the north line been drawn from the western instead of the eastern source of the St Croix River. The line of frontier of the United States was, accordingly, fixed in position, and in extent, too, at least as far as Mars' Hill, by this unfortunate arrangement of 1783; and from this results the great disadvantage and inconvenience of that frontier being so near to the river St. John, and consequently to the line of communication, by the ordinary route, through New Brunswick, to Quebec. If hon. members will refer to the maps, which I perceive many have in their hands, they will observe this proximity, and see that between the monument and Mars' Hill there stands the United States town and military post of Houlton Town, which communicating nearly with the upper waters of the Penobscot, possesses, by that communication, advantages as a military communication which ours does not; and which makes of Houlton Town what, in military parlance, we call a *tête*, from which an inroad into the British province, or excursions to intercept the communication through it, by the ordinary route, are much more dangerous than any that could be made from any other part of the north-eastern frontier of the United States. Now, no possible termination, or adjustment in, the late arrangement—nothing that Lord Ashburton could have done—could have remedied this fixed and settled inconvenience and disadvantage; and it is for this reason that I have adverted here to this material circumstance before I proceed further into this question. When the Government of the United States were preparing for the submission of this case to arbitration, they had sagacity to see that inasmuch as possession is nine points of the law, they would proceed to arbitration with manifest disadvantage in claiming a territory of which we had always held entire and exclusive possession and jurisdiction, and therefore they determined to stake those rights by various encroachments and intrusions. Agents were sent into the disputed territory, to persuade and reconnoitre and report, at several periods.—Against these intrusions I protested, upon reading their proceedings as published afterwards in the United States papers, or reported to me by our own local authorities; and I was little prepared for so serious an attempt to disturb the possession as that which soon afterwards was made. In October 1827, an agent, by the name of Baker, was sent from the States of Massachusetts and Maine, and with the knowledge, if not the consent, of the government to dispute the right of Great Britain to the exclusive possession and jurisdiction of the territory claimed by the United States. Baker proceeded into the Madawaska settlement, and warned the settlers that the disputed territory was as much American as British territory; that the people did wrong in obeying British laws, serving in the British militia, voting for members of parliament; that the possession was constructive and that the jurisdiction and sovereignty, as well as the possession were concurrent. And this agent so timed his proceedings as to intercept the postman conveying the British mail from Halifax through Fredericton to Quebec, and he warned him off from ever intruding on that territory again without the consent of the government of the United States. I had received instructions from Lord Bathurst in November, 1823.

"Not to relinquish any act of practical sovereignty which had ever been exercised in and over the disputed territory."

Those instructions did not contemplate, nor did I such an aggression as this; but I determined to interpret them further for myself. I considered that Great Britain, as the original possessor, by colonization and conquest, of the whole of British North America, must remain vested with the possession of the whole of that territory, until divested of it by competant powers; that where any doubt existed, as to the demarcation of those portions set off from the original possessions of Great Britain to the United States, that doubt must be construed in favour of her retaining the actual possession of any part so claimed; that the United States asserted a claim to more territory than had been set off from the possessions of Great Britain by the treaty of 1783; that that until they established their rights to this, and the provincial government should be directed to relinquish the territory, thus claimed, it was my duty to retain the possession and jurisdiction inviolate, and exclusively, without any distinction between that or any other part of New Brunswick. Persons of my profession are sometimes suspected of being too prone to resort to our short-handed process of force: I think this is much otherwise. Besides that education will ever give a British gentleman, general officers must have been trained, through a long period of service to know that the military is subordinate to the civil power, and that it should never be called upon but by and to support, the other; and when these two powers are vested in the same person, there is, I think, less danger of military force being resorted to improperly, or too soon. Thus, sir, instead of sending for the Adjutant-General, I sent for the Attorney-General. I directed him to issue his precept to the high sheriff of the county, to send him with a posse of constables to apprehend these parties, to bring them to Fredericton, to lodge criminal information against them for a seditious conspiracy within British territory, and to let the case go to the supreme court of the province for adjudication. This, of course, occasioned great excitement. Immediately afterwards, I received a letter from the Governor of the State of Maine, protesting against the arrest of John Baker in a territory which he (the governor) maintained to belong to the United States, and demanding Baker's release, and the withdrawing of all pretensions to exclusive jurisdiction, and that I should grant him full indemnity for his detention. That he, the governor, would not do more than advert, delicately and respectfully, to the evils that must be produced unless I complied with these demands, but that the arrest of their citizens on what they believed to be the part of their own state, demanded its utmost energies for resistance. A proclamation at the same time appeared, of a very hostile character, and a large militia force was immediately called out. I had great scruples as to the propriety of being drawn into any correspondence with the Governor of the State of Maine; but I thought upon reflection, that I ought for once to do this, merely to answer, courteously and respectfully, his letter. I hope the House will pardon me for dwelling upon this very material circumstance; it has little importance from any personal consideration relating either to the Governor of Maine or of New Brunswick, but the release of Mr. Baker, on this demand, or of the stopping of proceedings against him, would have amounted to an abandonment of the right I had asserted by his apprehension. I was therefore determined to let the proceedings against him go to their issue. I hold in my hand a copy of the answer I wrote to the Governor of Maine. I acknowledged the receipt of his excellency's letter; I stated I would not presume to question the propriety of his excellency's opening a correspondence with the governor of a foreign province, but that I knew I had no right to correspond with any, excepting those under whose orders I was placed, or with whom I had been directed to correspond. That if anything arising out of my administrative acts was considered by his excellency as giving him any cause of complaint, I would suggest that it would be his duty to make reference to his own general government, who would apply to his Majesty's minister at Washington, to whom I would afford whatever information he might call for, to enable him to make whatever explanation he might deem fit; but that I could enter into no further correspondence with the the Governor of the state of Maine. I assured his excellency of my sincere and cordial desire to do all in my power to meet, with respect and consideration, the amicable disposition which his excellency professed, and so to keep the questions at issue between the two countries, in a state the most propitious for amicable adjustment, and that would be by neither of us interfering with the question of right; and he, not to interfere with a possession which I was resolved to maintain inviolate. A few days after this, a gentleman, furnished with credentials from the Governor of the state of Maine, arrived in Fredericton, and requested an audience of me, to present a despatch, empowering him to demand the release of John Baker, and, moreover,

