

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Prorogation of Parliament—Serious Disturbances in the Manufacturing Districts.

THE *Unicorn* arrived at Quebec on Monday last, with the English mail of the 19th ultimo—by which we regret to learn, that famine and misery have done their work, and called the starving thousands into open violation of the laws.

The disturbances in several quarters have assumed a very alarming character, and blood has been shed from collisions with the military and police. In all parts of the kingdom there is a lowering aspect, and from all the advices which have come to hand, there is much reason to fear that the public peace will be disturbed, and a civil war ensue. The government have acted with that promptitude and decision which the occasion required. Proclamations have been issued cautioning and warning the malcontents, and offering large rewards for the apprehension of the ringleaders. Several cabinet councils have been held; detachments, of artillery, cavalry, and foot, have been sent down by the railways to the disturbed districts, the yeomanry called out, and large bodies of special constables sworn in; meetings of the local magistracy have been held, and every precautionary measure that reason could suggest taken to quell the riots, and to preserve the public peace and prosperity. Heaven only knows where all this will end, and I fear to trust myself to think on the subject, or to commit my fears to paper.

The state of affairs in the manufacturing districts is gloomy in the extreme, and a further attempt to reduce wages had occasioned a series of riots such as had not occurred in England during the last fifty years. The military had been called out, and it is stated that not less than twenty persons had been killed, while the numbers wounded cannot with any degree of certainty be ascertained. There had also been riots in the mining districts of Scotland, but they had not been attended with any serious consequences.

A general impression prevailed that Martial Law would be immediately proclaimed in the disturbed districts; this conjecture has arisen from the Law Officers of the Crown having been in conference with Sir Robt. Peel and others of the ministry during the whole of the day, on the 18th August, at the Home Office.

At the conclusion of the proceedings in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor, in Her Majesty's name, declared that the present Parliament stood prorogued until Thursday, the 6th day of October next.

CANADA.—THE TREATY.

THE most important news which have reached us since our last publication, is the conclusion of the Treaty of Great Britain with the United States, "by which," says the *Transcript*, "the many vexed questions which have so long threatened the peace and prosperity of both countries, are happily, honourably, and we hope for ever, set at rest." The ratification by Great Britain may be considered certain. As the subject is one of general interest, we avail ourselves of the subjoined remarks of the *Transcript*, which will be found to contain, in substance, all the important features of the Treaty:—

It will be seen by reference to the map, that both in point of territory and, as we learn from the statistics previously afforded by those who have surveyed that country, in the quality and value of the soil, and the timber growing upon it also, the United States have been the gainers;—if we take for the standard of the rights of the respective parties, the portions of the Territory claimed by each, or even the line of the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent. In a pecuniary light, the States of Maine and Massachusetts, to whom the disputed territory nominally belonged, receive in equal annuities the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in the treaty, and in consideration of the equivalent therefor from the British Government. They are to receive compensation, also, for all expenses incurred by them in protecting the disputed territory. In addition to this, they receive their proportion in the "disputed territory fund," being certain sums of money advanced by the British Government to the authorities of New Brunswick to provide for the security of the disputed territory, and which still remains in their hands. In addition to this, the line 45, (which actually is in many places considerably south,) is for the purpose of the bound-

ary between the States of New York and Vermont, and Canada considered to be in its present position. The United States, therefore, gain also somewhat of territory along the borders of New York and Vermont.

On the other hand, Great Britain has obtained what she justly held to be of so great importance in the event of war, a free, secure, and direct line of land communication from the Atlantic into the heart of Canada, and of which the line claimed by the United States entirely deprived her. This was the chief object she had in view, and having obtained this, the question of a few thousand acres of almost barren land was of no great value; and from her rank among the nations, and her history for the last thousand years, she could well afford to make concessions if they became necessary—such among others as the voluntary offer of the present negotiation, but such as the United States might suppose their situation would not justify. The collateral benefits arising from this treaty are immense, and altogether incalculable. Already has its influence been felt in the United States in the revival of confidence; and stocks, immediately on the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate being known, were taken up by English capital, which alone gave to one State nearly half a million of dollars more than the amount which the agents were allowed to offer in the event of the failure of the Treaty by the Senate. And in England the effect will be equally great and equally happy, when we consider the immense direct interest fund-holders there have in the prosperity of the United States; while on the other hand if we look at the consequences of a war, which in other circumstances would have been inevitable, both countries have cause for congratulation at the favorable settlement of the questions at issue.

We must confess we have little confidence as to the practical utility likely to result from the arrangements for the suppression of the Slave trade; and we cannot admire the spirit which seems to actuate the United States in declining to become a party to a mutual right of search. In their position among nations, and looking at their professions of liberty and the opinions expressed in regard to the Slave trade, we must regard their conduct in this matter as any thing but commendable, honourable, or consistent.

England seems to have withdrawn from the ground on this point she had previously assumed, as the United States have abandoned their pretensions in regard to the Caroline affair—since on this latter point, as well as on the subject of impressment, "the President is understood to declare in his Message accompanying the Treaty, that he does not deem it necessary to urge the consideration of those matters further."

