—a relation of Macomo, and the report is, that Macomo vows vengeance.

'I know it all—the cattle are mine!' interrupted Muller, impatiently. 'If you have no more to say, you need not have come. With my own slaves, I could stand against Macomo and his nation; but the young men of this day are children!'

'But, hear me out, sir!' persisted his nephew; 'this is likely to be no child's play; those older and wiser than I, consider our frontier farms at least as menaced with great danger, and as it is rumoured you are personally disliked, I entreat you to heed my warning.'

'And do what?' asked Muller, ironically. 'Fly before the whistling of the desert winds? No! Erasmus Muller will never run away at the shaking of an assegai.'

'But provide, at least, for the safety of those who cannot fight. Do not leave my aunt and cousin exposed to danger!' 'My father's house is ready to receive them, and down at Georgetown there will be no fear of their security.

'Ha—ha—ha,' laughed Muller, long and scornfully. 'So that is it. I find—you would have Zetza within your reach. But she will have another protector soon; you might not be so anxious about her, had you known that to-morrow Breda will be her husband.

The youth turned away for a moment, but in the next replied, though with a pale cheek and agitated voice—

'I did not know it was to be so soon—yet it is the same to me—if you will but send her to a place of safety; I will not try to see her. But do take the proper measures, for I have heard aggressions have begun, and murders have already been committed, and reports are flying about in all directions.'

'Like bees to sting only those who are afraid.—But you forget,' continued the boer, with a provoking smile. 'we shall have a wedding to-morrow, and Zetza will go away.'

'But not out of danger,' urged Vanreenen: 'Breda's place is as exposed as this. And this is no time for festivity, when each hour may be our last of peace, and a horde of savages may be your guests. Do not delay, or you may be too late. Let my aunt and cousin be in safety; and then, if you remain here, and will permit me I will stay and fight and defend your house to the last moment.'

'Ha—ha—ha!' laughed the boer.

'O, do listen to him, father,' entreated Wilhelm.

'Out of my sight, you meddlesome elf,' vociferated the father in a rage, 'never yet did your mouth open to utter aught save folly. Are you both agreed in one story? or are you but frightened at this tale?—Out of my sight you soulless idiot! 'As for you,' addressing Ignace, 'I see through you as the air at mid day. I have heard of hunters who have followed the bird to seek the honey, and found the tiger, but I am too old to be deceived. Begone, this instant, and never let me see you on my lands again. Begone if you would not be driven away like a Kafir thief

Against rage of this nature, there could be no remonstrance, and Ignace had no choice but to depart, although reluctantly, and with an anxiety for the fate of both his cousins, which almost bore down the fire of his resentment at his uncle's ungenerous and insulting conduct. Muller rode back to the house; but mentioned nothing of what happened to its inmates; nor did Wilhelm, for he knew it would but uselessly alarm many, and deeply agitate one whose emotions needed not awakening.

(To be concluded next week.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FROM THE JOURNALS.

Saturday, April 12.

Mr. Partelow, from the committee on public accounts, submitted their report on the Account of the contingencies for the present session; and he having read the same, handed it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

The committee of Public accounts, to whom was referred the contingent account of the clerk of this house the present session, having had the same under their consideration, submit the following Report:

No. 1. In an Account of stationery and charges furnished by Rankin, Gilmour & Company, amounting to,	£423 3 9
No. 2. An account of H. S. Beck for binding Journals, Laws, &c.	68 11 6
No. 3. An appropriation for H. S. Beck, to procure Maps for Revised Journals, to accompany the report laid before the House on the Canadian Boundary,	50 0 0
No. 4. An account of Richard Dunn for carpenter's work,	9 16 7
No. 5. Justin Spalinn, sundries furnished, repairing clock, and attending to keep the same in order for the past year,	16 13 0
No. 6. Charles P. Wetmore, to reimburse sums omitted in last year, amount advanced for wood and other contingencies,	89 1 6
No. 7. Francis Beverly, binding laws to distribute to clerk of the peace, &c.	16 0 0
No. 8. James Biggs, carriage hire to the Executive Council,	8 5 0
No. 9. Thos. Aitken, cabinet maker.	1 14 0
No. 10. Gaynor and Thompson, sundries,	1 1 0
No. 11. W. J. Bedell, Carpets for Assembly room, &c. not yet laid down in consequence of the rooms not being in order,	89 8 9
Clerk, for extraordinary services the present session,	100 0 0
Assistant clerk, the like,	75 0 0
George Turner, sleigh hire 77 days at 25 shillings,	96 5 0
Do. extra sleighs,	10 0 0
Wood, 40 cords, at 12s 6d.	25 0 0
Coals, two chaldrons at 40s.	4 0 0
Cutting, splitting, and putting wood in cellar, &c.,	10 0 0
Librarian, to pay man attending to making fires, &c. the past year,	12 10 0
Engrossing, viz:—	
First Clerk, at 15s. per day,	57 15 0
Second ditto, ditto,	57 15 0
Third ditto, ditto,	30 0 0
Fourth ditto, ditto,	30 0 0
Charles Bliss, extra,	5 0 0
Albion Newspaper, to 1st Jan. 1846,	7 10 0
Journal of Commerce to ditto.	2 10 0
Montreal Herald to October 1845,	6 5 0
Quebec Mercury,	2 10 0
Quebec Gazette,	2 12 0
Clerk, preparing Index to Journals and files of the house, and other services during the recess,	150 0 0
E. W. Miller, services at opening and closing of session,	10 0 0
Messenger during recess,	1 0 0
Man attending to clerk's office, making fires, cleaning committee room and other services during the recess,	5 0 0
W. R. Parker, attendance as Messenger,	5 0 0
Total,	£1,479 8 4
W. H. Gall, copying Bills, omitted last session,	2 0 0
	£1,481 8 4

