should have occasion to require the assistance of troops in support of his authority, it would occasion fresh excitement and difficulty. Lord Sydenham states, May, 1841,

"His most decided opinion, that the Americans ought never to have been permitted to form such establishments as had been admitted, and which presented the curious anomaly of an armed force, in the pay, and under the authority of a foreign state, stationed within a district over which her Majesty claims, and has ever exercised jurisdiction."

And Sir William Colebrooke states (page 142,) that

"That the general effect was most serious showing the inefficacy of the concessions made to the Americans, and the undue advantage they have taken of the conciliatory disposition manifested towards them."

And now as to the effects, the serious dangers and difficulties, occasioned by having permitted the United states to assume the position they had taken in the disputed territory, Sir William Colebrooke reports to Lord Sydenham, June, 1841,

"The great difficulties resulting from the position which the Americans had been permitted to assume; his serious apprehension that collisions could not be avoided; and that, in fact, the assumption of jurisdiction within the disputed territory, and the establishment of a military post there, rendered it impracticable for the British warden and other Magistrates to exercise any authority in that quarter."

And finally, Lord Sydenham declares to Mr. Fox, June, 1841,

"That under these circumstances, the claims of Great Britain will be virtually decided by the occupation of the country by the United states, without the intervention of either government, upon the question of right."

I have thus shown that there was, at the period to which I have brought this sad history, a practical surrender of all that I had contended for in the case of Baker; and of all that I had done to maintain possession, and exercise exclusive jurisdiction throughout my administration. I went to the Ionian Islands in April 1835. I shall ever retain the interest I feel in the affairs of British North America, and I keep up an active correspondence with it. I saw and feared that this question was, by procrastination and encroachments, getting into the danger which I have just explained. I have not reserved the information and knowledge I possess of that question for any party purpose. I communicated much of what I am now saying on American affairs to her Majesty's government; to Lord Glenelg on one occasion; to the Marquis of Normanby, April, 1839, upon another; to Lord John Russell, in December, 1841, on another; sincerely desirous of making that, or any other knowledge or information I may possess, available to the interests of my country, under any administration. The letter to Lord Normanby was particularly directed to show the importance of maintaining firmly, the actual and exclusive possession, and likewise to urge the government not to listen to any demand for the free navigation of the river St. John up and down, as a right, which if conceded, the United States would apply to the river St. Lawrence.

I have thus represented the real state of the case at the time Lord Ashburton entered on his functions. What was the effect of these concessions, as proved by the tone and terms used by Mr. Webster in reply to Lord Ashburton's proposition? If the United states had continued to be kept within their own acknowledged boundary, and never permitted to intrude into or encroach upon, that to which they had claimed a right, but of which we exclusively held possession, there must have been a coming up, an advance on the part of the United States, to any conventional line which might be made to compromise this question—and accordingly, as in this case, an actual acquisition of territory by the United states, and a relinquishment by us. But, instead of this, what do we find? Why, that the United states having been permitted to assume possession of the territory, Mr. Webster, far from speaking of acquisition of territory, talks of the difficulty of relinquishing to Great Britain part of her own possession—yielding a valuable territory in another point, *vide licit*, the Madawaska settlement to the south of the St. John: in another passage, the relinquishment of another large portion of Maine territory north of the St. John: and as an act of great generosity, consents at length to yield to Great Britain,

"All she needs to secure her an unobstructed communication and connection of her colonies with each other."

