

merchant in Notre Dame Street, having had a portion of premises repaired, used some of the gully, mixed as customary, with boiled linseed oil and turpentine, to paint a cotton screen. When this was done, the cotton cloth was wrapped closely up to the view of the paint penetrating it through, and placed underneath the cylinder. When taken up early the next morning, it was found to be in a state of combustion, thoroughly charred through, and ready to burst into flames. Had this occurred on a Saturday night, the probability is that the whole premises would have been a burned down and the cause of the fire totally unaccounted for. The screen bore all the marks of having been on fire, being in several parts burned completely through; it now lies at our office, and may be seen by any of our readers, who may feel sufficiently curious to assure themselves of the fact.—*Gazette.*

EXTINGUISHING FIRE—POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Thursday Dr. John Ryan, professor of chemistry, delivered a lecture on fire, for the purpose of noting an apparatus invented by Mr. Phillips, of Bloomsbury square, called the fire annihilator. Bore he entered upon the subject of the fire annihilator, he endeavored to explain the nature of combustion and of fire. After explaining the phlogiston theory of the earlier chemists, and the modern views of Lavoisier, and others; the Doctor proceeded to prove, by a number of experiments, that combustion, under all circumstances, is the result of chemical action. To illustrate the efficacy of the apparatus, which for a large house is only the size of a small stove, Dr. Ryan kindled a fire in a small model house; when the flame and combustion were most perfect, he introduced a small apparatus, not holding more than two ounces of the material, and in half a minute the fire was completely extinguished. As the apparatus is small, and may be kept charged, on the alarm of fire, it may be carried to any part, and immediately used. It will no doubt, prove of vast utility in ships.

Constitution of the United States.

The House of Representatives have declared in favour of annexing Texas, and organizing a territorial government in Oregon; and they have received petitions from Michigan and Maine praying for the annexation of Canada. The Government of Texas disclaims all desire to be incorporated into the Union; the bill for organizing a government in Oregon is a violation of an existing treaty with England; and the Canadian certainly have evinced no wish to federate. The spirit that animates the House of Representatives is a lust of domination, as precipitate and insatiable as that of any crowned tyrants, but more of American variety. The rational and honest portion of the United States' citizens endeavor to re-assure other countries by protesting that the Senate never will adopt such measures. Let us hope so; matters are already bad enough when one of the three coordinate branches of the Legislature can violate the decorum and respect for the rights of other nations to the extent of passing the Texas and Oregon bills. But how long can the Senate persevere in resistance to these annual repeated resolutions on its virtue? It stands between the two fires; the President is as firmly to the acquisitive line of policy as the House of Representatives, and both are urged on by popular feeling. The House of Representatives is goaded by petitions for annexation and appropriation; Gen. Jackson publishes oracles, that if Texas be not acquired peaceably now, it must hereafter by the sword; and even Mr. John Quincy Adams tells stories about pattern young Americans, looking on at St. Lawrence and exclaiming, "It is and must be ours!" The Senate is elective as well as the other branches of the Legislature; for how long can the honest Americans guarantee to England, Texas, and Mexico, (California being already ceded wistfully by the annexation) that the Senators who stem the torrent of national cupidity will be allowed to keep their seats? The hardest task of the respectable class of Americans, of late years, has been to apologise for their Government. The Government wished to abolish slavery, the Government wished to preserve national faith; yet, the Government disapproved of the conduct of the N. Y. Sun, published; but the Government was checked in all its attempts to redress those wrongs by States' rights. Foreigners and negroes are not the only parties for whom the United States Government is too weak to procure justice. In North Carolina there is a law that every sailor of colour in a foreign vessel shall be kept locked up until his vessel departs; under this law, free black citizens of Massachusetts have been repeatedly deprived of their liberty. The Government of Massachusetts lately sent an agent to re-convert the Senate, but the conduct of the Carolinian authorities—the envy, and (apparently) his daughter also, were only saved from the American accolade of tarring and feathering, by the gentle compulsion of some gentlemen who conveyed them on board and obliged them to set sail. Respectable citizens wish their Government to be thought the best disposed and most honourable in the world; but unfortunately it lacks the power to give effect to its good intentions. It can only sigh over the excess of its subjects (we beg pardon) and classes; not prevent, check, or punish them. Do the Americans fancy that other nations will always put off with these whining protestations of weakness and regret? That injured, insulted, and sufficiently powerful European states will not some day take in hand to punish those who are too strong for their Government? Do they fancy that nations see their Government not only tolerating the outrages of the worst class of citizens, but carrying into act its dishonest mandates, suspicious of complicity will not be awakened? In the States are to be found individuals and classes as honourable as intelligent as in any country in the world. Avoid all the obliquities of other departments, the Bench of the United States has maintained its character unimpaired. The officers of the army and navy are, as a body, gentlemen in the strictest sense of the word. The educated clergy men of the Union are, in general men of integrity, and set an excellent example; but, year after year, these classes appear to be losing their hold upon the Executive and the Legislature. It is not merely that these are now, as they ever have been, forced to give way before mobs, and content themselves with repairing the damage

as they best might after the mischief has been done. They are worsted at every election: the degrading sentiments of the mere rabble are unblushingly avowed in their legislatures. The constitution of the United States seems on the eve of changing from a democracy—for *demus* elevates the whole people—to a *kakocracy*—*London Spectator.*

Fanaticism and Infidelity of the Age.