* In addition to the above amount of £1,481 8 4, it is proposed to add the sum of 150*l.*, as a compensation for reporting the Debates.

Your committee are led to understand, that the Legislative Council agree with the House of Assembly, that provision should be made for reporting the Debates, and under this impression, the subject has been referred to the Library Committee, composed of an equal number of Members of the Legislative Council and this house, with a view of providing for the service for the next session; and they believe that if the appropriation had originally been made for remunerating the Reporters of both houses, there would have been no difficulty with the grant in the council.

Your committee submit this matter, and the Account in general, to the consideration of the house.

A message from the Legislative council,

Mr. Dibblee, Master in chancery, communicated the following:—

Legislative Council Chamber,
12th April, 1845.

Resolved, that the contingent expenses of the house amount this present session to the sum of six hundred and fourteen pounds thirteen shillings and three pence.

WILL. TING PETERS, *Clerk.*

Mr. Partelow moved the following Resolution:—

Resolved, that the blank in the Resolution which passed in supply on the fifth day of April instant, making provision for the contingencies of the present session, be filled by the sum of £2245 11 7.

To which Mr. Hazen moved as an amendment—to expunge £2 245 11 7, and insert £2,095 11 7.

And upon the question for the amendment, the house divided—

YEAS 5.	NAYS 9.
	Wilmot,
	Partelow,
	Boyd,
	Payne,
	Taylor,
	Wark,
	Taylor,
	Barker and
	Rankin.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Motion, and it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Hazen then moved the following Resolution:—

Resolved, that the practice of the inserting in the contingent Bill to this house, sums of money for the alleged services of individuals whose claims have been submitted to this house, and grants for which alleged services have been rejected by either Branch of the Legislature (thus securing for such alleged services grants of money, without the concurrence of the several branches of the Legislature) is unparliamentary and unconstitutional.

To which Mr. Fisher moved as an amendment—to expunge the whole thereof, after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows:—

As the opinion of the house, that the Assembly have the sole right to appropriate whatever sums they deem desirable for contingencies.

Mr. Scollar then moved as an amendment to the amendment—to expunge the whole thereof, as well as the original Resolution, after the word "Resolved," and substitute as follows:—

That the practice of inserting in the Bill of contingent Expenses of this house, sums of money for the alleged services of individuals whose claims have been submitted to this house, and grants for which alleged services have been rejected by either branch of the Legislature, (thus securing for such alleged services grants of money without the concurrence of the several branches of the Legislature,) is unparliamentary and unconstitutional.

The question being taken upon the last proposed amendment, the house divided as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Mr. Hazen, J. A. Street, Botsford, Scoullar. Nays—Mr. Partelow, Boyd, Payne, Wilmot, Fisher, Wark, Taylor, Barker and Rankin. Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question being then taken upon the first proposed amendment, when the house again divided as follows:—Yeas, Mr. Wilmot, Partelow, Boyd, Payne, Taylor, Rankin, Barker and Fisher. Nays, how, Mr. Allen, J. A. Street, Scoullar, Hazen, and Botsford.

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the Resolution, as amended, was then read, and is as follows:—

Resolved, As the opinion of the house, that the Assembly have the sole right to appropriate what ever sums they may deem advisable for contingencies.

United States.

RUMOURS OF WAR.—The Courier publishes several rumors of war, which have clearly produced an impression upon the minds of the editors, that we are to have trouble with that country. The Courier says:—

"It is a fact, that letters are in town from the Havana expressing apprehension for the fate of vessels, both from this port and New Orleans, which were due, but had not arrived at Havana—the cause of apprehension being, rumored war on the part of Mexico against the United States.