The noble lord must have adverted to this, when he spoke of the arrogant tone adopted by Mr. Webster on the part of the United States, in his answer to Lord Ashburton's proposition, as though they, the United States, were the actual owners of the soil. But what else could have been expected, after such a series of encroachments on the one hand, and concessions on the other, as those to which I have referred? Did the noble lord think that, after having been permitted to push their military posts up to the St. John, they would ever retire, unless driven back by force; or, in other words, without a war? Did he think the United states would under any circumstances, withdraw from the territory they had been permitted to usurp? that they would abandon and dismantle the fortifications they had been permitted to construct; strike the national flag they had been permitted to hoist—or that they would be satisfied with any conventional boundary, short of the line which the noble lord had permitted them to take? The government of the United states was determined to make their stand there; and to meet Lord Ashburton in a manner and with a tone, which the concessions made by the noble lord enabled and encouraged them to assume; and, if there be anything in this treaty, in the opinion of any honourable members, inconsistent with the interests of the country, prejudical to the safety of our North American possessions, or derogatory to the honour of the crown, I do say, that it is not to the charge of the present government that these evils should be laid, but to the charge of the noble, lord who had permitted the civil jurisdiction and military occupation of the territory to be subverted and usurped, and which left nothing for his successors to do but to compromise the question by a conventional line, or to adopt the other alternative and go to war. Now, with respect to the treaty itself, and here again I must express my regret that I must be brief, I do regret that the line of the St. John, as a frontier, should not have been established throughout, up to its proper source. I admit that having assigned to the United States any territory to the north of the St. John is an eyesore; and certainly if it had been possible for Lord Ashburton to refuse, without rupturing the negociations, he is much to blame. I had advised strongly the line of the St. John. It appears that Lord Ashburton proposed and pressed this as far as he could; and there is every reason to believe that, if he had stood out for this, the agents of the state of Maine, to whom this referred, would not have consented, and that the negociations would have been ruptured accordingly. That portion of territory cannot for a moment be considered worth standing in the way of the final settlement of this question. It is a poor territory, with very little valuable timber; and, as to its value in a military point of view, as bringing the United States boundary nearer to the river St. Lawrence, and affording means of aggression, the frontier in that part is twice as far from the river St. Lawrence as that awarded by the King of Holland which the noble lord accepted. The now decided frontier is five times as far from Quebec as Holton Town, the American port on the north line, is from the St. John river: and nine or ten times as far from the river St. Lawrence (with commanding positions intervening) as Fort Fairfield is from the military communications between St. John and Quebec, along the St. John river: and let the House bear in mind, that this fort the noble lord permitted the Americans to erect.

Now, with respect to defence, it will not of course be expected, for obvious reasons, that I should go at any length, or in detail, into this part of the subject; but I have no hesitation in saying that nothing essential to defence has been sacrificed by this treaty. As I have already said, the position most menacing the province of New Brunswick, and most inconvenient and dangerous to the military communication along the river St. John, is the United states military post of Holton Town; because it is the position of that line, as unhappily laid down from the eastern source of the St. Croix, which gives that lineal frontier its dangerous proximity to the river St. John throughout; and it was not in Lord Ashburton's power to remedy this. The great and main point of defence for the river St. John, and for the Province of New Brunswick is St. Andrew's, and the territory on the right bank of the St. John. A respectable and permanent military post should be established at or near St. Andrew's; and means taken to ensure, under all circumstances, the possession of Passamaquoddy Bay, a capacious and magnificent bay, open at all times and seasons, one of the very finest bays, harbours, and roadsteads on the coast of North America. So long as St. Andrews and that bay shall be firmly held, no movement can be made towards the city of Saint John's; nor any, with safety to an enemy, into the Province of New Brunswick; for St. Andrews being thus a post into which, as commanding Passamaquoddy Bay, a large force might at any time be thrown, by the command which we have of the sea, St. Andrews may not only become a point of pure defence, but of active offence, against the enemy's communications, as the map will show, which would effectually deter, if properly supported, any incursion into New Brunswick. Then with respect to Rouse's Point, on the upper end of Lake Chaplain, it was awarded to the United States by the King of Holland. The noble lord accepted that award, and pressed its acceptance upon the government of the United States for about three years. Rouse's Point is coveted by the United States, because, in our hands, it would be an offensive point against them by commanding the entrance into the lake; but it is not a defensive point essential to us. If even we retained Rouse's Point, it would not be expedient to erect a fortress or post there: either would be highly inexpedient. It is an error, in general, to establish on any line, frontier, or advanced point, any work which, if not well supported, must fall immediately; and which, if supported, would render it necessary to do so, to such an extent, as necessarily to bring on great operations upon a point most inconvenient on the one side, and most convenient on the other. It has been well said that an army thus forced to fight, is more than half beaten. Against Rouse's Point the United States might bring, with the greatest convenience, combined forces, which the command of the lake would enable them to do, and which, to withstand, would require Rouse's Point to be supported with all our force, most disadvantageously and dangerously. The United States having gained that point, have attained their object; but they show no disposition to fortify it.

