

BRITISH NEWS.

NEWS BY THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The Queen is in a very delicate way, as the following will show. The Queen—It is whispered, in circles likely to be acquainted with the facts, that the Queen is likely to be seized by the Emperor, and to be taken to the throne from passing into any other than the direct line. The report derives strength from her Majesty's recent absence from her favorite exercise on horseback, and also from her exercise in which she is known to take much pleasure.—Globe.

The House of Commons met on the 29th April, after the Easter recess; the attendance was remarkable, and the proceedings of the House was uninteresting. In the House of Commons on the 29th ult., Mr. Hunt asked whether there would be any objection, as great anxiety existed on the subject, to give the House some information respecting the negotiations with America on the Maine boundary question, which was the present state of those negotiations, and whether a favorable result might be anticipated? Lord J. Russell said he would answer the question to-morrow.—On the 30th, there was not a quorum, and no business done.

The Boundary Question.—An extraordinary rumor has been prevalent for the last two or three days, to which we cannot be induced to credit, namely, that her Majesty's government have consented to modify the menacing citizens of Maine, and settling the boundary question by a bribe of £200,000.—Liverpool Mail, April 29th.

From the Manchester Guardian, April 30. THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—Reports have recently become current, to the effect that Ministers have agreed with the American Minister upon a basis for the settlement of the long disputed boundary question, by the adoption of the intermediate line proposed by the King of the Netherlands, and the payment of a sum of £200,000 to the State of Maine by the British Government. These rumors—for which we believe, there is some foundation—have caused set the conductors of the press in motion, with the view of attacking the proposed arrangement, just as they would have attacked any other course which Ministers might have pursued in the matter.—If they keep the question unsettled, they are abused; if they propose to compromise it, they are abused; and if they were to propose to insist on the immediate surrender of the whole question by the American Government, they would be much more loudly abused for plunging the country into a war in order to enforce a claim of very doubtful justice, to say the least of it. Of course the ground now taken is, that Ministers ought to concede to nothing; and the very parties who abused still abuse them for not enforcing the award of the King of the Netherlands, and for not awarding an exceedingly unjust towards England, and one that ought not to be submitted to. We think that before these parties attack Ministers, they should make up their minds as to the course which ought to have been taken, and not prefer charges manifestly inconsistent with each other.

From the Spectator. The tenor of the Boundary correspondence, carried on at Washington by Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, was described last week. The correspondence has been discussed by most of the London journals. A war of difficulties of a formidable kind, and even a war with America, may spring out of the dispute, both Whigs and Tories are anxious to escape from the blame of having produced, and to be relieved from the cause of quarrel. As usual they are able to accomplish only half of their design—that of fixing blame on the adversary. We are not prepared to appreciate the respective amounts of culpability. The Tories bear responsibility for the course which ought to have been followed in the longer period, and having had an opportunity of effecting a settlement before it became so very urgent, are certainly not in the most favorable position for representing their adversary as they do. Against the Whigs it may be urged, that the importance of the question has become more apparent during the last four years, and therefore ought to have attracted the more anxious attention of the Secretary; who, nevertheless, neglected its difficulties to accumulate, and honored it with a very slight portion of his regard. We apprehend that the Government of the United States is by no means free from blame in this matter; neglect on our side has been caused by procrastination on theirs, and President Van Buren's electioneering policies have not escaped without remark.