"It is a fact that the Martha Washington, which arrived here Tuesday from New Orleans, reports having spoken on the 18th, off Cape Florida, the Spanish brig-of-war Atrevida, one day out from the Havana, bound to Cadiz. The Atrevida is, we understand, a despatch vessel, kept for special occasions.

"It is a fact that the British steamer of 1st April for Vera Cruz, was due in Havana on the ninth. The Spanish express brig was despatched next day for Cadiz. She therefore carried the news from Mexico, whatever its character, of a date subsequent to the knowledge there, of the bill for annexation having become a law."

The inference drawn from these facts is unfavorable to a continued peace between our government and Mexico. A day or two will decide what importance is to be attached to such reports. It is hardly worth while, however, to anticipate difficulty from any such facts as are here given.—*New York Evening Express.*

Steamboat Swallow.—The Grand Jury, it will be perceived by the proceedings of the U. S. Circuit court, have indicted the pilot of the Swallow for having caused the death of persons on board that vessel.

Loss of a United States Vessel of War.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, at Kingston, Jamaica, writes, under date of the 25th of March, that a Columbian vessel arrived at that place on the 14th of March, bringing a report that a U. S. schooner of war had been wrecked on the coast of San Blas, and that all her officers and crew had perished. The captain who brought this report did not recollect the name of the lost vessel.

Presence of Mind.—The wife of the Sheriff of Pittsburg, by her promptness, presence of mind and energy saved the jail, and is thought, the Court house, from being destroyed during the late conflagration. The Gazette says—Sheriff Travillo was absent, conveying a prisoner to the house of refuge in Philadelphia, the Deputy was also absent, on business, and when the fire got into the neighbourhood, Mrs. Travillo had the whole burden on her own shoulders At the very height of the danger she called all the prisoners who were not in the cells to the gaols, and by name let all the vagrants out.—This done she set them to work to carry water up to the top, and this only saved it, as the roof was on fire several times. The prisoners worked like good fellows. It is thus by the promptness of a lady, that, in all probability, near $300,000, besides human life, were saved.

The News from Mexico.—By advices from Mexico to the 22d of March, we are placed in possession of information of the reception of the news from the United States up to the time of the annexation of Texas by the two Houses of Congress. Some of the passengers at New Orleans from Mexico, speak of the war spirit in Mexico as if it was a reality.—According to their accounts, the Mexicans are eager for war with the United States. But the Mexican press, while its tone are very ferocious against the United States, warrants no conclusion of designed acts of hostility against our government. The news however had not been received of the President's signature to the act of Congress, and it will therefore, be necessary to wait for later news before knowing the intentions of the Mexican government.

Santa Anna, it will be seen, for a prisoner of war, maintains a high tone. He has ventured to justify his conduct in a public defence, and to demand his release, and the restoration of his property. In return for these favors he promises to leave the country and to resign all the honors and reward of office. A Joint committee of the two houses of the Mexican Congress, having examined the request, reported against it. There were two reports, but the minority of the committee reported that there was no power to consider the subject.

There are various opinions in the Mexican press as to the probable fate of the Ex President. General Reyes, ex-minister of war, under the administration of the ex president Canalizo, had been found guilty of signing the order which, without the permission of Congress, conferred upon Santa Anna the command of the army. Reyes was condemned to be cashiered, deprived of his rank, dignities and salary, and confined ten years in a fortress to be chosen by the government. He was likewise declared incapable hereafter of fulfilling any of the offices heretofore exercised by him. This is the only vindication of the character of the punishment imposed upon Santa Anna. Under the new administration the country appeared to be every where tranquil, except from disturbances of Indians.—*Ib.*

Communications.

Mr Editor,—Your correspondent Q. has given your readers a poser. There was a time when it would have been easy enough to say who were sectarians, and who were not: but since a learned Honorable has *decided* that there is *no* Established Church in this Province, it seems to me that "sectarian bias," is, to say the least of it, a very *ambiguous* term. I do not, I must confess, how to this decision, because, if I mistake not, it is wrong both in law, and in fact: and I am inclined to think that the learned gentleman has changed his opinion upon this point, since he changed his quarters. He was a churchman once. Your correspondent will find a definition, such as it is, of this extraordinary expression, in one of the resolutions passed at the meeting, which he mentions, and which runs thus:—"that the Scriptures, according to the version is "used by the British and Foreign Bible Society, be "used in the School, but that no Catechism be al-"lowed." The chief objection, that suggests itself to this is, that the Bible itself, of whatever version it may be, is quite *sectarian*, if we adopt the Roman Catholic view of the case; and it occurs to me that the reason why the proposer of this movement wishes to exclude all Catechisms from the School, is because he finds himself in much the same condition as the fox without the tail, spoken of in the fable. He has none of his own Z.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 25, 1845.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The Mail steam ship *Caledonia*, with the first April Mail, arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning last, in 14 days from Liverpool; she did not leave until the evening of the 5th instant, having been detained 36 hours by order of Government, to await the issue of the debate in Parliament on the Oregon question, on the evening of the 4th, and to bring out Despatches for the British Minister at Washington, which were sent by a Special Messenger.