"That the persons who arrested him should be delivered up to be tried by the laws of Maine, and dealt with as justice might require."

I declined to recognise Mr. Davies in any official capacity, but considering this gentleman as a stranger of distinction, travelling in British territory, under the high introduction of the Governor of Maine, I directed that this very agreeable an excellent person (as I have since known him to be) should be received with the greatest kindness and courtesy. The States of Massachusetts and Maine appealed to the general government for support: a detachment of the national guards was immediately ordered up to the frontier. The American minister at the court of London, Mr. Lawrence, was directed to demand that orders should be sent to me to release Baker: to indemnify him for detention, and to withdraw all pretensions to exclusive jurisdiction and intimating that nothing but this and my recall could prevent war. The British minister Mr. Vaughan, was firm in his conduct, and confiding in my proceedings—and here I must refer to the able, firm, and dignified conduct of this very able and distinguished person—and I congratulate myself upon having been so supported. His Majesty's government supported me firmly and ably. I refer with great satisfaction to the correspondence which took place in August, 1828, between the late Lord Dudley, and particularly Lord Aberdeen, and Mr. Lawrence, on this subject. These and the communications I received from the Colonial-office on this occasion, we I may say, among the most valuable I possess. In the meantime, the proceedings against Baker were carried on. After granting, on his application, more time to prepare, he was tried on the 12th May 1828, and sentenced to a short imprisonment and moderate fine. I took care the sentence should not be vindictive. Baker having completed his confinement, refused to pay his fine, and thus prolonged his own imprisonment for several months. This occasioned fresh excitement on the frontier, and threats that the United States' troops would march into the province. I did not heed these nor move a soldier or a constable. My preparations were made, and I should have had no difficulty how to act, had the frontier been crossed. Baker, seeing me steady and determined, paid his fine to the King, and was released. Towards the end of the year, 1828, preparations were making in Maine to make a military road from Mars' Hill into the disputed territory. I protested against this in December, 1828, and again in March, 1829, and I announced my determination that, if this should be attempted, I would not again resort to law proceedings, but, acting on the verdict pronounced against Baker in the supreme court, I would interfere, with military force, to prevent any intrusion into the disputed territory. This effectually deterred the Americans from any similar attempt in my time. Having detailed all this to his Majesty's government, I was ordered home to be consulted on the statements then preparing for submission to the King of Holland. I must here say that I considered the carrying out of these proceedings against Baker of such vital importance, that I was determined I would not under any circumstances, stop those proceedings. I stated this in the strongest terms. I will now confess that even if the government had been so weak as to direct me to do this, instead of supporting me in the vigorous and firm manner they did, I was determined to disobey this order and resign my post. Now, sir, upon the very identical spot, where I caused Baker to be apprehended, and thus firmly asserted exclusive possession, jurisdiction, and sovereignty, there now stands an American fort, established during the noble lord's time, after a series of encroachments on the one hand and concessions on the other, which I shall quickly run through. Why, sir this was concession, compromise, surrender and even capitulation—it was conceding all I had contended for—it was the surrender of everything I had asserted. The territory to the south of the St. John was thus wholly usurped and taken military possession of. Fort Fairfield was permitted to be built on the north line, nearly opposite to the mouth of the British river "Tobique," and the blockhouse, or Fort Jarvis, on the spot where Baker had been apprehended on the right bank of the St. John, near the Fish river. Thus military possession of the country was taken by the United States; and, notwithstanding all the sympathy which has been expressed by the hon. member for Enniburgh for the inhabitants of the Madawaska settlement, to the south of the St. John, they were thus provisionally at least, turned over to the United States like serfs, by thus permitting the United States to acquire a possession which, it was clear, would never be relinquished; and, moreover the noble lord offered to confirm this, by the deliberate acceptance of the King of Holland's award, and afterwards by a distinct proposition that the line of the river St. John should be the boundary, from where the north line from the monument cuts that river. I shall say nothing more about the award of the King of Holland but proceed to run through a series of encroachments and concessions as shown first in the correspondence laid before parliament in the folio 1831 to 1837. I resigned the government early in 1831 on account of some measures, adopted by the government, which I did not like. I hope the House will not be alarmed at the appearance of this folio; but, at this late hour of the night, I have too much consideration for the House to do more than advert, very cursorily, to its contents. It contains four causes of aggression and encroachment which I shall particularly mention. The first is that of the election held in the Madawaska settlement under warrant of one of the justices of the peace for the county of Penobscot, calling together the inhabitants of that district, to elect a moderator, town-clerk, select men and constables. These parties were appointed by order of the then Lieutenant-Governor of the province. "for usurping the sovereignty of a large portion of His Majesty's dominions on both sides of the river St. John." The American secretary of state, Mr. Livingstone, complained of this. He did not indeed demand their release, but he requested it, and the parties were at the instance of Mr. Livingstone, liberated by instructions from his Majesty's minister at Washington. The next case is that of opening a road, beyond the acknowledged boundaries of the United states, into the disputed territory, as far as the Restook river, and ultimately to be prolonged to the Madawaska settlement. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick here, too, protested against this invasion of the territory. The British minister, likewise protested against these encroachments by the United states. The general government declined to interfere; they pleaded that "the direct control which the President can exercise over the state of Maine seperately is not clearly defined and is almost resisted." The British minister continued to protest against the construction of the road, and this was reported to the noble secretary of state for foreign affairs; but Maine, nevertheless, was permitted to proceed, and the road was carried on.