One thing is quite clear—that further unnecessary delay ought to bring an impasse upon the matter, and that we give it our attention. But we presume our Government is at length fully awake to the necessity of an early settlement; and we are glad to learn from the Morning Chronicle, that more than a month ago, Mr. Fox, to arrange the supplementary question respecting the extent and occupation of the disputed territory, which is the subject of the last received correspondence from Washington. From the Glasgow Herald, April 27. It is the most self-evident of all things, that propositions that were made to lead to the total dismemberment of the American Union. Our first act of war, if the States made common cause, would be to throw a small force into the slave districts, and thereby arouse the whole Southern States to rebel. The mere population there is already ripe for revolt, and the slightest encouragement from any foreign power would induce them to take the field in countless multitudes against their task masters. The Americans are as open ruffians with Great Britain would be fatal to their Union, and therefore they will arrive far more earnestly than we to avoid war. What is wanting is a mere manifestation of resolution on our part. Let us dictate our terms with half the spirit exhibited by the American Government, and peace will result as surely as mutual interest recommends it. It certainly appears to us hardly credible that the United States (if we do not incline to a proposition with Britain); but if we regard only the official correspondence, which we have already published, the rational index, however, of the public securities. On the receipt of the news by the British Queen, consuls fell to about 50. Within this improvement has been occasioned by a current rumor that a definite arrangement had entered into between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stevenson, the American Ambassador. Various reports are also as to the terms of this arrangement. The Morning Chronicle notices two—the first being, that the award of the King of Holland is yet to be adopted as the basis of negotiation, and the second that a reference to a third party is again to be resorted to. Against this last supposition we would most earnestly protest, not only because the United States Government have shown how little they value the terms of a mutual arbitrator, but because the interests at stake are too important to be submitted to arbitration. Let the disputed territory be made the subject of purchase or mutual agreement, and we shall patiently abide the result; but the idea of putting a matter of so essential importance to us on the chance decree of a third party appears, in every point of view, to be inadvisable. The mutual object of both countries ought to be, not so much to adjust upon the old terms of 1783 as to fix such a line of boundary by common consent as would preclude the possibility of future difference. It is the interest of both parties that their provinces should be compact, and it is certain that nothing can be more fruitful of eternal discord than the zig-zag line of boundary at present claimed by the State of Maine.

The London Times of the 27th ult. has a long and bitter article on the North-Eastern Boundary Question, in which it accuses the Ministers directly of an intention to yield to our claims. The article asserts that the Americans have been pushing John Bull to the wall along the frontier, and that it is now time to stop. They follow the following bellicose sentence—"We say, then, that the resistance on our

part must begin somewhere, or we shall not have a inch of colonial territory to defend."—New York papers.

Prince Albert, in the course of his official duties, was thrown from his horse last week, but he is injured. He was fully recovered to drawing his first salary on the 28th.

London Money Market, Thursday Evening, April 30.—The continued heaviness in Consols is indicative of the impression which gains ground, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will probably be compelled to issue some new issue of loans. The report of his budget is, of course, looked forward to with some anxiety. Consols declined again today to 90 1/2 for money, and 90 1/4 for account. Exchequer Bills, on the contrary, continue to improve, and were 20s. to 27s. premium.

The Liverpool Mail of the 30th says: We learn from the manufacturing districts and the cotton trade generally, though slowly recovering from the state of extreme depression under which it has so long suffered. Trade of Leeds.—On a comparison with the markets of late, we may fairly say that an average quantity of goods were sold at the Cloth Hall on Saturday, but on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the trade was stationary, and the stocks of the manufacturers' hands are less than usual at this season of the year. Although there is a little more business doing in the market, and the reports are steady, there is nevertheless less business doing than at any period in our remembrance, at the same season of the year.—Leeds Mercury, April 25.

Sheffield.—We are truly sorry that we cannot state any improvement in the condition of the working classes, but, on the contrary, our fears that things are getting worse, judging from the increase of the "National Guard," whose perambulations through the town, with their banners, present a very disagreeable picture to the eyes of the people. Among the relief huffers a considerable number have found employment from Michael Ellison, Esq. in the improvements now going on at Dutton's Field, where they are permitted to sell the gravel, sand, &c. they may have saved themselves from a distasteful—Sheffield Iris.

Manchester, Tuesday.—There was no material change in the market, though, perhaps, the demand for cotton goods was not so strong as it was yesterday. The market for printing cloths, which, in some few cases, were sold at a shade lower, and, especially of the latter, continue extremely light, the demand taking up the quantity of goods at a steady pace, and though the business does not seem very profitable, it is generally sound and healthy, and encourages an expectation of future improvement.

