

richly comfortable. It is the fault and the complaint of the most spiritually minded, that their thoughts and affections are too much engrossed by earthly things. Not that there are not many things on earth to which attention and affection are due; but because these fill up our time and thoughts so much, as not to leave to things above the share to which their superior importance entitles them. Now, when a dearly loved person is removed to another world, the natural or proper effect of this on a believer's mind is, to make him think more and oftener about that other world, and to draw his affections towards it, by a new, a strong, and tender tie. For as frequently as a thought of the departed returns, we must think of him as an inhabitant of that higher state, and the longing desire for the state itself becomes more steady and more ardent. And the more steadily and ardently our minds are directed thither, the more must that frame of mind, which is necessary for its enjoyment, be promoted, and the more shall we anticipate of its serenity and peace.—Thus, such an affliction should, and will, lead us to "look at the things unseen," and while we do, these, in their turn, will make our afflictions seem light and momentary.—*Remains of the late Rev. Dr. Martin.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE ARMY.—The recruiting for the army was very successful during the last year, thirteen thousand men having been raised for the Line, who joined their regiments or depots in the course of 1838. Of this number upwards of four thousand were passed in the head quarters district, of which Colonel Macgregor is inspecting field-officer. This is exclusive of the recruits raised for the East India Company's service. It would thus appear that London and its vicinity alone furnishes about a third of the men raised to fill up the casualties in Her Majesty's army.—*Recruiting is still going on very briskly.*

It is intended to call out one third of the militia for permanent duty for one year each in succession, and the remainder for twenty eight days training, the portion called out to do garrison duty.—*United Service Gazette.*

Lord Colchester has given notice that he shall shortly introduce the affairs of the Navy before the House of Lords, he announces at the same time, that he should do so entirely upon his own responsibility and without the previous concurrence of any other power. From his Lordship's well known sagacity and general information, it is expected that the discussion will greatly clear away the mists of error in which naval affairs at present are somewhat involved.

Sir FRANCIS HEAD has published a Narrative of his Administration in UPPER CANADA, containing his correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as well as many other important official communications.

The *Isabella*, built of iron, and the first sailing vessel of that construction ever dispatched on a foreign voyage, has reached the Brazils; the compass traversed truly and accurately during the trip.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. The Queen has issued a letter authorizing that collections shall be made to the funds of this excellent Society. We have on former occasions zealously advocated the cause of this Institution, and we are sure that its claims will be warmly met.—There will be a collection for this purpose at Stoke Church, and the chapels in connexion with the Established Church on Sunday next.

EDUCATION.—The Duke and Duchess of Gordon did much for education in Fochabers, but we are all delighted and astounded by the intelligence that a sum of £32,500 has been left by a Mr. Milne, late a merchant in New Orleans, to found a free school in our village. What are we to make of so large a sum? Send all the boys to college, of course. Mr. Milne was a native of Fochabers, where he had long been forgotten, but his heart must have been warm towards the banks of the Spey.—*Inverness paper.*

Private letters from Paris repeat that very important negotiations were on foot respecting Spain, and that the impression that civil war was about to terminate speedily, was becoming stronger daily.—*Shipping Gazette, March 5.*

A letter from Amsterdam, in the *Journal des Debates*, dated February 24th says that the governments of Belgium and Holland had been simultaneously required by the London Conference, to withdraw their troops respectively from the frontiers, and that the King of Holland had at once complied.

The latest information from Brussels says that it is the intention of the Belgian cabinet to accede to the conditions of the treaty laid down by the conference of London. The Chambers of Belgium were to assemble on the 19th of February.

FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.

From the Boston Courier.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—Nothing has ever happened in our country, of a national or political character, more disgraceful than the proceedings that have been connected with the disputed boundary of Maine. Who could have believed, when the Governor of Maine took an independent stand, and was supported by the entire population of that State, determined to defend her territory at all hazards, and to vindicate her rights even at the cannon's mouth, that in two little months, the Governor and the Legislature would suffer themselves to be coaxed to a surrender of their honor, by our national government, or frightened to a disgraceful backing-out by a little cockney bravo? But so it is.

From the Somerset Journal.

What, then, it will be asked, has been gained by all the noise and bluster which has rung in our ears for the last few weeks? What have the war speeches and war songs, that have been wafted to us upon every breeze, availed? The answers have already been given. They have burdened the State with a debt of between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars—and our authorities have wrongfully (to use no harsher term) placed one third of the territory in dispute (being all he wished for) under the exclusive control of Her Britannic Majesty's long string of titles, Sir John Harvey.

From the New-York Herald, April 6.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—By the British sloop of war, *Modeste*, which arrived here a few days ago, we learn from unquestionable authority, that despatches were received and forwarded to Mr. Fox at Washington, containing important intelligence from Admiral Douglas, of the British fleet on the Mexican station, relative to his future movements.

It appears that as soon as the negotiations had been brought to a close between the French and Mexican authorities, Admiral Douglas, with the fleet under his command, prepared to leave the Gulf, and to concentrate his forces on the Bermuda station. This movement was hastened in consequence of the outbreak in Maine on the Boundary question, followed up by the war speeches in Congress, and the general tone assumed in this country after the passing of the war contingent measure for raising 50,000 men. The British fleet in the gulf consisted of 6 ships of the line, with frigates, sloops, in all making fifteen sail. It is also stated that the naval forces in the West Indies were ordered to join the rest of the fleet at Bermuda, on a particular day, in readiness for any orders from England. The whole British force will thus amount to nearly twenty vessels of war.

While these movements are taking place at the south, what do they in the north? In Canada, and the other Provinces, there are 15,000 regular troops ready for action, and concentrating at the proper points of defence or attack. All these movements are not without a purpose.