Now, as to military communications, I have already shown that the inconvenience and danger arising from the proximity of the frontier, to the existing military communication through New Brunswick, could not have been remedied by anything within Lord Ashburton's competency to effect. The truth is, that the existing military communication, through New Brunswick, with Quebec, is, at best, a very bad, inconvenient, and objectionable line; and this would be so if even Lord Ashburton had gained for us all the territory to the north of Mars' Hill. A military communication near and parallel to a frontier is, and aways must be, inconvenient and dangerous. A better and safer military communication between Halifax, through New Brunswick, to the St. Lawrence is by Truro in Nova Scotia to Cumberland at the head of the Bay of Fundy; thence to Shediac, Richibucto, Miramichi, on the gulf shore of that province; thence to Bathurst and Dalhousie, on the bay of Chaleurs, and from thence by certain rivers and lakes, in the line of which a good military road should be made, taking the line of the river Metis to the St. Lawrence. On this line, called the Kempt road, as suggested by the gallant and distinguished officer whose name it bears, we worked together; and this is the communication that should be established.

With respect to the navigation of the river St. John, I will not attempt to go into detail on this part of the question at this late hour; but I am prepared to defend it.

For all these reasons and considerations I will avow, that I approve of this treaty; that I recognise the eminent services of the distinguished individual who has negociated and brought it to a satisfactory conclusion; and I approve, highly and decidedly, of the ability and conduct of the noble lord, the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of her Majesty's government, who, by their instructions, have accomplished this great settlement. But I must condemn the conduct of the noble lord opposite in having weakly conceded so much, as to have rendered such a compromise necessary. I admit that many of the despatches written by the noble lord contain strong and good writing, exhibiting many flashes of spirit and most commendable expressions of firmness; but these were but writing: and against all this, dealing with facts, I must again point to the several concessions made by the noble lord which admitted concurrent civil jurisdiction, concurrent military possession, and then the erection of American forts! There they stand! Nor let the noble lord imagine that I, by the vote I gave the other night, refusing inquiry into another part of the noble lord's policy, approve of that policy. I do not agree with my right hon. friend, the right hon. baronet at the head of her Majesty's government, that enquiry was inexpedient on account of trenching on the royal prerogative, because that objection, carried out, would preclude all inquiry on the part of this House. But I do agree, and I do feel, that inquiry would do no good—and might do much harm. It would dry no tears; it would assuage no grief, public or private; far from obliterating, it would revive the recollections of a terrible calamity; far from appeasing, it would embitter the sense of a recent disaster; and it certainly would not tend to impress the world with any high notion of British wisdom, or British policy, on the part of the government which directed that measure. The errors that were then committed have been repaired; that ill-fated movement, beyond natural and reasonable limits, has been retraced, with credit to our arms, and with as little discredit to the country; and not more of anguish, than are consistent with, and due to, the terrible traces we have left behind—the remains of our gallant countrymen, and their associates in arms, mouldering, unburied and unblest, in the fastnesses of a remote and savage region. The peace which had been disturbed by the noble lord has been restored; the confidence, which had been impaired, has been regained; the empire, which had been shaken to its basis, has been re-established in all strength, moral, military, and political. It needed not, then, to institute unavailing inquiry into what cannot be undone; and no more need be said on a subject, on which enough has been said and felt, to condemn it to all posterity. If, in the attack which the noble lord has made on the foreign policy of her Majesty's present government, and on the conduct of Lord Ashburton, the noble lord opposite should have suggested, excited, or awakened any suspicion that there is anything in this arrangement inconsistent with the public interest, detrimental to British North America, or derogatory to the honor of the crown, then will that noble lord have, by the proceedings of this night, called down upon his own head, in an especial manner, the serious responsibility of having, by procrastination and concession, rendered that compromise, or a far worse alternative, necessary; and if, amid considerations so momentous, and interests so vast, this House can stop, for a moment, to listen to those which speak in the person who has now the honour of addressing the House, I hope that the House will think I did my duty in maintaining, firmly, as the servant of the then government, the rights of jurisdiction, possession, and sovereignty, which that government nobly asserted; and that now, under existing circumstances, I do my duty, as conscientiously, and not less fearlessly, in defending an arrangement which, upon the whole, I think, accomplishes every reasonable expectation and attainable object; and which entitles the government of her Majesty, by which this settlement has been accomplished, and the eminent and distinguished person who has been the happy instrument of effecting it, to the approbation of this House, and to the gratitude of the country.

HOUSE OF LORDS—April 14.

The Duke of Wellington communicated that the amount of Income Tax collected under the act was £2,456,288. But as in some cases the tax had not been paid at all, and in others it had been paid for the whole year, it was impossible at present to give in any statement likely to afford a clear idea of the amount to be collected in the whole.