The mutual surrender of criminals under the restrictions imposed by the Treaty, is obviously beneficial and necessary to the well being of society, and the maintenance of good feeling between two countries situated as are the United States and Canada, that every one must rejoice at the conclusions arrived at on this head. The 11th article, in relation to the surrender of criminals and the suppression of the Slave trade, very wisely provides that the arrangements now entered into on these points shall continue in force until one party shall signify its wish to terminate them. The treaty formerly entered into on the latter of these heads, was limited to a certain number of years, and not being at the end of that time renewed by joint consent, it ceased of itself to have any binding force; and hence arose the unfortunate and shameful state of things by which the murderer Holmes escaped from merited punishment. In future, fugitives from justice will be delivered up to be tried in the country where the offence is committed, and undergo the penalty which their crimes deserve.

The question of the North Western Boundary, which seems to have been left out of view in the negotiations, is one which, from the present state and character of the country, will not probably for many years place the countries at issue; and, therefore, we may hope that those friendly relations which all the claims of policy, of a common origin, a common interest, a common destiny, and a common religion so forcibly point out, should exist between Great Britain and the United States, will not be interrupted or dissolved.

GOOD NEWS.—With great satisfaction do we learn from Kingston, that the Governor-General has received a communication from the Home Government of a most important nature as far as the interests of the Province are concerned, and one which our whole population will be delighted to hear. It contains a proposition to the effect that if our Parliament will repeal all duties on British manufactures, and repose a reasonable duty on foreign imports, the products of Canada shall be allowed to enter the ports of Great Britain Duty Free. For this happy result we are to a considerable extent indebted to the exertions in England of Mr. W. Merritt. We have more good news, namely, that despatches have come out which authorize the Provincial Executive to draw on the Imperial Treasury for £300,000. For this we are indebted to the friends of Canada in England urging ministers on the subject of the promised loan.—*Niagara Chronicle*.

feast my eyes once more with a view of this precious spot of ground. As public matters at present have a very threatening aspect, I was examining myself whether I had grace and strength enough to suffer for the Gospel, if I should be called to it; and was praying to God that he would make me faithful even unto death, if it should be his pleasure to let the old times come over again."

"I myself came hither," replied Burnet, "on the same business. I am persuaded that if God's providence do not interpose very speedily, and almost miraculously, those times must, and will soon return; in which case, you and I shall be two of the first victims who will be called to suffer at that place;"—and the Bishop pointed to the PAVEN CENTRE! that marked hallowed spot where the stakes for the martyrs were set up, and whence the Christian worthies were wafted in flames to heaven.

But it pleased God to disappoint the fears of those two brethren, by giving an entire turn to national affairs, by the almost sudden death of Queen Anne, and the accession of George I. to the sway of the British dominions.

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

NOT long since, says the Rev. Mr. Wilcox, a young man in the vigor of health, with the fairest prospects of a long and prosperous life, was thrown from a vehicle, and conveyed to the nearest house in a state that excited instant and universal alarm for his safety. A physician was called. The first question of the wounded youth was, "Sir, must I die? Must I die? Deceive me not in this thing." His firm tone and penetrating look demanded an honest reply. He was told that he could not live more than an hour. He walked, as it were, at once, to a full sense of the dreadful reality. "Must I then go into eternity in an hour? Must I appear before my God and Judge in an hour? God knows that I have made no preparation for this event. I knew that impenitent youth were sometimes cut off thus suddenly, but it never entered into my mind that I was to be one of this number. And now what shall I do to be saved?" He was told that he must repent and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. "But how shall I repent and believe? There is no time to explain the matter. Death will not wait for explanation. The work must be done. The whole business of an immortal being in this probationary life is now crowded into one short hour, and that is an hour of mental agony and distraction." Friends were weeping around, and running to and fro in the phrenzy of grief. The poor sufferer, with a bosom heaving with emotion, and with an eye gleaming with desperation, continued his cry of "What shall I do to be saved?" till, in less than an hour, his voice was hushed in the stillness of death.

May you not, my dear young friend, while riding, be thrown from your horse, and be an inhabitant of eternity within an hour also?

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

I HAVE seen a lark rising from its bed of grass, and soaring upwards, singing as he rose, and in hopes to climb above the clouds, but the poor bird was beaten back by the loud sighing of the eastern wind, and his motion made irregular and inconstant, descending more at every breath of the tempest than the vibration of his wings served to exalt him, till the little creature was forced to sit down and pant, and stay until the storm was overpast; then it made a prosperous flight, for it did rise and sing as if it had learned music and motion from some angel as he passed sometime through the air. So is the prayer of a man when agitated by any passion; he fain would speak to God, but his words are of this earth, earthly; he would look up to his Maker, but he could not help seeing also that which distracted him, and a tempest was raised, and the man was overruled; his prayer was broken, and his thoughts were troubled; his words ascended to the clouds, but the wanderings of his imagination recalled them, and in all the fluctuating variety of passion, they are never likely to reach God at all. But when he sits down, and sighs over his infirmities, and fixes his thoughts upon things above, forgetting all the little vain passages of this life, and his spirit is becalmed, and his soul is even still, then it softly and sweetly ascends to heaven, and is with God till it returns like the useful bee laden with a blessing and the dews of heaven.—*J. Taylor*.