressed the opinion that in regard to those who had suffered from the changes made, as being left without a corresponding alteration in the expenditure thrown upon them—the moderate imposition of a duty producing a large revenue and thereby enabling other taxation to be off with hardly an appreciable effect on the food of the people, would be a more just, a more economical, and for the country a most advantageous mode of allowing relief. He concluded by declaring his determination not to shrink from performing his duty on the subject if the sense of the country supported his opinions, but he would not overstrain the influence which belonged to a Government, nor would he abuse the high position in which his Sovereign had placed him, and by a bare majority force upon the country a measure against which a great portion of the country had expressed an opinion.

In the Commons, Mr. D'Israeli made a similar statement, and announced that the Government were determined to prosecute three measures during the existing Session, namely, the St. Albans Disfranchisement Bill, the Chancery Reform Bill, and the Militia Bill.

In the Lords, Earl Derby was met by the opposition of Lords Grey, Clanricarde and Beaumont, and in the Commons Mr. D'Israeli was opposed by Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham. Great uncertainty prevailed as to the period when Parliament would be dissolved, nevertheless the two great parties, Protectionists and free traders were busy preparing for the electioneering campaign, and all the leading constituencies had been addressed by candidates aspiring to the office of Representatives. Mr. Frederick Peel had been visiting the electors of Bury. His opponent is Lord Duncan. Sir Thomas Buck had retired from the representation of Liverpool. Mr. Cardwell would contest the next election—the conservatives have got up a requisition to Mr. W. M. McKenzie, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Charles Turner, Chairman of the Liverpool Dock Committee.

IRELAND.—Lord Eglinton had held his first Levée and Drawing Room, which were more numerous attended than any since the days of Earl De Grey's Vice Royalty. Lord Naas had gone down to canvas the electors of Coleraine, vacant by the resignation of Doctor Boyd. The termination of the Cork election had not reached Liverpool when the *Canada* sailed—the general opinion was that Mr. Scully, Q. C., would be returned.

FRANCE.—M. Carnot, opposition Candidate, had been elected for the fourth Conscript of Paris.

The overland mail from India and China had arrived, but brings no news of interest.

TIMBER.—Supplies of wood limited.—Demand last month inactive, yet prices of deals and planks were fully supported. Square timber had given way 1d. to 1 1/2d. per foot. Latest sales of yellow pine of 19 1/2 and 19 1/2 inches at 18 1/2d. and 18 1/2d.—Deals equal to second quality, £8 10s.

Arrived from St. John, 15th March, Brig Chas. McLachlan, in Clyde.

The Brig Victoria, Ligne, sailed from St. John for Galway 10th Nov. and has not since been heard of.

Sailed for New York, 16th, Malabar from Dublin; 19th, Hannah Kerr from Troon; Ellergill from Shields. For Philadelphia, 17th, Helen Thomson from Troon.

Arrived from Charleston, 17th, Cambria at Liverpool.

ITALIAN ORGANIZATION AGAINST POPE-RY.—Mazzini, the Italian Democratic leader, is now lecturing in England, on the state of Italy. He lately delivered a lecture to an immense assembly in London. He made an exposition of the character and aims of the Italian liberals—that they were not red-republicans, or communists, or infidels, but men who respected the rights of property, and who wanted a religion that is not idolatry. As to the actual organization of the people of Italy, he said that though most that were forward in the late revolution were swept away by imprisonment or exile, yet the present secret (and secret it must be) organization throughout the land is so powerful, that loan notes, clandestine publications and messengers are despatched from town to town with nearly the same degree of security as prevails in England. And thousands belonging to the popular classes in Italy, are at present involved in this mysterious underground propagandism, and the secret lies unrevealed, and few struggling nations can exhibit similar proofs of a constant, unanimous will. These remarks caused a profound sensation amongst the audience, who gazed at each other with astonishment.

He said:—"We shall struggle—struggle to the last—help us if you can—for, with my hand on my heart, and a serene yet bold look meeting yours, I can tell you ours is a holy struggle, commended to us by Providence, and meant for good. Yes, we shall struggle, and this is the mind—the unconquerable decision of the millions. We are ripe for liberty and independence."

Mazzini resumed his seat, the whole audience rose and the hall echoed for sometime with hearty applause and cheers for Mazzini and the Italian cause.