Lord Brougham then rose, pursuant to notice, to move a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, for the successful result of his mission to America. He first looked at the great object and purpose in view of the government in sending out Lord Ashburton, which he apprehended was to put this country and America on an amicable footing; he then went on to review the history of America previously and subsequently to the declaration of American independence, and next made some severe comments on the conduct of General Cass, who had been sent by his own government to be the keeper of that peace which he had done all in his power to unsettle and to break. Such was the state of things, and such was the aspect of foreign affairs as regarded America. Such were the feelings, and such the difficulties under which the noble lord undertook the task of effecting a complete adjustment of all the grievances between this country and America. Matters were in all but a hostile position—the state of the case was, a bad train had been laid in America by the feelings of the people on the boundary question, upon the Canadian interference, and, above all, on the right of search and the slave trade question. Upon these feelings a train had been laid in America, and feelings of a similar kind existed in this country, though not applied to the same state of the question, yet doubtless as stoutly and universally prevading the people of this country, which made it certain that if one mischance happened, the peace of Europe would be disturbed, and one spark from that fire, which would then be re-kindled, would swiftly waft its way across the ocean and ignite that train. There was one man who was the very impersonation of mob-hostility to England. He wished to name him, that the name be clear, as the guilt was undivided—he meant General Cass, whose breach of duty to his own goverment was discreditable to his own government, and even more flagrant than his breach of duty to humanity, as a man, and as the free descendant of free English parents, and whose conduct in all those particulars it was impossible to pass over or to palliate. Even after the adjustment had taken place, and after peace had been restored by the noble lord's exertions, as if some demon had whispered to him—

Disjice pacem sera semina belli,

this person, who had been sent to maintain peace, and to preside at Paris for that purpose after pacific relations had been established between France and America, did his best to break it, whether by circulation before arrangements upon the question of international laws, of which he had no more conception than of the languages that were spoken in the moon—(loud laughter)—or by any other argument of reason, for which he had no more capacity than he had for understanding legal points and differences, or by stepping out of his own province, and by mixing himself up with French affairs and the negociations between France and England, with which he had no more to do than with any treaty between the princes of India. He did this for the avowed purpose of breaking the state of peace between the two countries; for which he had been reprimanded by Mr. Webster; and he had done all this—for what? For the sake of furthering his own electioneering interests in America, and helping himself to that seat—the possession of which he envied Mr. Tyler—the seat of the first magistrate of that mighty republic. For that purpose he was not above pandering to the worst mob-feeling of the lowest rabble in the United States. He would not go so far as to say that all the respectable persons in America were averse to a war with England, but he would take upon himself to assert, that wherever in that country they found a lawless set of rabble politicians of inferior caste and station, a groveling, groundling set of politicians, a set of mere rabble as contradistinguished from persons of property, of respectability, and of information in that quarter among those mere groundlings in station among the rabble mob, they were certain to find the strongest and most inveterate prejudices against the union between America and England, and the greatest disposition to see war instead of peace between the two countries. Such were the dangers, risks, and difficulties surrounding his noble friend, whose delicacy prevented his being present that evening, when they undertook to heal the divisions—to cure the wounds—as yet but skinned over—and to restore feelings of cordial goodwill between the two countries. (Hear.) He mentioned these, therefore, not for the purpose of merely occupying their lordships' time, but because it was necessary to give the history of past transactions, in order that their lordships might fully appreciate all that had been done by his noble friends. Every one object of the negociation had been gained, as well as the reconcilement. No one interest of England had been sacrificed; no one thing given up which was of the slightest moment to England, no one principle had been sacrificed of the high honour of the people of this country, its crown, or constitution—all those had been throughout, from the instruction of his noble friend to the negociations of Lord Ashburton, had been preserved unsullied and pure. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship sat down after an eloquent speech of three hours, amidst cheers from all parts of the House.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge seconded, and Lord Aberdeen supported the motion: which, after undergoing the anticipated opposition from the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Campbell and other members of the whig ex-ministry, was put and carried, and the House adjourned.

The gallery was crowded with M. P.'s, strangers, and ladies, attracted by the fame of Lord Brougham's eloquence.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

[*From the United Service Gazette.*]

Whatever difference of opinion may prevail as to the policy of Lord Ellenborough, in seeking a quarrel, somewhat gratuitous it would seem, with the Ameers of Scinde, there can be none as to the heroic gallantry of the victors in the battle which has lately been fought at Hyderbad between a force of all arms under Major General Sir Charles Napier, amounting to only 2,700 men and an army consisting of 23,000 men. The annals of heroism bardly record a more brilliant achievement.