(*Conclusion next week.*)

GOODWIN SANDS.—It may be recollected that the *Caissoon*, on which it is intended to erect "the Light of all Nations," was unfortunately removed from its locality by its collision with a ship.—The inventor, Mr. Bush, supported by the memorials of ship-owners and underwriters, who are satisfied that his project is feasible, have petitioned the House of Commons to inquire into the expediency of erecting permanent lighthouses on the Goodwin Sands, or the ridge between Dungeness and Boulogne, the scene of many a recent fearful disaster. We are glad to find that the House have appointed a select committee to inquire into the merits of the case.

MRS. WOOD, THE VOCALIST.—It is with sincere and heartfelt pleasure that we are able to announce that the wish expressed in our notice of this celebrated lady's removal to a convent at York has been fulfilled. We are authorized to state that, on Tuesday evening last, she arrived at her husband's residence, at Woolly Moor, the pain and anxiety of being absent from her husband and child being greater than her religious enthusiasm. May we hope that her experience in this instance may prove a useful lesson to many others, by showing that the natural feelings and duties of wife and mother are far superior to the gloomy and unnatural requirements of the Popish religion.—*Wakefield Journal.*

LOSS OF THE SOLWAY WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMER.

SOUTHAMPTON, April, 16—The Lady Mary Wood steam packet, Captain Lewis, is just arrived from Lisbon, &c., and brings the disastrous and melancholy intelligence of the wreck of the Solway steamship. The information has caused a great sensation here, and has thrown a gloom over the whole town, the more especially as many of the unfortunate persons drowned either belong to, or were connected with, the port. This ill-fated vessel is the third that has been totally lost belonging to the Royal Mail Packet Company since it sprang into existence, viz. the Medina, having been previously wrecked off Turk's Island, and the Isis off Bermuda. It appears from information rendered by Mr. Lane, the purser of the Solway, and captain Lewis, of the Lady Mary Wood, that the Solway proceeded on her voyage without anything particular occurring, and put into Corunna to deliver and receive the Mails.

After having left the port about two hours, all the passengers and most of the crew (with the exception of those on duty) being in their berths asleep, and unconscious of their danger, the vessel suddenly struck on a shoal, within a mile and a half from the coast; and notwithstanding the utmost exertions were used by Captain Duncan, the officers, and crew, the unfortunate vessel sank within twenty minutes in thirteen fathoms. Immediately on the ship striking, the greatest alarm and consternation prevailed; but Captain Duncan although so suddenly placed in his trying and distressing situation, behaved with the greatest coolness, judgement, and intrepidity. He was only anxious to save the lives of those around him, and appeared careless of his own, so long as he could render assistance to those unfortunate beings placed under his care. He was last seen on one of the paddle boxes, endeavouring to unlock and disengage the paddle-boat, to save those of the passengers and crew who had taken refuge in the pinnace and first paddle-boat that had been launched. Under his direction the pinnace was first got into the water, and as many as it could conveniently hold were lowered into it, but the frail bark was not destined to reach the shore. From some cause still unexplained, it was capsized and every one on board perished.