Rochdale, Monday.—There is no change to report in the flannel market to day. The demand has been slack, and prices low, &c. The wool market continues heavy, and dry.

Kendal.—Never since the oldest man can remember, were the working classes of this town suffering such privations. The fancy and linen trades still continue to be in a very depressed state, and the demand for goods is very light, so that better prices are demanded, and most shortly to be realized. There is more animation in the wool market, at prices much the same as of late.—The woolen trade, however, is not so bright, and we fear the manufacturer is yet far from obtaining a satisfactory remuneration.

Huddersfield, Tuesday.—Although there was a fair demand for fine woolsens and light fancy goods, generally speaking, the market was not so strong as might have been expected, it was only on account of the beautiful weather. Nor do prices much improve, but they are very firm. Orders are more numerous, and stocks of goods are better, so that better prices are demanded, and most shortly to be realized. There is more animation in the wool market, at prices much the same as of late.—The woolen trade, however, is not so bright, and we fear the manufacturer is yet far from obtaining a satisfactory remuneration.

Liverpool Corn Market, up to April 30th.—Lately, it will be observed, we mentioned that the importation of flour from the United States, and from various quarters a good fresh supply of many other articles of the Corn trade. The weather continuing light, and with an abundant supply of American flour was selling, at the latest rates, at 27s. 6d., duty paid, at the 1000 barrels had changed hands during the week ending the 28th ult.

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War with Naples.—Letters from Malta, dated April 19th, announce that the British Minister, Mr. Temple, had on the previous day, directed the Commodore of the Bellerophon, Jaseur, and Hydra, to commence immediate reprisals, and to capture all vessels sailing under Neapolitan colors, and bring them to Malta. Neapolitan vessels in that part of Malta have also been placed under embargo by order of the British Minister.

The London Times says that the British ships of war, in the neighbourhood of Naples, commenced, on the 17th inst., and captured it was said, making 17 prizes. The Hydra was cruising off the mouth of the gulf. The Neapolitan vessels at Malta were under an embargo.

London, April 25.—The interest in the Solferino question has subsided for the present. The Government has received the latest news from England and Naples; which the former power at once accepted, and it is presumed that the consent of Naples will not be withheld. The Courier says that Mr. Guizot, on his own responsibility and without the sanction of his Government, offered the mediation of his Government—an offer which Thiers gladly formed.

Emigration to Canada.—A Society was lately formed at Calton of Glasgow, consisting of about 100 families, chiefly weavers, who have organized themselves for the purpose of emigrating in a body to Canada, as they can accomplish that object more economically in this manner than they could by attempting it in separate families. They have applied to government for a grant of land, and are likely to obtain it.

The steamship Liverpool is not to continue to run between Liverpool and New-York any more; but it is intended to send her up the Mediterranean.

On the commencement of Mr. Gunnard's steam contract, for the conveyance of the mail to Falmouth will be paid off.

Government has issued a general order that libraries are to be established at the barracks stations, at home and in the colonies, for the use of the troops.

Boxing at the Regent Theatre.—The Theatre Royal, George's street, Cork, was completely destroyed April 15, by fire. The audience retired a little before 12 o'clock, and about two o'clock was discovered to be on fire. The flames were terrific, and illuminated almost the entire city. For some time it was feared that the flames would extend to the ball room of the Imperial Hotel, in which case, nothing could have preserved either that establishment, or the Commercial buildings attached thereto. Luckily, however, they were, by exertions, confined to the theatre.

The ship Diana, from Canton has arrived at London. She brought home five British seamen in boats, who were charged with creating the first row in a Chinese village in Hong Kong Bay, and killing a Chinese man. They were all liberated a short time after their arrival.

The General Anti-Slavery Conference.—The venerable Thomas Clarkson has announced his intention of being present at the approaching Anti-Slavery Convention, which commences its sittings at Freemasons' hall, London, on the 12th inst. Clarkson is a letter to the Standard, expressing his interest in the cause, and still cherishing it, that by raising myself and incessant care, I might so far as possible be able to attend from year to year the meetings on the 12th of June, just to show you as the humble originator of the abolition of slavery in this country, and as one who, though he has kept at work in it for fifty-six years, is not only not tired of the pursuit, but that his heart now beats as warmly as ever in the cause. At the same time, he expresses his hope, that the extreme doubt whether I shall be there at the time of the meeting.