We have long known and esteemed the military character of the gallant General under whom this signal victory has been achieved. He is not only one of the "bravest of the brave" in the field, but he has done more to promote the interests of the humbler classes of the Army than all his brother generals put together. We allude to his book on military law, the best work that has ever appeared on the subject; but more particularly to his unceasing efforts to ameliorate the condition of the private soldier. His personal career has been one of chivalrous valour.—His first service of consequence was in the Irish Rebellion. He commanded the 50th Regiment during the entire campaign which terminated with the battle of Corunna, where he was made prisoner, after receiving five wounds (his leg broken by a musket shot, a sabre cut on his head, a wound in the back from a bayonet, ribs broken by a cannon-shot, and several contusions on the head from the butt-end of a musket). On his return to the Peninsula in 1809, where he remained until 1811, he was present at the Battle of Coa, and had two horses shot under him; at the Battle of Busaco (where he received a shot in the face, had his jaw broken and his eye injured); Fuentes d'Onor; the second siege of Badajos, and a great number of minor affairs. In 1813 he served in a floating expedition on the coast of America, and, in the campaign of 1815, was present at the storming of Cambray. Of Liberal politics, but without the prejudice which characterises the more prominent partisans of the late Ministry, Sir Charles grappled with, and overthrew, O'Connell, in a newspaper encounter, when that arch imposter was in the zenith of his popularity. His attacks on the Irish mendicant, indeed, and the sympathy he has uniformly displayed for the humbler classes, whether of his own profession, or any other, will have led to the inference that he is a Radical (such he chooses to be considered), in nothing but in name.

Turkey.—Advices from Constantinople of the date April 7th, contain the *ultimatum* of Russia relative to Syria. The Czar requires the voluntary abdication of Prince Alexander, or, in case of his refusal, his deposition by the Porte. The activity of Keamil Pasna in the Servian revolution induces the emperor to insist on his immediate recal from Belgrade. Unless these terms be complied with, the Russian ambassador is immediately to return home. The English ambassador, it is said, disapproves of the nature of these exactions, and of the insolent tone in which they are demanded.

The emperor imagines that the 80,000 troops he has encamped on the Dnieper, will awe the Porte into submission, and in this opinion it is said the foreign diplomatists concur. From present appearances the Turkish government do not seem inclined to surrender. If their reply be not given up in a few days, the Russian ambassador is instructed to demand his passports.

A letter from Aleppo, dated the 28th of February, states that after three days fighting the Arabs of the Desert succeded in carrying off about 170 camels with merchandize they bore, valued at £10,000, from the caravan between Damascus and Bagdad.

Belgrade letters of the date of 12th of April, state that an insurrection had broken out in Servia, of so formidable a nature as that it would, in all likelihood, hasten the crisis of affairs.

Russia.—In the course of the summer the Emperor intends to visit Warsaw, and to administer in person the government of Poland.

The King of Greece has applied to Russia for a loan. The Emperor replied that he had determined to make no more useless sacrifice for so insignificant a government.

Portugal.—The negotiations for the tariff with Great Britain are, as it was long forseen they would be, at an end.

The only remaining point in dispute between the Powers is the imposition of a duty of 3d. per pound on wollen cloths. The exaction of which would realize some £6,000 annually. In order to sustain this the wise interests, or in other words, the national interests are sacrificed. The cause stands thus in the cause list—woolens and wines. The jury (the Ministry) have given a verdict for woollens, their own ears, in all likelihood, having been stuffed with the material. What is the result of this deception? Why, the sale of upwards of 80,000 pipes of wine annually is absolutely sacrificed in order to effect the disposal 2,000 bales of cloth of such a texture and quality as a Greenland fisherman would scorn to wear.

It is confidently predicted that unless this matter be speedily settled, a revolution in the wine districts will be the inevitable result.

It was rumoured on the eve of the departure of the packet that the Portugese government is so seriously alarmed at the aspect of the indignation they have provoked, that they will eventually succumb. A few weeks will decide the issue.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Business at present conducted under the Firm of Robertson & Marshall, as Blacksmiths, dissolves by mutual consent on the First day of May next. All unsettled accounts connected with the Firm, will be closed by John R. Marshall, who is duly authorised to perform the same.

DAVID M. ROBERTSON,
JOHN R. MARSHALL.

St. John, April 27, 1843.