The first paddle-boat was then lowered, and into that also as many crowded as possibly could and notwithstanding there was no oar to assist them, it managed to reach the shore in safety by paddling, &c., It is supposed that many went down with the vessel from being no time to launch the other boat that is kept on the paddle-wheel, to save those unfortunate beings left on board.

Those who were thus mercifully saved escaped, of course, with no other clothes whatever but those they stood in. Mr. Lane the purser, who was the last to jump into the paddle-boat (and then she was within two inches of the water's edge) was almost in a state of nudity.

The Solway was Scotch-built, and this was her fourth voyage. She was a remarkably fast sailing fine vessel, and had just undergone considerable repairs. She was first commanded by Captain Briton, who was succeeded by captain Duncan, then the first officer of her. It is lamentable to add, that the unfortunate man has been married but a short time. Mrs. Duncan, who is a Scotch lady of great amiability remained with her husband at Southampton up to the time of the Solway leaving, and left for her native place, in the Tagus, a few days afterwards.

Immediately on the vessel striking she pitched considerably head foremost, and as soon as the cold water reached the boilers they collapsed and blew up. It is supposed that many of our fellow creatures perished by this mishap, and that it also furthered the more speedy destruction of the vessel. The size of the paddle-boats—boats kept expressly for cases of accident—may be judged from the fact that 52 human beings escaped in one of them, and so close was it to the water's edge, that it was a mercy it reached the shore in safety. Nothing but constant bailing and good management kept her afloat.

The whole of the mails are, of course, lost, and in fact, everything belonging to the vessel. Sunk as she is in thirteen fathoms, and most likely so much injured by striking so hard as she did on the shoal, it is all but probable the vessel will be ever raised.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Edward Dicker the Surgeon, was also wrecked in the Medina, and afterwards in the Isis, and now the poor fellow, in the prime of life, is, without warning and in an awful manner, called to his account by being wrecked in this illfated vessel. It is also a singular circumstance that Captain Duncan, immediately he heard of Mr. Dicker's appointment to the Solway, remarked, half jesting, that if harm came to him or his ship, he would attribute it to Mr. Dicker's presence, that gentleman having met with such unfortunate results in his previous voyages.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.

Latest particulars concerning the sufferers in the Solway—arrival of two passengers in Liverpool.—Yesterday the Prince of Wales, cattle brig, eight days from Corunna, arrived off this port, with two of the passengers, Mr. Gaddes and Mr. Campbell, who were on board the ill-fated Solway, when she struck. Mr. Campbell, we believe, is connected with some firm in India-buildings, in this town. The Prince of Wales was compelled to cast anchor seven or eight miles from the Bell Buoy. The moment the circumstance was made known, Commander Bevis despatched H. M. Steamer Redwing, under the command of Lieutenant Ladd, to render every assistance in his power. Lieutenant Ladd took the two passengers on board his vessel, and brought them to Liverpool, directing a tug boat to the Prince of Wales. The gallant officer has kindly furnished us with as many new and interesting particulars touching the melancholy event as he was able to glean from the two gentlemen who were his temporary passengers. I ho' the great anxiety evinced by Lieutenant Ladd last evening was avowedly to give the information to the first newspaper published, thus acting for the general good, and not with any direct favour to ourselves, we are not less ready to acknowledge our obligations, and to thank him for his great politeness, and for the alacrity with which he rendered all the assistance in his power.

The number of souls on board the Solway was 150. Of this number fifty were passengers, and it appears that about one third of the whole number are missing.

The officers and passengers saved were mostly waiting the arrival of the first steamer by which they could get home, as the Solway lay sunk in thirteen fathoms water, there was not the slightest chance of getting anything from her, although two miles only from land.

When the Solway struck there were light airs inclinable to calm with swell. It being a few minutes after midnight most of those on board, (except those looking out on their usual watch) were asleep. Those saved in the few boats lowered down were almost in a state of nudity. The vessel sunk in twenty five minutes after she struck. The Spanish Consul, Edward Santos, and the commander of two French vessels of war, (one a steamer, which went alongside the wreck,) gave all the assistance in their power. The Captain-General, his lady and daughters also behaved with the utmost kindness on the melancholy occasion.

Mr. Gaddes speaks in the highest terms of the alacrity and promptitude of the British Consul at Corunna, and of the individuals mentioned above in the particulars obtained by Lieutenant Ladd.