The passengers for this city came here in the *Herald*, from Annapolis on Monday afternoon, but the Mail did not arrive until 10 o'clock last night, before which time the Canada Mails will probably have been received at Boston. We refrain from commenting upon this delay at the present time, as we anticipate important changes in the conveyance of the English Mail to this Province at no distant period.

Our files by the *Caledonia*, extracts from which will be found in this impression, furnish news pregnant with symptoms of the highest import both to the present land and the United States. It will be fresh in the memories of many of our readers, that the government of the United States, recently, both in the Senate and in Congress, have legislated for the Texas and the Oregon country as if they were integral parts of that empire, and have even gone so far as to appoint authorities in the latter place for the government of that country, in accordance with the American Constitution. This our friends across the water appear to deem a "cool culation without the host." The British Government, although slow to anger, and ultra-liberal in all her foreign relations, has still a point established beyond which they deem it derogatory to them as a people, to allow any nation to go.—It is true that during the Whig administration, many vain boasting and insulting insinuations against England were thrown out by the Americans, which were permitted to pass unnoticed, and which in the event of a rupture between the two countries, will in all probability be remembered by the present government and repaid with interest.—We repeat that the merits of the question at issue, on the minds of the well informed, there cannot remain the shadow of a doubt as to the claims of England, as well as the total absence of anything like a rightful claim on the part of America. England then—the fountain of all justice and honour—strong in the conviction of her title, and displeased at the unwarrantable interference of America, has said in the plenitude of her power, "hither shalt thou come, and no farther." This position the wealth and talent of America fully understand and appreciate, and will undoubtedly succumb when they know the ultimatum of the British Government; but whether they will be permitted a vote in the matter is questionable;—the mob, which is the more numerous, as well as being the war party, may urge the nation on to a breach with a power which must eventually utterly overthrow them.—With all who wish well to the human family, we deprecate the idea of war; yet if we cannot be permitted to enjoy without molestation, our foreign possessions, the consequence must abide the consequences. As far as regards England at the present moment, there never was a period that found her better provided with men, money and ships; while the Americans, on the other hand, being destitute of the sinews of war, are also in such bad odour, from their repeated repudiations, that not a nation on the earth will assist them to a shilling in the way of loan. We however trust that wisdom will guide her councils, and that she, making a virtue of necessity, will disclaim any pretensions to what does not belong to her, and turn her attention to the better guidance of what is legitimately her own.

The Liverpool *Mail* of the 5th of April says:—"We do not recollect for many years such active and formidable preparations being made to equip a powerful fleet by the government of this country.—In all directions the note of preparation is heard.—At our own door, one of the most magnificent iron steam frigates that has yet been seen, will very speedily be launched on the waters of the Mersey. In all her Majesty's dockyards an almost unprecedented number of artisans are employed in strengthening and completing our ocean bulwarks. No money is spared, no skill unencouraged, no talent rejected, no improvement unheeded, by which the naval force and armaments of England shall be in a position to meet the world in arms."

In voting the number of men for the navy, in the Commons "Lord J. Russell contended that the Ashburton Treaty conceded everything to the United States, which would lead the United States to expect concessions on all future occasions, and if refused, to war. Unbounded concession, therefore, he thought much more likely to lead to war than taking a just stand in the first instance."

[Lord John should have thought of this before he sent Sir John Harvey to make a mischief in the settlement of our boundary which all the ingenuity of the present government could not repair.]

FIRE IN WOODSTOCK.—On Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Carleton county Jail, which in a short time consumed the whole building. The Jailor being alarmed by the cries of the prisoners, arrived at the Jail in time to set them at liberty, before they were injured.—The fire is said to have originated from design rather than accident, it having occurred in one of the debtors rooms in which two persons were confined, and they being unable satisfactorily to account for the occurrence. There were but three prisoners in Jail at the time of its destruction, the two before alluded to and another, who had been confined for Horse stealing.—They have all made their escape.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.—APRIL 3.