THE Business formerly conducted under the Firm of Robertson & Marshall, as Blacksmiths, &c., will be continued by the subscriber on his own account, at the old stand South side North Slip.

JOHN R. MARSHALL.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE—

60 ASSORTED ANCHORS; Edge Tools of all descriptions constantly on hand. *Also, to Let for One or Three Years*—The TANNERY establishment in Union street, formerly occupied by George Whittekir, junr., apply as above.
April 28.

☞ NOTICE.

THE differences between the undersigned John Kerr, Edmund Kaye, and James R. Crane, having been amicably arranged, and the dissolution of the Partnership between them, under the firm of JOHN KERR & CO., mutually resolved on.—Notice is hereby given, That all debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same, discharged by the said John Kerr and Edmund Kaye.

JOHN KERR,
EDMUND KAYE,
26th April. JAMES R. CRANE.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Firm of John Kerr & Co. will in future be continued by the subscribers under the same Firm.

JOHN KERR,
26th April. EDMUND KAYE.

NEW GOODS.

C. W. Ketchum,

Has received per *British Queen*, from London, a part of his London Goods, consisting of—

AN elegant assortment of Tuscan, Rutland, Chip, Fluted, Dunstable, Rice, Cordonnet, satin, silk, Parisian and Tyroleze BONNETS.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Wreaths and Bouquets, Marabout and Ostrich Feathers;
Rouche's Caps and Cap Fronts;
Cases of Bonnet Shapes, for sale very low;
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls, Printed and plain Velvets, Woollen and Cotton Plaids.
Also, A quantity of very superior London Prints.
☞ The remainder of his heavy and Fancy Goods daily expected per *Vanguard* and *Sarah Ann.*
April 28.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 19, 1843.

The steam ship Great Western, Captain Hoskin arrived at New York on the 11th instant, in 12 days and 15 hours, being the shortest passage ever made from Liverpool to New York. We subjoin the following items of intelligence by this arrival.

Liverpool, April 29.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has graced the British nation with another Princess. This event was made known through the columns of the metropolitan papers on the 25th instant.

"*Buckingham Palace, April* 25, 1843.

This morning at five minutes past four, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, several Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedcamber, being present.

This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess, be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday the 30th of April, or the Sunday after the respective Ministers shall receive the same.

Her Majesty and the infant Princess, are, God be praised both doing well."

The latest bulletin makes the following announcement of her Majesty's health:—

"The Queen has had another good night.

"Her Majesty and the infant Princess are doing perfectly well.

"James Clark, M.D.
"Charles Locock, M.D.
"Robert Ferguson, M.D.

"Buckingham Palace, April 29, 1843."

Death of the Duke of Sussex.—The death of the Duke of Sussex, who expired at his apartments at Kensington, on Friday the 21st ult., about half-past twelve in the day, of erysipelas, has excited more than ordinary attention. For some days previous, not the slightest hope was entertained of his recovery, and the fatal termination of his illness, though it excited little surprise, has been productive of an almost universal feeling of regret at his loss. The journals most opposed to the liberal politics of the Duke, express the highest respect for his amiable and independent character, and a becoming estimation of his scholarship and attainments.

Scotland.—The agitation of religious questions still continues to distract the Scottish church, and those of her members who are commonly called nonconformists, seem determined to maintain the church in ascendancy over the civil courts, and to make every exertion to abolish the present system of presentation by patronage. The appoaching convocation of the General Assembly is looked forward to with interest, and opinions are various as to the party which is likely to predominate there.

State of Trade.—*Liverpool April* 29.—During the past fortnight reports from some of the Manufacturing Districts, previously but indifferendy off for the want of good employment, are becoming more satisfactory. Though still at low (but in some cases rather improved) wages, most of the people are employed; such has been the case for some time past in the Cotton Districts, and this continues, and indeed rather improves than otherwise. These must be received as favourable indications to the future; because it is observable that this increased business, fairly established, has hitherto remained permanent. The home trade appears once more good, and the foreign demand, apparently, though slowly perhaps, on the increase. From present appearances distress seems likely to extend in the Agricultural Districts; but let us hope that another good harvest (of which there is every present appearance) may do much to relieve this important portion of our community. A large business is going forward in our Produce markets for actual consumption, but without excitement, or any undue eagerness to buy.

Rochdale Flannel Market, Monday, April 24.—In the piece market there has been rather more business done, but prices have been extremely low. There is also a little improvement in the wool market, and the dealers are asking rather higher prices.