Mr. Gaddes also bears willing testimony to the excellence of the vessel, and the skill and energy of her unfortunate commander. He also speaks with a feeling little short of enthusiasm of the heroic conduct and bearing of several females on board. Two of the ladies evinced an example of coolness and fortitude to those of the other sex who were placed in the like calamitous circumstances, Mrs. Pell, the lady of an opulent planter of Antigua, though she had barely a sufficiency of clothing to protect her from the inclemency of the weather, and though but one of many whom Lieut. Emsworth was bent on rescuing in a small boat, insisted on remaining by the vessel while there was a chance of saving any of those who might have been washed off the decks or rigging. Mrs. Wentworth, the mother of three children and herself in a delicate situation appeared not only to lose all consideration of herself, but actually, amid the turmoil, took charge of the compass belonging to the ship. No cry or expression of alarm escaped amid the most fearful circumstances—on the contrary, her countenance evinced a calmness, and even a cheerful resignation, which nothing but an absence of all fear of death and a perfect reliance on providence could have inspired.

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(From the London Standard.)

In the Houses of Commons, in the Committee of Supply, discussions were revived upon the grants to the Irish Education Board and to Maynooth College. We do not disguise that both these questions are unpleasant to us to deal with; for though perfectly conscious of never having changed our opinion upon either of them, we know that we shall be railed at as inconsistent and treacherous if we do not take new ground—that is, we must be inconsistent to maintain a character for consistency. It may suit such people as Mr. Shaw and Captain Jones to make a show of opposition to arrangements which they know as well as we do to be as firmly fixed as the "Giant's Causeway"—firmly fixed not merely in the will of this or that ministry, or this or that parliament, but in the honour and good faith of England. It may suit such persons as we have spoken of to pay this very moderate annual quitrent of seeming opposition to the Protestant cause; but it does not suit, nor would it maintain the character that we hope we have earned with the people of England. The system of the Education Board and the Maynooth grant are evils, but they are irremediable evils—evils that cannot be got rid of except at the price of far greater evils. Sir Robert Peel's speech last night gives a faithful though a melancholy history of the progress of the education system. The truth must be told—the Protestant cause has been in a progress of betrayal in Ireland for 50 years; and in the matter of education, the Kildare-place Society itself set the first example of undue concession, and in doing so, like all others that make concessions to Romanism, signed its own death warrant as a national institution. Fifty years ago it was competent to the Irish Protestants to render Protestant education universal in the island. They neglected that opportunity. The latest opportunity for reserving something for Protestant interests was the formation of the Kildare-place Society. It was well constructed at first, and it did immense good; but it got connected with Liberal governments—it liberalised, and from the hour that it began to relax, the Roman Catholics, who did not scruple to send their children before to its schools, withdrew them. This was natural—the concession was an acknowledgment, though a very false one, of previous wrong, and as such, it was a forfeiture of all claims to confidence. Of this forfeiture the Roman Catholic clergy have availed themselves. The schools of the Kildare-place Society were beginning to show proofs of desertion by the Roman Catholic children; and some other system seemed to be necessary. If another generation was not to be brought up in savage ignorance. A resolute and vigorous government of sound Protestant principles, had such a government existed at the time, would have contrived, no doubt a different system from that which was contrived by the Whig ministers; but even such a government would have found itself embarrassed by the liberal recommendations of many professing Protestant prelates and politicians whose Protestantism like the Glastonbury thorn, blossoms once a year and always out of season. The recommendation of these prelates and politicians, supported too, by the example of the Kildare-place Society, made it extremely difficult to any ministry to form a system of general education in which Protestantism would not be more or less sacrificed—but the scheme of separate education at the national cost—the scheme of establishing a [Maynooth in every parish," into which every plan of separate education must resolve itself, cannot but thought of. What, then, is to be done? We cannot see the way to any remedy, and we shall not hesitate to confess as much.

Of the Maynooth Establishment we shall have an opportunity to speak hereafter, as well as Sir Valentine Blake's very reverent and decent amendment. Meanwhile it may be worth the while to remark that the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland have, according to the phrase, "started a new hare." They claim the right to declare void, and absolutely to annul, all marriages made within the degrees prohibited by the Church—which extend to third or fourth cousins—a case has been lately tried at Cork, where a man was charged with bigamy in marrying a second wife in reliance upon a nullification, such as we have spoken of.

The more earnest and ardent of the Irish Conservative Members do not seem to be very well satisfied at the present moment. They think that the present Government does not take reasonable advantage of its power to accomplish those things which were vainly struggled for during ten years of Whig rule. Their organ, the *Dublin Evening Mail*, which is upon the whole the most ably written newspaper that has ever appeared in Ireland, rather mercilessly reminds the Noble Lord the Secretary of the Colonies of the *extraordinary* efforts which he made when in Opposition to amend the Irish Registration system. It quotes his energetic statements of the *urgency* which there was for a amendment. And then it notices that, since his Lordship has become a Minister, not one nail's length has his Lordship stirred to remedy this same evil, which cried aloud for instant reform two years ago!