"Tender Mercies" of Popery.

We often hear it asserted that the heathenish practice of doing penance, for many centuries so common among Catholics, have ceased. But the Western Recorder relating a case at Louisville, Ky., says: "Rather a novel scene transpired in our city one day last week. We say novel, for if such scenes are of frequent occurrence, they are seldom made so public. On the day afore mentioned, a lusty, masculine looking biped, was seen laying the lash on a frail, care-worn female, with a heavy hand. We say the lash—it was an instrument of torture with three lusty thongs. They were applied seemingly without mercy to the person of the female. The patience manifested by the victim under the lash, as she stood in the open yard, attracted the attention of a number of spectators, ready to fly to the rescue. They mistook the patient endurance of the female, for abject fear of the monster, who applied the scourge with such a merciless hand. But as the spectators drew near, their good intentions were at once thwarted, when one of the inmates of the establishment informed them that nothing wrong was transpiring—that it was a religious ceremony.

The female, the supposed victim, was a Sister of Charity. And that the supposed monster incarnate, was a priest, who applied the knot. The Sister of Charity was doing penance. This scene transpired in open daylight, in our city, and in view of numerous spectators.

Who can wonder at the semi-barbarism of Mexico and the abject condition of Ireland, when the mind can be so enslaved in a free country? These are some of the "tender mercies" of Popery as administered among us. What must their enormity be, when popular feeling favors the cruel and merciless rites practiced by the Catholic church?"

KARENS WEST OF THE IRRRAWADDY.—Mr. Kincaid sent three men to visit the Karens in the northwestern provinces, who brought back a deeply interesting report:—

The number of churches on the western side of the river is forty-six, and the same number of preachers. There is no church with less than 150 members, and there are several that exceed 300. They mention one church with whom they spent the Lord's day and preached twice in Burmese and the pastor in Karen. The church numbered nearly 400. The chapel is forty cubits square, well built, and surrounded by a clean, neatly kept plot of ground. Near it stands a school house, twenty-six by twenty-eight cubits square. A large number of the members came together when the messengers arrived; and when they saw the books and letters, and were assured of being remembered, they were affected to tears, and some wept aloud for joy.

AMERICANS IN VIENNA.—A Vienna correspondent of the Lowell Courier writes that all Americans are subjected to the most searching examination by the police, in regard to their business intentions, &c. There is a strong disposition to seize every opportunity to annoy our countrymen. Kossuth's name is rarely mentioned in Vienna. It is not safe for any one to speak his praise.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The experiment in Michigan, of abolishing capital punishment, is working as was predicted. Homicide and flagrant disregard of human life, have increased to such an extent, as to exercise the fears of judicial bodies. The following facts are set forth in the presentment of the Grand Jury of Wayne County, at a session recently held in Detroit:—

"The increase of the crimes of murder and manslaughter, since the abolition of capital punishment, not only among us, but throughout our State, has become most manifest and alarming. The records of the Court of this county show that, at each of the four terms, there has been at least one aggravated case of murder—and at one term, two cases—whereas, previously to the existing law, and since our state organization, no conviction of murder has ever been had by any of the courts of the State. These facts we regard as a proof of an alarming disrespect for, and undervaluing of human life, legitimately referable to a change of the legislation upon this subject."

DOES THE MAINE LAW PROSCRIBE CIDER?—This question has been frequently propounded of late, with a degree of anxiety which is probably proportionate to the love of cider in the inquirer. The question is answered by Mr. Dow, of Portland, who is well known to be the author of the law, as follows:—

PORTLAND, Feb. 3, 1852.

Mr. H—: Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiries, I have to say that the Maine law does not forbid the manufacture of cider. It is not intoxicating when manufactured. It may be freely sold when new and afterwards kept for vinegar. The manufacture goes on in this State as ever: but after it becomes intoxicating, it cannot be sold except by city or town agents. Perhaps you may publish this information to the world, to put the "cider question," as you call it, to rest.

NEAL DOW.

THE SHOE MANUFACTURE.—We mentioned a week or two since, that the depression which has weighed heavily upon all other manufactures, for two or three years past, had at last reached the shoe business, and that among the departures for California, were many who had been thrown out of business in this department of industry.