Lord ASHBURTON entered into a defence of his late treaty with the United States, which had been attacked a few nights before in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. He was charged with having given up the Madawaska settlements, and yet on more than one former occasion, the very parties who attacked him had themselves offered to give up those very Madawaska settlements. His noble friend Lord John Russell, had said, that the last act of his, before quitting office, was to thank Lord Sydenham for refusing to give up the Madawaska settlement, although such refusal had put a stop to a treaty in all other respects accomplished. Now, he had great respect for the noble lord, who was utterly incapable of stating what he did not believe to be true; but the fact was, there was no foundation for the statement, no treaty having been entered into between Mr. Webster and Lord Sydenham, and the only solution of the difficulty was, that his noble friend must have dreamed of that which had stated.

LONDON, April 5.

Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords last night, introduced the subject of the Oregon territory, in order to elicit from the Government some information as to our relations with the United States upon this question, and the course it was intended to pursue in case Congress, acting upon the expressed opinion of the President, should proceed to take possession of the country, or to annex it to the United States. His Lordship, after briefly noticing the conduct of America towards Texas, and the extraordinary terms in which Mr. Polk had declared the unequivocal right of the United States to the whole territory, temporarily reviewed the grounds upon which the British claims are founded, and concluded by expressing his anxious hope, that while whatever could be justly claimed should be readily conceded, the Government would not shrink from vindicating, if necessary, the nation's honor or upholding her interests.

Lord Aberdeen said he would willingly lay before the House the details of the negotiation upon the subject of the Oregon territory, and appeal to them for his entire justification in the face of Europe; but, although this might hereafter be necessary, it would now certainly be impolitic. He declined to enter into an examination of the British title to the territory in dispute, but proceeded to explain the course the negotiation had taken since the signing of the treaty of Washington, and quoted the expressions of President Tyler in his message of the 10th of February, as indications of a friendly feeling, and of a desire that the question might be brought to an amicable solution. In a fortnight after, however, Mr. Polk had delivered his inaugural address, in which he claimed for the United States an undisputed right to the whole country.

It was indeed, to be observed that this Speech did not possess the force of an official document, as no ministry had been formed, Congress was not in session, and it formed no part of legislative proceedings; but it was still worthy of the most serious attention. Our position was precisely the same as it had been for the last 18 years, under the treaty of 1827. The provisions of that treaty had been prolonged for an indefinite period, subject to the right of either party to terminate it by giving a year's notice. This could not be done without a vote of Congress, and that body would not assemble until December, so that sufficient time was still left to bring the question to a satisfactory conclusion. The negotiation had commenced, and would continue upon the principle of an amicable adjustment by the mutual concession of extreme claims; and although he was daily accustomed to see himself described as "pusillanimous, cowardly, and base," he was perfectly satisfied that those vituperative terms might be translated as applicable to conduct consistent with justice, reason, and common sense. No one was ever more ardently desirous of peace, or disposed to make greater sacrifices to preserve it, but there were limits which could not be passed; and although our character and position enabled us to regard with indifference matters respecting which other countries might be justly more sensitive, our honor must never be neglected, and we might never be forgiven by our posterity if we adopt a course which was repugnant to all our instinctions. With the most anxious desire of peace, he still trusted that this question might be amicably concluded; but if not, we possessed rights, clear and unquestionable, which, continued the noble Earl amidst loud and general cheering, by the blessing of God and the support of Parliament, the Government is prepared to maintain.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, on reading the order of the day for going into committee of supply, called the attention of the house to that part of the message of the President of the United States which related to the territory of Oregon. It was not his intention, he said, to enter at all into the question of the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government, or even of their policy on this very subject of the Oregon, neither was it his wish by any observations which he might then make to embarass their proceedings. But the inaugural address of President Polk had taken this question out of the ordinary course of diplomatic arrangement, and required some notice on the part of members of that house. That distinguished functionary had adopted a course entirely new, which if it were not met with something unusual on their parts, would let questions of great national importance be decided hereafter by popular addresses from the head of the Government, and by the popular action resulting therefrom. The President in his address had alluded to the annexation of Texas to the United States, an allusion which he only noticed for the purpose of showing that the present policy of the executive Government of the United States, tended to territorial aggrandizement. In his next sentence the President declared his intention to assert and maintain by all constitutional means the right of the United States to that portion of their territory which was situate beyond the Rocky Mountains. "Our title," said he, "to the country of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children."