Other symptoms appeared in the House of Commons on Friday evening. Mr. Shaw, one of the Members for the Irish University, who certainly does not without great reluctance find fault with the present Government, said distinctly, that he "complained that the government respected the scruples of those who dissented from the Established Church in Ireland, and totally disregarded the feelings and principals of those who were connected with the Church" He did not say this of the policy of the Government generally, but with reference to the question of the Government education in Ireland, and was followed in pretty much the same strain by the other University Member, and the Members for Dublin.

We are afraid there is good foundation for the feeling of Churchmen in Ireland that their opponents are more favoured than they, though we confess we have but little sympathy with the great majority of those who consider themselves friends of the Church in Ireland. They are more frequently Protestants than Churchmen—more haters of Popery than lovers of the doctrine and discipline set forth in the Prayer Book of the Church of England.

There is much excuse for them, since, in truth, few things can be more hateful than the combined craft and audacity of Popery in Ireland. It is a vile system, more political than ecclesiastical, and such as the authoritative expositions of the doctrines and discipline of the Church of Rome do not at all sanction. It is more O'Connellism than Romanism.

Such as it is, however, it receives at the hands of the Government more favour than the institution which the Irish love to call "the Protestant Church." The Goverment acts as if it thought that institution was able to afford the coldness of civil authority, and could take care of itself, while something is to be gained from the enemy by showing favour to the politico-ecclesiastical conspiracy which is planted all over the country, under the name and symbols of the Romish Church.

This is not, we think, very just or dignified policy; and it seems as though Irish Conservative Members were beginning to think so too.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, April 18—Our Cloth Market is decidedly more healthy, the demand still improving, and a slight, very slight advance in most kinds of good. The demand for India and China is immense, and will, there is little doubt, be infinitely increased, so as to fill up the void caused by the almost total disrupture in our accustomed trade with the United States. Things have not been so healthy as at present since 1836; and, what is more satisfactory, likely to continue. Our merchants, manufactures, and spinners are all evidently in better spirits.

HALIFAX.—We cannot notice any decided change in our piece market. A fair amount of business was done, and without any sensible change in prices. In yarns and wool there is likewise no change.

LEEDS.—There has not been that extensive demand for cloth in either of our halls this week as during the last; but still a pretty fair business was done in most kinds of goods, at prices without any decided change. The wool trade is most active, as the holders seems disposed to quit stock previous to the coming clip.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The demand for low priced woollens continues much the same as for the last few week; and if more business has been done within the last few weeks than for so many previous, it is very far short of an average business at this season.

BRADFORD.—We have had rather fewer goods sold to-day than for the last few market. Still will note prices for all kinds of goods very firm.—Yarns. A fair demand and prices steady. In wool more doing, which is difficult to conjecture, but there is no change in value.

MANCHESTER.—We have to notice a slow though and progressive improvement in our cloth market, and in the best printing cloth and 4-4 shirtings a slight advance, with a market unusually firm for all qualities. The best prints are in good demand; those of inferior not so brisk, but a fair business is, nevertheless, doing. The yarn market is much the same as last reported. There is a good demand for inferior, 40s for Bombay, and for such full prices are readily paid.

(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

We have advices direct from Calcutta, to the 18th of February, by the overland mail. The 26th and 49th Regiments have landed at Calcutta from the expedition to China. The two corps return to England as soon as ships can be procured. Several vessels have been already taken up, amongst them the Queen and the Windsor. Although these corps are above their home complement, and chiefly composed of young soldiers and recruits, who have joined since the commencement of the campaign, and have just got acclimated and habituated to the country, the Governor-General will not permit of any volunteering. The 26th are encamped on the glacis of Fort William, and the 49th at Dum Dum. Sir Hugh Gough and his staff have arrived at Calcutta in the Endymion frigate. His Excellency looked very well after his fatigues, and was warmly cheered by all the transports as he came up the river. He appears to be a universal favourite with all the men who served under him. The Society of Calcutta gave him an entertainment at the Town Hall. He returns to Madras, and he will be round again in October, to assume the command in chief of the army, on Sir Jasper Nicoll's departure for Europe.

When the 26th left Calcutta in 1840, they were upwards of 900 strong; of these not more than 200 have returned! but the regiment has been fully recruited. The 49th suffered nearly to the same extent.

INDIA.

The British Government having introduced civilization into a portion of Seinde, and having taken possession of the Indus, the navigation of which became a matter of general benefit, a demand was made on the Ameers to give up, for the use of the navigation, certain strips of land lying along the river. They, feeling that they could not immediately efface, temporized, until at length their troops were collected; when, on the 14th February, they sent word to Major Outram to retire from their City. Major Outram, who did not suppose that they would proceed to extremities, delayed. On the 15th, the residency of the British Political Agent or Minister was attacked; it was gallantly defended by 100 men for several hours; but at length, their ammunition having been expended, the British soldiers retired with a small loss, and proceeded to the steamers, to join Sir Charles Napier, then at the head of about 2,700 men, at a distance of about twenty miles from the capital of the Ameers. The latter hastened, at the head of about 22,000 men, to attack the British force.