Antarctic Voyage.—A voyage of discovery to the Antarctic will leave our shores in June. This new expedition, which will consist of two vessels, to be placed under the command of an officer in the navy, will be equipped at the sole expense of several British merchants.

The marriage of Westminster has presented Prince Albert with a magnificent charger, by Conductor, bred at Eaton Hall. The colour is a brilliant bay, without a spot, five years old, and 15-1/2 hands high.

The removal of the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena to Paris is said to be the subject of a negotiation between M. Thiers and Lord Palmerston.

The marriage of the Duke of Cambridge, at the Palace of St. Cloud, on the 27th of April. The ceremony was as strictly private as the etiquette of the French Court permits.

Letters from Constantinople repeat the rumor, that the Russian army has been sent on an expedition to Persia, and is now marching with an army upon Bagdad.

Cotton Manufacture.—The length of the thread which is annually employed in the fabrication of Cotton goods in Britain, equals that of a line of 11,100 miles, or nearly 1,750 times the distance of the sun from the earth, (fifty-one times thirty-nine millions of leagues,) or about two thousand millions of leagues.—Baines.

Relief of the Poor in England, Scotland, and other Countries.—On 622 English poor-law unions, with 1,524,000 inhabitants, the total amount of the sum of £5,204,000; while the entire of Scotland, upon a population of 2,915,000, was £1,149,466, which proportionally is about one-third of the amount in England. Were Scotland, in fact, to adopt the English scale of expenditure, her annual demand on the poor would be £1,400,000, or about £200,000 more.

The English standard of the treatment of paupers considerably exceeds that of Scotland, and the average rate in the United States of America is £1,100,000, or less than 1/4. In Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Paisley, and other large towns, the average rate is less than 2s. that is one-third of the rate in England. The highest provision granted to a widow and her children, is less than 2s. 6d. per week, and the Scotch rate is less than 1s. 6d. per head on the entire population; in Philadelphia it is 4s. 6d.; in those towns in France where the public provision for the poor is large, it is 1s. 6d. per head on the entire population. However, in adding these instances of larger expenditures made by other countries, we must not lose sight of the fact, that Scotland, with limited means has been doing, that owing to the characteristic prudence and temperance of the Scotch people, and the more judicious management of their affairs, and it is worthy of high commendation, that the Scotch people are so well satisfied with the share of the poor for no other reason than the satisfaction of doing good.—Athenaeum.

THE OBSERVER. ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1841.

The news by the British Queen, to the 1st of May morning, was received in this city on Friday morning. She arrived at New York on the Saturday previous, in 14 days from Portsmouth, with over 100 passengers, among whom were the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Fox and the Governor General of Canada.—It is currently reported in the London papers that the British Government has received the consent of the King of the Netherlands as to the Boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, and has sent the United States \$200,000 for the portion of the territory which the British Government has agreed to cede to the United States. It is a very right-minded man must desire to see peace concluded at almost any sacrifice; but this proposition of paying so enormous a sum for the purchase of a small portion of our territory, seems almost too extravagant for belief.—However if the venerable JOHN BULL is inclined to pay so large a sum for a small portion of our territory, it is a pretty good evidence that he thinks it considerable of us.