The curtailment of other manufactures has led to an increased supply of labor in this department, and this it is that has mainly operated to depress wages. As is uniformly the case in such reactions, the ordinary workmen who earn the least and are employed on the poorest work, suffer the most. We find, as far as our inquiries extend, that the reduction of wages in the shoe manufacture, in all branches except the first class of work, is about 30 per cent. We find that shoes which last year, workmen obtained 10 and 12 cents a pair for making, are now made at 5 to 8 cents; those for which the employers formerly paid 15 and 17 cents, they now pay only 10 and 12 cents, and those for which 30 to 35 cents was formerly paid, are now made for 20 to 28 cents. There are a great many journeymen shoemakers now employed on ordinary work, 12

to 15 hours a day, who earn less than 50 cents a day.—*Newburyport Herald.*

GOING SIX MILES TO SEE WHAT A SUNDAY SCHOOL LOOKED LIKE.—A superintendent of a Sunday-school in Alabama says:—"Early this spring, a boy came to the school-room, who lived six miles off. He was badly fixed, as is very common with the children about here. I went to him and asked him if he would become a scholar. He lived too far off, and had only come over to see what a Sunday-school looked like, and if he liked it, he would come again. On the next Sabbath he came again, and was among the first there, and he had brought another boy with him 'to see.' Well, on the next Sabbath four of the family and others out of the same neighbourhood, were there. I got them to spell a lesson. This boy was so pleased with our school, that he went home and persuaded his neighbours to have a Sabbath-school, and they have one, and only two out of twenty can read, and only one professor of religion is among them, who can pray in public. This boy has learned to read, and is now one of the teachers! What will be the result, we cannot tell."

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.—Two merchants of Baltimore some time ago resolved upon adopting the plan of laying aside one-tenth of their income for benevolent purposes. They had supposed themselves liberal before; but they state in an article in the *Lutheran Observer*, that the system had enabled them to give much more largely, as well as wisely, and with such increased facility and comfort, that they unite in urging all benevolent persons to adopt the plan. The \$400 which they are thus enabled to give might have put in circulation 60,000 pages of tracts, or 1,600 Bibles, or distributed 100 barrels of flour, or purchased 100 tons of coal for the suffering, or supported three colporteurs, or secured the emancipation of eight slaves and their comfortable settlement in Liberia.

A CONVERTED FAMILY.—Mr. Little, of Granville, Ohio, mentions a member of his church who "was ever talking about the conversion of his children. He would take any amount of pains, even when weary and exhausted, to bring them to the means of grace. Of these children one united with the church at 19 years of age, one at 18, one at 15, one at 14, three at 13, two at 12, and one at 10. One of these has just gone out as a missionary of the American Board to the Pacific.—*Morning Star.*

EFFECT OF STARVING MINISTERS.—The Baptist Home Mission Record mentions the death of a Baptist minister in California, who had gone there with the hope that he should be able to better his circumstances, and devote himself more exclusively to the work of the ministry. The editor of the Record says that he has known ten or twelve Baptist Ministers who have gone to California for the same purpose. While we admit the goodness of the motive, we cannot admire the policy; but the fact shows the cruelty of the starving system, often pursued by the people towards their ministers.—*N. Y. Obs.*

CHANGE OF THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE TO THAT OF PALM OIL.—By the entries in the Liverpool Customs it appears that, during the eleven months of the past year, ending on 1st Dec., no less than 23,180 tons of palm oil have been imported from Africa; thus proving that the natives, who formerly exported their brethren as a matter of traffic, now find at least an equally profitable trade in the exportation of the vegetable products of their native soil.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—In June last a suit was instituted in the Fifth District Court by Mr. Joseph Fellows, a merchant tailor, doing business in this city, against Richard High, Captain, and John Lockette, of Liverpool, owner of the British bark *Acteon*, for ten thousand dollars damages, for outrageous conduct on the part of Captain High to two daughters of the plaintiff, who were passengers in the bark from Liverpool to this port.

The case was tried last week, when the jury, after an absence of about fifteen minutes, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, of damages in the sum of five thousand dollars, against the defendants jointly and severally.—*N. O. Paper.*

The New York Tribune has just procured a printing press, designed to print 15,000 copies per hour of their large double sheet Daily or