On the 17th, a battle took place, which can only be compared to the celebrated one at Plassey, in which, after a severe struggle of three hours, the Ameers were totally routed and their troops dispersed, with a loss estimated at 5,000; 1,000 being left dead on the field, with quantities of stores, ammunition, standards, and some treasure. The loss of the British troops was considerable, being stated at about 250. The Ameers, on the following day, surrendered themselves prisoners of war, their name being Meer Roostom Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wuller Mahomed, of Khyrpore, Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shaded Khan, and Meer Hoosein Khan, of Hyderabad. Hyderabad was occupied by the conquerors. The capture of this most important position is of immense value; the valuable and fertile districts along the Indus can now be restored to industry and the ravats of peace; and millions, as of old, will soon live in happiness in those plains where those despots have during a century scattered misery and desolation.

Anarchy continued to prevail in Affghanistan, Akbbar Khan is said to be master of Cabul; and his father, Dost Mahomed, was proceeding from Lahore towards Pashawur, as if to join him, Akbbar Khan threatened to invade the province of Peshawur, and to take it from the Sikhs; but the good treatment of old Dost Mahomed by the latter may prevent that invasion.

From Candahar news had been received that Sotter Jung had been compelled to quit that City and seek safety in flight.

Lord Ellenborough arrived at Delhi on the 5th February, with great splendour; a host of native chiefs in his train. He was preparing to go to Agra, where his presence was considered necessary, not only on account of the death of Scindia, the powerful chief of Gwalior, at the age of twenty seven years, (to whom an adopted heir, Bhageeru Rao, had been named,) but also in order to contribute by various arrangements to put an end to the disturbances in the Bundelcund districts.

The courts martial on the officers engaged in the proceedings at Cabul had terminated in the acquittal of all; but, though the verdict "not guilty," had been pronounced for each, the Governor General, in remarking on the verdict in the last case, spoke in terms which implied rather consent than absolute approval; General Shelton, he said, had not proved the existence of instructions which his defence alleged him to have received from General Elphinstone. His personal intrepidity and devotion to the service, however, were emphatically admitted.

Colonel Malcolm left Bombay on the 15th of February, on board a steamer, in order to deliver the ratified treaty to the Plenipotentiary.

THE WRECKERS ON THE FRENCH COAST. The alleged acts of gross inhumanity on the part of the wreckers on the French coast towards the crews of the Reliance and Conqeror have attracted the notice of the Boulogne Humane Society, and a meeting was held by them on the 30th January, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the most efficient means to be adopted to prevent, as far as it may lay in human power so to do, the recurrence of such frightful calamities, or diminish the fearful loss of life and depredation of property which has been the result."

HONG-KONG.—The island of Hong-Kong is, by the pending treaty with the Celestial Emperor, ceded to her Britannic Majesty in perpetuity—we use the language of Lord Aberdeen in the House of Lords on Friday night last—to be held as a crown colony, subject to the jurisdiction of whatever courts may be there established by the sole advice and authority of her Majesty's council, without the intervention of parliament. In Canton, however, and the other four ports, his lordship proceeded to observe that the same facilities did not exist.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.—From a parliamentary paper just issued we glean the following emigration statistics:—The total number of emigrants embarked from the various ports in the United Kingdom during the year 1842 is as follows:—To the United States, 63,852; to Buenos Ayres, 180; to Texas, 38; to Central America, 196; to the North American Colonies, 54,123; to the West Indies, 813; and to the Falkland Island, 2.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Bishop of London has received 5,000, from an anonymous donor, to be expended in building a church in London, as an offering to God.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.—The Annual General Meeting of the proprietors of this undertaking was held on Tuesday week in London. The proceedings were on the whole satisfactory. The Directors have adopted an improved system of allotment, which appears to have secured to them a considerable accession of applicants for the purchase of their lands. From the French Canadian seignories an influx of emigrants was reported. Some discussion occurred as to the expediency of publishing the report, but with this exception the meeting was conducted in an amicable spirit, and the results of it are gratifying.

AERIAL STEAM-SHIP.—The wings for Mr. Henson's aerial machine are, it is stated, now in the course of erection at Montpelier Gardens, Walworth.

The Young Queen of Spain.—The *Madrid Sol* gives the following piece of court tattle, from which we are to infer that the young Queen Isabella has resolved that another year shall not pass over without taking to herself a husband:—"On Saturday, the Queen, in trying on the magnificent dress which she wore on the 3d instant, for the first time, said, 'Este ano es el ultimo en que voy sola à last cortes.' [This is the last year in which I shall go alone to the cortes.]

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 12, 1843.

EASTERN MAIL.—The new mail Steamship *Hibernia*, with dates to 19th ult. arrived at Halifax in 13 days, having experienced a succession of westerly gales; she brought 109 passengers, among whom were Messrs. C. C. Stewart, and C. Inches of this City, and Lieutenant Colonel Slade, of the 30th Regiment.—The commercial prospects of England are generally favorable; but as the time approaches for the admission of Canadian wheat flour at a fixed duty, a great many hopes and fears are felt as to the probable working of the measure. The farmers appear to be furious at the free trade measures of Sir Robert Peel; the price of produce being lower than at any previous time.