Pastoral Letter.—By order of the Bishop of London, collections are to be made in every church and chapel in his diocese, on the Sunday after Ascension-day, in aid of the funds for providing religious instruction in conformity with the principles of the Church of England, in China.—A similar course is likely to be adopted by the other Right Rev. Prelates.

Steam Ship Great Britain.—It is now fully expected that this wonderful boat will be launched at Bristol in the month of June next. May had been previously fixed upon, but owing to some difficulty in the float, is now postponed to June. Prince Albert has consented to honour the city of Bristol with his presence on the occasion. She is intended to sail between Liverpool and New York.

An experiment has been made with Henson's Aerial Machine. It rose 625 feet, but in consequence of some part of the machinery breaking, it descended with fearful rapidity. The intrepid experimentalist escaped with slight injuries.

Army.—The 30th Depot at Galway is to send a draft of 4 officers and 30 men to the regiment in New Brunswick; the 52d Depot at Nenagh, one officer and 21 men.

Between casualties in the field and sickness, the 18th or Royal Irish, lost thirteen officers in China.

Dover, April 18.—This afternoon, at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, another of those extensive "blowings up" of Dover Cliffs, which have excited so much interest in the scientific world, came off at Lydden Spout Coast-guard station.

The mass of chalk operated on to-day formed the base of the Round-down cliff, the crown of which to the depth of 90 feet, was blown off by a blast consisting of 7,000 lbs. of gunpowder, on the 2nd ult. The present blast consisted of upwards of 10,000 lbs. of gunpowder, which was placed in fifteen cells or chambers, at proper distances along the base of the chalkly cliff about to be removed, and the conducting wires being properly placed, all were fired off at once, as on the occasion of the last blast, by an apparatus invented by the junior engineer, Mr. Hodges, which simultaneously communicates ignition by means of the voltaic battery to any number of wires attached to it, with a single motion of the band.

The shock was felt for hundreds of yards around, and the fissures created in the top of the cliff presented a most terrific appearance.

The ship *Themis*, arrived in port this week in eighteen days from Liverpool. She left New Orleans on the 4th March for Liverpool, where she discharged 3144 bales of cotton, took in 100 tons of goods and iron for this port, and completed the voyage in *seventy three* days.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Commercial Bank, held at the Banking house on Tuesday last, Mr. George P. Sancton was appointed Cashier.

LANDING OF THE LOYALISTS.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the formation of the FIRST ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Thursday the 18th May being the day appointed by our good and loyal Citizens, for celebrating the above Anniversaries—the morn was ushered in by a salute on Kings-square, and by the displaying of the "Union and Cross" on the various buildings and shipping in the harbour—the Sun shone forth in unclouded splendour—not a cloud intervened to darken the approaching festivities—every heart beat high in anticipation of the event, and all seemed to hail the commemoration of so memorable an occasion, with feelings of pleasure, satisfaction and enjoyment.

The uniform Companies of our gallant Militia were on the field at 11 o'clock precisely, under the command of their respective officers, who seemed to vie with each other in the neatness of their military costumes and the regularity and correctness of the movements of their men.

At 12 o'clock an Address was delivered by Major Nicholson, of the New Brunswick Artillery, to Major Ward, the Father of the City, and who is now the oldest of that "noble band" who, with others, sacrificed all for their principles, their King, and country—which address was nobly responded to by the gallant Major—from thence the troops proceeded to the Queen's-square, where a salute of fifty guns was fired with admirable precision by the Artillery Companies—after which they proceeded on their march round the city—thence to King's-square, where a Royal Salute was fired, and the troops dismissed, after conducting themselves with credit to their commanders, and with honor to the day.

Immediately after the conclusion of the above ceremonies, by invitation of the venerable gentleman addressed, the Officers of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery partook of a very handsome luncheon at his residence.

In the evening a splendid Ball took place at the St. John Hotel, where all the pride, beauty and loyalty of the city were assembled, and where the youth of both sexes amused themselves til a late hour. We must not omit to mention the brilliant display of "fire works," which were exhibited to the admiring spectators on King's Square during the evening, and which reflect great credit on the projectors.—*Herald.*

The following Address was presented to Major Ward, by the Officers of the New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery:—

To John Ward, Esq., J. P.
Major, &c.

Sir.—Assembled for the purpose of celebrating the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Landing of the Loyalists in this Province, and the Fiftieth of the formation of the First (or Loyal) company of Artillery, now embodied in the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, we, the Officers of that Corps, in St. John, gladly avail ourselves of the occasion to express the sentiments of respect entertained towards you by our Regiment, and in which we feel assured every member of the community participates.