DETACHMENT OF THE BRITISH CORVETTE.—On Thursday, Captain Eyres, of the British Corvette *Modeste*, returned from Washington, and sails this morning for Norfolk, there to await the return of the Great Western steamer, with despatches for Mr. Fox, the Minister.

Since the Corvette lay in our waters several incidents have taken place, developing the spirit and temper of the times, in regard to England. One evening a small boat rowed several times round the vessel, playing Yankee Doodle and giving cheers at intervals for Maine. On another occasion a locofoco went aboard, pulled out his instrument and played Yankee Doodle quite merrily on her quarter deck. After closing his merry air, he cried, "come boys, give us something to drink—and if you come ashore I shall return the compliment."

Taking these signs in connection with the spirit in Maine, of shooting at the Queen's effigy as at a target, it would lead us to the conclusion that the Americans and the British are fast becoming natural foes.

BOSTON, April 15.

IMPORTANT—Mexican Treaty of Peace ratified.—Government Troops marching on Tampico.—By an arrival at New Orleans, bringing news from Tampico to March 17th, we learn that the treaty of peace has been ratified by the Mexican Congress, and that Bustamante is now concentrating his attention upon the insurrectionary movements in the provinces. An army of 7000 men, under Generals Arista, Cos, &c. were rapidly advancing upon Tampico, driving Urrea, with his 2000 men, before them. The greatest consternation prevailed.

THE EAST INDIES.

It was reported that orders had been received at Madras to embark a large force for operations against Burmah.

The Bombay Courier of Dec. 20th says that the Belooches and Scindians were collecting in large bodies to oppose the march of the British, and that

the Ameers (rulers) of Scinde were fortifying their capital, Hyderabad.

A letter from a British officer on the Bengal establishment states that all the independent native powers were collecting their forces and strengthening their positions, and that the first reverse sustained by the British would be the signal for a general rising against them.

FROM LATE COLONIAL PAPERS.

MONTREAL, MARCH 30.

THE MISSISSQUI FRONTIER.

It is reported that the rebel refugees and sympathizers are mustering very strong at Alburgh, and that the two Nelsons, Bouchette, Grogan, and Gagnon are there.

The government we understand has determined to avail itself of the services of the Montreal Cavalry and the Queen's Light Dragoons, for a year from 1st May next. Also to continue the Battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. Dyer for the same period, and at a strength of 400 rank and file.—*Montreal Transcript, April 6.*

On the 2d inst. all the prisoners confined in the Montreal goal for political offences were liberated with the exception of eight individuals; and of these, but one (Benjamin Mont) has been ordered to prepare for trial.

Mr. Gowan gave notice of an address, declaring the readiness of the House to make common cause with the "gallant New Brunswickers" against the "violent and unjust aggressions" of the State of Maine—which address was subsequently introduced and agreed to.

MONTREAL, April 2.

We regret to learn from the Upper Canada papers, that a treasonable plot was recently discovered at Toronto, the leading object of which was to assassinate the Lieut. Governor, and set fire to all the public buildings of the city. The principal person as yet ascertained to have been implicated in this plot, is Sergeant Arthur Flood, of the 1st troop of Incorporated Dragoons, commanded by Major M'Grath. Flood, it is said, has been for some time in close correspondence with parties in the United States, to whom he regularly communicated whatever came under his notice of the movements in Upper Canada. The circumstances which led to the discovery of this diabolical conspiracy, were purely accidental. In prosecuting a search for some petty offender, Flood's lodgings were examined, when on raising an old cap, the papers which led to the disclosure of the plot, were discovered. Flood was thereupon immediately arrested, and brought before the Executive Council, by whom he has been twice examined.

Among the deaths announced in the latest English papers, we observe the names of the Earl of Zetland, formerly Lord Dundas, and raised to an Earldom at the Coronation; the venerable Lord St. Helens; Count Ludolf, late Sicilian Minister to the Court of St. James; Lady Fitzgerald, lady of Sir J. J. Fitzgerald Bart. the Right Hon. William Adam Lord Chief Commissioner of the Scottish Jury Court in his eighty-ninth year; Sir G. Eyre, Vice Admiral of the Red; Rear Admiral Sir John Ferris Devonshire.

MONTREAL, (Herald,) April 4.

It was currently reported yesterday, and we believe with good foundation, that a piquet of volunteers at Missisquoi Bay was attacked on Monday evening by a band of American brigands, who retreated into the United States, where they were followed by the volunteers, who killed and wounded several of them, while the only loss sustained on our side was a wound received by one of the Queen's Light Dragoons. We believe that the strictest orders have been issued by the Commander of the Forces, that, in the event of any attack from the States, the volunteers are not, on any account, to cross the boundary line, but we think it will be a very difficult thing to restrain them.

From the Burlington Free Press.

FROM THE FRONTIER.—Things are in a sad state at the North. On Friday of last week, a barn and shed owned by Charles Miller, of St. Armand, were burned down, together with their contents, consisting of eight horses, ten cows, two oxen, five calves, and a large quantity of hay. The Missisquoi Standard says that the perpetrators of this act were traced several miles in the direction of Swanton, but that suspicion does not fix upon any one in particular. As a matter of course, this led to retaliation; and on the following night two barns were burned on this side—one of which, we believe, was owned by John Barr, Esq. of Highgate. Two companies of the Highgate militia were under arms on Monday, and a gentleman who came through on Tuesday informs us that excitement was at its highest pitch. We farther learn, that the incendiaries on this side were in one instance recognized as belonging to the volunteers. They were fired upon, and returned the shot, but without any