In consequence of this declaration, he (Lord J. Russel) felt compelled to call the attention of the house and the country to the question, in order that they might see how far the President was justified in saying that his title to the country of the Oregon was clear and unquestionable, and in declaring his intention to take it into his possession without any regard to those treaties, which were generally the bonds of peace between independent nations. There were three modes by which a title might be acquired to a country like the Oregon:—the first was by ancient discovery; the second by treaty; and the third, by discovery, ancient or modern followed up by occupation and settlement. He then entered into a statement of considerable length, for the purpose of showing that if the title to the Oregon rested on ancient discovery, England could put in a claim far superior to that of the United States: that if it rested on treaty, we had a claim that was undeniable, whilst that of the United States had no ground whatever to stand on; and that if it rested on modern discovery, the discovery of the Columbia, made, carried on, and authorized by regular officers of the British Government, and the subsequent settlement of the territory surrounding it by British subjects, gave us a title which the American Government could not displace. Captain Vancouver had discovered the river Columbia; his lieutenant had sailed 90 miles up its stream, and British subjects from Canada had erected 19 forts on its banks, and had long been carrying on a favourable trade there. He then gave a history of the negotiations between Great Britian and the United States respecting this country, and traced them from their commencement to the period when the existing convention was formed in 1827 between Mr. Rush on one side, and Mr. Huskisson on the other.—A new circumstance had now risen up. The President of the United States had made a peremptory claim to all this territory, and had called upon the citizens of the United States to go forth with their wives and children to take possession of it. Now, Columbia was become of more importance each succeeding year. The Government ought therefore, to insist on a speedy solution of this question; for there was danger lest the citizens of the United States should disturb British subjects in the enjoyment of their property in the Oregon, and should thus produce a collision between the two Governments. He was not prepared to say that Great Britain should abate any of her just pretensions, nor where we should draw the line between the Americans and ourselves. He thought, however, that we could not accede to a proposal less than that made by Mr. Canning, in 1827, with any regard to our own interests. He had heard it said that the value of this territory was a matter of indifference, to us; but it was not a matter of indifference to us whether we should yield any portion of our territory to what he must be permitted to call a blustering announcement. It was not a matter of indifference to us, that the means of communication between Columbia on the one hand, and our possessions in India and China on the other, should be surrendered to a foreign power. It was not a matter of indifference to us that the tone and character of England should be lowered in any transaction which we carried on with the United States. He should have abstained from entering into this question if it had been left as a single diplomatic transaction between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr Buchanan, as the agents of the British and American Governments; but as it had been taken out of their hands, he could do what the Minister of the Crown was precluded by his position from doing,—he could state to the people of England what were their rights. Having made that statement, he should leave the whole matter in the hands of the government, and he had no doubt that they would consult the interests of the country and the honour of the Crown.

Sir R. PEEL could not be surprised, and could not feel regret, that the noble Lord had taken the course which he had pursued. He was of opinion, that, while these matters were pending in negociations between the two Governments, it was polite to abstain from exercising the right of discussion on subjects calculated to excite popular feeling, unless there were cogent reasons to the contrary. If the noble Lord had thought it right to depart from that course on this occasion, he ought not to be held responsible for the consequences: for it appeared that this question had been withdrawn from the cognizance of those to whom it had been intrusted, and that a popular appeal had been made to the passions of the people of the United States by those who ought to have discountenanced such an appeal.—The noble Lord had said, that a Minister of the Crown spoke on such a question as the present under a responsibility to which he (Lord J. Russell) was not liable.—That was undoubtedly true, and he should therefore abstain from following the noble lord through his statement as he could not do so without implying opinions from the expression of which he ought to abstain. He felt, however, that it was open to him to inform the house of the general state of our negotiations with the United States on this question. In the year 1818 the northern boundary of the possessions of the United States and of Great Britain, westward of the Rocky Mountains, was defined. No agreement was made as to the country beyond the Rocky Mountains; but a convention signed between the two Governments in 1818 which was to continue for ten years, gave a right of joint occupation to the subjects of each country. In 1824, and again in 1826, Mr. Canning made several attempts to come to an amicable adjustment of our respective claims with the American Government. Those attempts entirely failed. At the end of ten years the convention expired. A new convention was framed in 1827, which continued in force for ten years the convention of 1818 with this proviso, that the convention of 1827 should not necessarily determine by the lapse of time, but should extend beyond the term of ten years, and should terminate after a year's notice from either party, when the rights of both should revive. That was the convention which now affected the territory of the Oregon. Mr. Pakenham, our Minister, had been directed in 1842 to form an amicable arrangement of the claims of the two countries on equitable terms. He signed a convention with President Tyler, dated the 3d of December, 1843, for the purpose of showing that he had expressed an equal desire to come to an amicable arrangement. Nay more, on the 10th of February, 1845, about a fortnight before this inaugural address was delivered by President Polk, President Tyler, in reply to an address from the Senate of the United States asking for the communication of the negotiations pending on this question with England, observed:—