THE SUPPLIES.—Saturday last being the day appointed by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, for a public holiday, for celebrating the late happy marriage of our beloved and most gracious Queen Victoria, with all the gaiety and eclat which such an auspicious and interesting occasion naturally inspired; and with all the fervour and heartiness which could be displayed by a united, happy, and loyal people, whose welfare and prosperity is an object of paramount importance. At earliest day-break, about half-past three, A. M. we were aroused from our slumbers by the thundering roar of artillery, firing the morning salutes. The "72d" Brunswick Artillery, saluting from Fort Howe; which was responded to by other companies of the same corps from Queen's Square, the dock-shore and Battery. From that instant, the city was all life and vigour; further repose was out of the question; the thousands within its limits, like a full swarm of bees, began the active buzz of preparation for the exciting occupations of the day, while hosts of country visitors were rapidly pouring upon us, in all directions. By the time the morning meal could be dispatched, and we could begin our perambulations, the streets presented an astonishingly gay and busy appearance; countless multitudes were thronging them, forming a continuous stream towards the various points of attraction. It seemed as if all the human beings who had ever inhabited St. John, from its first foundation, were gathered together in one vast assembly, to through it to repetition. King's and Queen's squares, and the Barrack Ground, were the several foci to which all bent their steps in succession. In King's square tables of immense extent, quadrangularly arranged, and covered with snowy linen, were prepared to receive a formidable weight of good things, for the public feast; in Queen's square, similar tables, tastefully laid out in the form of St. George's Cross, with a small one in the centre, for the Colic, greeted the spectator's eye; and at the Barracks, at 11 o'clock, the troops in full uniform (martial dress) were drawn up in martial array, with gaudy medals attached to their breasts, to mark the evolutionary exercises of the day. This was the general point of attraction for the time; the ad-

mirable precision with which all their various evolutions were performed, and the high state of discipline which their appearance testified, equally delighted the beholders, and elicited credit on local officers and men; while the delightful strains of martial music, ever and anon sent forth by their excellent band, cheered and invigorated every mind around; after which the Regiment and Band marched to the Barracks, where they were quartered in King's and Queen's squares, and in procession to the Barracks by the Militia companies; who, certainly, on this day, by their admirable performance of their military duties, and their general conduct, reflected great credit on the Province, and were the constitutional defenders.

At 1 o'clock, H. M. S. Scyllion, (which was most beautifully crewed with a profusion of flags,) manned her yards and fired the salute; within a number of our citizens of both sexes, enjoyed the hospitality of Captain Robt. Inglis O'Brien, by partaking of the roast of the Artillery had ceased, the assault began on the large piles of provisions prepared for the occasion, by the Militia companies. Here and there, the latter were thoroughly well manœuvred, and admirably served, and the attacks in every direction were repulsed. In each of our regiments, a very good quality of victuals was served up, and the quality of the victuals was of the highest quality, and the quantity was of the most liberal. The victuals were served up in the most liberal manner, and the quality of the victuals was of the highest quality, and the quantity was of the most liberal.

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We understand, says the Montreal Herald, that the Judicial Committee are about to be directed to their duties, notwithstanding the statement that Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, that Sir John Colborne acted right in suspending the local officers and men; while the delightful strains of martial music, ever and anon sent forth by their excellent band, cheered and invigorated every mind around; after which the Regiment and Band marched to the Barracks, where they were quartered in King's and Queen's squares, and in procession to the Barracks by the Militia companies; who, certainly, on this day, by their admirable performance of their military duties, and their general conduct, reflected great credit on the Province, and were the constitutional defenders.

Last year's profits of the steam ship Great Western, are stated at 50,000 dollars. She conveyed 1,000 passengers, 1,214 tons of goods, 96,378 letters, and 19,571 newspapers, besides parcels. Her short-haul outward passage was thirteen days and a half—homeward, twelve and a half.

SAINT ANDREW'S, May 15.—The Queen vs. Wilford Fisher and others.—This cause, after occupying the Court nearly three days, terminated on Monday last, at noon. It was one that created great interest, from the enormity of the offence charged, and expressed the strongest terms, and was conducted by an upright, honest and respectable man. Fortunately for the parties concerned, they were enabled to show the transaction in its true light, so much so, that the jury, after the evidence was closed, on Monday, returned a verdict of acquittal, without leaving the law, they were satisfied, and at once pronounced an acquittal of the parties accused, whereupon His Honour Judge Carter, with that address for which he is so conspicuous, addressed the prisoners severally, and expressed the strongest terms, and was conducted by an upright, honest and respectable man. 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