Of the manufacturing interests, Willmer and Smith's European Times says—

The districts of Lancashire—the great emporium of the cotton trade—continue in a healthy, if not a buoyant state. Business, as compared with the dullness which marked the closing of the last, and the opening of the present year, exhibits a new activity. There is more doing, better prices are realized, higher wages are given, and greater confidence prevails. We must be understood as speaking comparatively—merely contrasting business as it is, with what it has been during a period of depression, unexampled in the history of the country. The Liverpool Cotton Market has exhibited, during the past week, a very animated appearance. The demand has been extensive and uniform. The price of the staple is still low, to which the unparalleled crop of last year has, of course, mainly contributed, combined with the recent stagnation; but the present state of things, if continued, must speedily improve it, and the accounts which have come to hand by the Columbia, representing the seed time of the present year in the Southern States as highly unfavourable, may be presumed to operate favourably upon stocks for some time to come. In a word, if the commercial world is not all that could be wished, evening appearances are encouraging, and a hopeful future lies before us. Money is abundant, which seeks for investment, at an unprecedentedly low rate of interest for any thing like good security, without any disposition being shown for extravagant our outrageous speculation.

In our columns will be found particulars of the loss of another West India Mail steamer, being the third one lost within fifteen months; the two former, however, without the truly melancholy loss of life which is the consequence of the Solway's misfortune. The Captain, DUNCAN, was first officer of the Mail Steamer Britannia, when she came here to repair in 1841—was an active, intelligent, enterprising man, and was recently married to an amiable lady in Scotland.

Colonization on a systematic plan has recently engaged much of the attention of the imperial Parliament, and it is expected that before the termination of the session means will be adopted for carrying the plan into effect.

SURVEYORS FOR THE BOUNDARY LINE.—Captain Broughton, Capt. Robinson, and Lieutenant Pipon, who came passengers in the *Hibernia* from England to Boston, arrived here on Monday in the steamer *North America*. Lieut. Col. Estcourt, the Chief Commissioner on the part of the British Government, came here on Wednesday in an American Revenue Cutter, from Bangor, whither he had been to meet the United States Commissioner.

Colonel Estcourt was on his passage to this place in the American steamer *Telegraph*, which, in consequence of an accident to her machinery, was unable to proceed further than Eastport, whence he was kindly conveyed here in the cutter.

The Commissioners leave this City for Fredericton to-morrow morning.

The Gaspereaus have been unusually abundant in our harbour this season; during the week a great number have been cast adrift, the fishermen being unable to secure them.

The late Governor General Sir CHARLES BAGOT, has had a serious relapse, and fears are entertained that the journey from Canada home will be more than his shattered constitution will bear. Apartments have been engaged for him at New-York, where he will sojourn a few days preparatory to his departure in the *Warspite*, frigate, for England.

At the Annual Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, held at the Hall on Monday evening last, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James Cudlip, Esq., President.
John M. Robinson, Esq. } Vice Presidents.
Isaac Woodward, Esq. }
James Paterson, L.L.D., Corresponding Sec'y.
E. J. Tilley, Treasurer.
H. J. Chubb, Recording Sec'y.

Committee.—George Flemming, Thomas Nisbet, Jun., Thomas Daniel, James Harris, Edwin Fairweather, James Lawton, W. A. Robertson, Robert Shives, John Owens, Samuel Jordan, Joseph W. Lawrence, James Pottingell.

John Duncan, Esq., the late President, and W. Jack, Esq., Vice-President, declined re election.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on the 5th inst., before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of Thomas Sullivan—Verdict, accidentally killed by a blow from a rope on board of the ship Canton.

Also, on the 8th inst. an inquest was held on view of the body of William Robinson—Verdict, accidentally killed by a fall when jumping from one wood boat to another.

Also, on same day an inquest was held on view of the body of William Ray, about 5 years old—Verdict, accidentally burned to death, by his clothes taking fire when in a room alone.

WOODSTOCK, May 6.—We have just been informed that the store of Mr. John Caldwell, Brighton, was burned to the ground on the night of 3d inst. containing 780 bushels of oats, 50 of wheat, 5 cwt. of flour, with a variety of other articles. As the fire occurred in the night, and made such progress before it was discovered, but little was saved. We understand, that there can be no doubt but it was the work of an incendiary. It is high time that our authorities should our themselves, and check such outrageous proceedings. Half way measures will not do any longer.—*Telegraph.*

The ice in front of the town broke up in the course of Monday, and yesterday morning the river presented a pretty clear space as far as Longueuil, where a large quantity still remains stationary. The thickness of the masses floating down was very great, and in some instances small icebergs from 20 to 30 feet above the surface of the water