"I have only to say that, as the negotiations are still pending, this information cannot be given. Considerable progress has been made in the negotiations, which have been carried on in an amicable spirit between the two countries, and I hope that it will be speedily brought to an amicable termination." He (Sir R. Peel) could confirm the language of President Tyler respecting the amicable spirit in which the negotiations had been carried on; but he could not confirm his statement as to the progress of the negotiations, and to his hopes of an amicable termination. On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk made his inaugural address as President. Since that time we had received no communication from our Minister, who had only been able to communicate the message, but had not had time to receive any communication. The Government of President Polk had been recently appointed, and no diplomatic communication, as far as he was informed, had taken place with it.—He thought it highly probable that Mr. Pakenham would have continued with the present Goverment the negotiations which he had commenced with the last; but he had no information on the subject. He trusted that the negotiations would be renewed. At no very distant period they would know the result of them. He did not despair of their favourable termination, but if the proposals of the British Government should be rejected, and no proposals were made by the Government of the United States to which we could accede, he should not object, on the part of the Government, to lay on the table all the communications between the two Governments. He still hoped that an amicable and equitable adjustment of the claims of the two countries might be made. He must, however, express his deep regret that, while the negotiations were still pending, the new President of the United States should, contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingencies than a friendly termination of them. Such an allusion was not likely to lead to such a result as the friends to the real interests of both countries desired. He regretted not only the allusion but also the tone and temper in which it was made. As the subject had been brought under discussion he felt it his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we had a right to this territory of Oregon which is clear and unquestionable, that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.

A tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the house followed this annunciation.

In consequence of an intimation which Sir R. Peel gave at the termination of his speech, that it might be expedient for the house not to express a further opinion at present on this subject, the subject dropped after a declaration from Lord John Russell that he would not submit any mot on to the house until all the papers connected with it were laid on the table by Her Majesty's Government.—*Times, April 5.*

State of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts.—Those engaged in the Cotton manufacture, both of Goods and Yarns, have found the market rather quiet during the last ten days, and prices have on the whole betrayed rather a downward tendency. In the Yorkshire markets there has been a steady business doing at uniform prices. At Rochdale, the Flannel trade is rather dull.

TIMBER.—The arrivals from British America consist of 5 vessels, 2179 tons, against 3 vessels, 2022 tons, in corresponding month last year.—AMERICAN PINE TIMBER: One cargo of St. John, 29 1-2 inch average, has been sold at 20d per foot. The demand for consumption is excellent, and Stocks are reducing rapidly.—BIRCH continues in good estimation; the last sale with cargo, was at 18d per foot.—NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA FIR PLANKS AND BOARDS: St. John, with cargo, have been sold at 2d per foot, and apart, by private and by auction, several parcels have been sold at 2d 3-16ths to 2d 11-16th per foot of 2 inches, the latter rate being for small parcels of very desirable dimensions. A small cargo of Spruce Planks and Yellow Pine Boards, of but middling quality, has been sold, the former at 2 3-8d per foot of 2 inches, and the latter 1 1-2d per foot of inch.—LATHWOOD: St. John has been sold by private and by auction, at £5 10s. per fathom.

IRELAND.—The Repeal Rent for the last week but one in March amounted to £498. The country was quiet.

It was reported in Dublin, last week, that Mr. O'Connell, unable longer to withstand the pressure from the leaders of the Young Ireland party, will attempt, in the course of the ensuing summer, to reorganize monster meetings on the same scale as those which created so much apprehension in the year 1843.

O'Connell left Dublin early in the week for Kilkenny, where he was about to be entertained at a public dinner. Beyond the weekly speechifying and receipt of "the rent" at the Conciliation Hall, the Repeal Movement is at a stand-still.

Irish Fortifications.—The Fort of Enniskillen is ordered to be put in a state of defence, four 24-pounder howitzers (brass) with ammunition, &c., having arrived there from Dublin, in charge of an escort.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*April 3.*

MAYNOOTH.