Deservedly beloved and esteemed as you have ever been by all around you throughout the course of a life already extended beyond the ordinary space allotted to mortals, we claim you with pride as one of the first officers of the corps, to which we have now the honour to belong, and we hail you at the same time as one of the few survivors of that gallant band who surrendering all save the undying honour of their sacrifice, followed the standard of their sovereign to these shores, and whose landing we this day commemorate.

That health and prosperity may yet long be yours, and that the evening of your days may be as free from a cloud as your past life has been unspotted, is the sincere desire of the corps in whose behalf we have the honour to subscribe ourselves

With great respect, Sir, Your obedient Servants,

T. L. Nicholson, Major,
Jas. Wm Boyd, Captain and Paymaster,
Wm. Hughson, Captain,
S. K. Foster, Captain,
Charles B. Melick, Captain,
N. W. Wallop, Lieutenant,
F. A. Wiggins, Lieutenant,
E. B. Peters, Lieut. and Quartermaster,
William Wright, Lieut.
C. C. Stewart, Lieut.
Lewis White Durant, Lieut.

St. John, 18th May, 1843.

REPLY.

To Major Nicholson and the Officers at St. John, of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

Gentlemen,—Your address revives early recollections of a most thrilling nature. Nearly seventy years have now passed by since first I joined the standard of my country, as a British soldier. I most cheerfully conceded to every sacrifice to maintain the rights of my Sovereign—the being of the Constitution—and when it pleased that Sovereign to suspend the struggle, I yielded to the event, retaining my allegiance;—and sixty years have now elapsed, since we first erected the standard of Loyalty in this place; and the corps that you now represent, was soon after embodied,—a corps whose high character for efficiency and discipline is so well supported by your present New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

It has pleased the Almighty to prolong my days beyond the period usually allotted to man, and many blessings have attended me, and mingled with the greatest is the esteem of my fellow citizens; and this additional mark of your kind regard will be fondly cherished by me, during the few short hours I may yet be with you.

Gentlemen—I thank you for your Address, as one of the few surviving Loyalists—as an early member of your Corps—and as a Citizen proud of your esteem, I thank you.—Accept the blessing of an Old Man.

Yours, affectionately,
May, 18. JOHN WARD.

Newfoundland, April 28th.

The Newfoundland *Indicator* records the following remarkable instance of filial piety:—"It has seldom occured that the Journals should have to record so many instances of loss on the Sealing Voyage of Newfoundland as at the present season. Already has rumour brought an account of no fewer than twenty vessels totally lost, and several entire Crews, with a great number of hands from various Vessels.

About a fortnight since, as many Schooners drifted past this Harbour, fast locked in the ice; the *Breton*, Hean Master, was reported damaged and in danger within about two miles of the Shore. The news reached the Catholic Clergymen about the hour of Mass in the morning, and they immediately prayed the Congregation to lend their assistance, upon which a large number of persons proceeded on the ice, and having unloaded her of her Seals, they repaired her replaced her Seals, and left her.

A few days afterwards she again received severe injuries, so much that it was determined to abandon her, but the master (Hearn) unable to undetake the task of travelling to the shore on the ice, could not be prevailed on to leave her. His Son, a lad of about 18 years of age, implored his Father with tears to make the effort, but in vain, upon which he at once determined to remain to share his Father's fate. Here a scene, the most hart-rending too place. The afflicted Father besought, conjured, commanded his son to leave the Vessel, but tears were his only reply, the boy remained unchangeable, and at length they were left to their fate.

We are delighted to find, however, that both Father and Son have reached St. John's, having been taking off the Wreck by a Schooner belonging to Mr. Daniel Green, of Harbor Grace.—Surely the youths of St. John's will testify their estimation of this virtuous act of filial devotion by bestowing on this truly deserving young man some mark of public esteem.

St. George's Day was celebrated on the 25th ult. His Excellency Sir John Harvey dined with the Saint George's Society, who with their guests numbered 120 upon the occasion. The Roman Catholic papers charge His Excellency with inconsistency for this mark of condescension, because he had refused a special invitation to the Irish Festival. Leaving all other considerations out of the question, they might at least have made allowance for His Excellency's predilections as an Englishman.

The Seal Fishery has been tolerably successful as to the catch, but upwards of twenty sail of craft of a supe-