Sir ROBERT PEEL brought before the House on Thursday night, his motion that leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the acts relating to the College of Maynooth. The right hon. gentleman entered at length into the subject—he submitted that they had three courses before them with respect to Maynooth—they might continue without any alteration the existing amount of annual grant to that College—they might abandon it by giving proper notice of their intention, and providing for existing interests—or they might in a liberal and friendly spirit adopt the institution as one necessary for making adequate provision for the spiritual instruction of millions of their fellow countrymen, and thus elevating and improving the whole tone and character of their education. He felt that of these three courses the first was the one most open to objection, for it was absurd to pretend to educate spiritual instructors for millions of people for the miserable sum of £9,000. (Hear, hear.) To discontinue the grant altogether he could not consent to, but the last course proposed they were prepared to adopt, and they should do so in a liberal and confiding spirit, in order that well-educated priests might be provided for the Roman Catholic Church. The nature of the Government proposition was this:—He proposed that the trustees should be incorporated under the name of trustees for the College of Maynooth, and that they should be empowered to hold real property to the extent of £3000. In order that liberal salaries might be given to the president, professors, &c., £6000 should be vested in the trustees, enabling them to give salaries of £250 of £300 per annum, and support the library of the institution. It was proposed that the provision should be made for the education of 500 pupils. £40 a year each should be granted for the Dunboyne Students, 20 in number; and the rest by a grant of £28 each, but 250 of these being also Divinity Students, they should have a further allowance of £20 a year each—making in the whole an annual charge of £26,360. He also proposed that the building should be increased, so as to give one decent apartment to each student. For this purpose, and also for repairs and embellishments, he should propose a distinct vote of £30,000, of course not annual. The annual repairs should be made by the Board of Works. He further proposed that there should be five visitors, who should visit annually instead of triennially, but they should have no power of interfering with doctrine, discipline, or religious exercises. He proposed to equip a house intended to be conceived in a spirit of manly and liberality. The measure had not been brought before the House without communicating with high Catholic authorities in Ireland. They had been told what was intended to be done, and he had every reason to believe that the propositions would be received with a grateful and satisfied feeling.—(The right honourable gentleman concluded amid loud cheers.)

The measure was directly opposed by Sir R. INGLIS and Mr. PLUMTRE, and approved by Lord F. EGERTON, Lord SANDON and others, who usually vote with the Government. Mr. WARD and Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke on the question of that evening's proceeding in himself to propose in committee that the money should be taken from other sources than the consolidated Fund: and after a debate which lasted till a quarter to two, the House divided:—For the Resolution, 216; against it, 114; majority, 102.

THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 6th of 1844, an address was made to the Crown by the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Hume, M P. for Montrose, for various returns relative to the colonies, and the population and trade thereof. The result of this address has been the presentation to Parliament of an interesting paper. We annex the following particulars, gleaned from the statistical information afforded by the returns before us:—

1. Of our colonies in North America, including Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, it appears that the gross total amount of the population amounted in 1842, or at the last census, to 1,621,152 souls; that the official value of their imports into the United Kingdom amounted in 1842, to £1,391,255; that the total exports thereto from the United Kingdom amounted (according to the official value) to £4,445,525; of which £3,854,160 consisted of English and Irish produce and manufactures. The declared value of the British and Irish produce and manufactures so exported amounted to £2,280,481. The number and tonnage of their vessels, entered inwards in the United Kingdom were respectively 1,552 and 540,448 tons, and of those cleared outwards, 1,329 and 445,570 tons.

Of the West Indian colonies the population amounted to 901,082; the official value of their imports to £6,015,765, and that of the exports thither from this country to £5,376,521, of which £5,017,664 consisted of British and Irish produce and manufactures. The declared value of the latter was £2,591,424. The number of vessels entered inwards amounted to 714, (191,668 tons), and the number of those cleared outwards to 896 (261,344 tons.)

Of all our separate colonies (taken together) including Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo, the Cape, Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Ceylon, Mauritius, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, Western Australia, Southern Australia, New Zealand, the Falkland Islands, St. Helena, and Hong Kong, the population amounted to 2,152,101 souls; the official value of the imports into this country to £3,087,999; the official value of the exports thither from the United Kingdom to £7,495,624; of which £5,650,080 consisted of British and Irish produce and manufactures. The declared value of the British and Irish produce and manufactures amounted to £3,198,812. The gross aggregate amount of the vessels entered inwards therefrom was 522 (128,593 tons), and the number cleared outwards hence 852 (204,119 tons.)

The general details show that of our vast and extensive colonial possessions in all parts of the globe (of course without including India) the population amounts to 4,674,335 souls (one-fourth of the population of Great Britian); the value of their imports into the united kingdom to £10,495,019; and of their exports from the united kingdom to £17,[illegible]670; the declared value of the exports thereof of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland to £8,070,717; the number of their ships entered inwards to 2,788, tonnage 860,729, and the number cleared outwards to 3,077 tonnage 911,033.

Taking the declared value of our produce and manufactures exported to the colonies, it will be found on inquiry that the Canadas take £1,589,169; Jamaica, £1,161,146; Gibraltar, £937,719; Malta, £289,304; the Cape, 369,076; New South Wales, £598,645; and Van Dieman's Land, £353,790.—The trade with Hong kong is this year undistinguished from the general trade with the Chinese empire.

A sword of a new pattern has been ordered for the officers of the infantry, of a more costly pattern than the present one worn.

Death of General Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B.—The colonelcy of another regiment is vacant. General Sir Chas. Wale, K. C. B., colonel of the 33d (1st Yorkshire West Riding) regiment of Foot, died on Thursday last at his seat, Shelford, Cambridgeshire, in the 82d year of his age. This gallant soldier has had 66 year's service, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the 33d