From the New York Herald, April 20.

One of the most painful subjects presented in this day to the observation of the enlightened friend of humanity, is the alarming progress of fanaticism and infidelity. Every species of fanaticism appears to be daily acquiring a deeper tinge of extravagance and madness. Millenarianism—Mormonism—Parkerism—and all the isms around the fully of weak minds and the knowers of unprincipled adventures have been congregated, are becoming more and more revolting and demoralizing.

One of the peculiarities of these false and wicked perversions of morals and religion, is their proneness to split up and divide into minor sects, still more deplorable at variance with truth and decency than their original. Thus we see the Millenites now dispersing into small communities of fanatics whose violations of common decency are so gross as to demand the interference of civil authorities. In Maine, Millenism has recently assumed a form which is marked by the most melancholy demoralization. Professing the belief that the end of the world has actually come, and that the human race are about to be led to judgment, these fanatics are giving themselves up to the most revolting practices and obscene ceremonies. They declare that the distinction of sexes has been abolished, and in their private meetings, engage in the washing of each other's naked bodies, and other acts of gross indecency, which exceed anything perpetrated by the impostor Matthias and his followers. It is stated by the *Morning News*, that the contagion has spread to this city, and that similar meetings have been held here, and that the same kissings and washings, and other filthy rites, in which even negroes have mingled, as characteristic of the fanatical assemblages in Maine, have been perpetrated. This is, indeed, a fearful aspect to the social condition.

Then, again, in a thousand directions, infidelity may be traced like a river of desolating lava—blighting and blasting the hopes, purity and happiness of the souls of men. Unholy various disguises the spirit of scepticism is at work, unsettling the minds of the young, the weak and the proud—hardening the hearts of the thoughtful and the pious. What is the cause of all this? Where are we to look for the sources of this swelling tide of fanaticism and infidelity?

First among the causes of the fanaticism which is presenting itself under such revolting aspects, and of the infidelity which is corroding the moral and religious sentiment of the age, we regard the conduct of the clergy—both in a theological and moral point of view. By their intolerance, sectarianism and polemical controversies, conducted with so much bitterness and rancour, the clergy are demoralizing the popular mind in a degree which is not mere matter of speculation and conjecture, for its extent is but too apparent. The Christian charities and graces—all the fair and attractive fruits of genuine religion—have thus, in many quarters, perished amid the fierce storms of theological disputation. Then, again, the immorality of the clergy have, far and wide, destroyed the influence of Christianity. Every now and then some exaggerated case of priestly turpitude is presented to the public eye, and the fall of a bishop or a priest, vitiates the moral power of an hundred pulpits. Unquestionably, the unfaithfulness, intolerance and immorality of the clergy, have had a most mournfully extended influence in corrupting the moral and religious sentiment of society.

Another prolific source of the fanaticism, immorality and infidelity of the day is to be found in the publications issued by the great publishers. Mingled up with the Holy Bible, we have seen publishing houses like that of the Harpers, issuing cheap editions of the writings of the most licentious novelists. Eugene Sue and the Dameron of Boucaille have thus been circulated in the same bundle with the Holy Scriptures. At the same time we see other publishers—Wiley and Putnam, for instance—spreading throughout the community, philosophical works, as they are styled, whose object it is to overturn Christianity. We have just seen a book entitled "Vestiges of the History of Creation," which appears to have been written by some one in this city, and which issues from the press of Wiley and Putnam. This work attempts in the most ingenious manner to unite the testimony of all the sciences against the truth of the revelations of the sacred writings, and to seduce its readers into materialism. The Apocryphal Gospels have also been recently published in this city, and are strenuously pushed into circulation, for the purpose of advancing secular dogmas, even at the expense of shaking confidence in the authenticity of the canonical books of the sacred volume. The direct and obvious tendency of all these publications is to unsettle the popular mind—to fitter away confidence in Christianity, and to foster a spirit of cold and heartless infidelity.

Thus, in all quarters, we see agencies of demoralization at work. The literature, philosophy, morals, religion, and we may add the politics of the age, are beset by influences tending to unsettle the mind—to obliterate the ancient landmarks—cast the mind adrift, without rudder or compass, on the great ocean of thought. Need we then wonder at the progress of fanaticism and infidelity? But where are we to look for a counteracting influence? We answer, in the practical good sense of the independent press. The clergy may be unfaithful and immoral—pious publishers, loving virtue and religion much, but dollars a little more, may invade the land with licentiousness and scepticism—but the press will still stand the great bulwark of the good and true—the breaker of intellectual chains—the avenger of injured rights—the moral Hercules that goes forth turning the wilderness into fertility, and smiting the monsters of the world!

A little girl seeing a team loaded with bags of cotton waste, from the factory, passing the house, called out to her little brother, Charley! Charley! there goes a load of bustles.

Punch suggests that it would be a great financial improvement to tax bills, instead of receipts, inasmuch as the former are much more numerous than the latter, whilst tradesmen would not be so perturbed in sending in their accounts, if each must be upon a stamp.

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My love," said he—"I am only like the prodigal son: I shall reform by and by."—"And I will be like the prodigal son too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father," and off she went.

The State of New Jersey has appropriated \$10,000 for a Lunatic Asylum, and Pennsylvania \$50,000 for the same purpose.

GENERAL NEWS.

More Steamboat Disasters.

We have received the following additional particulars from the *Swallow*, together with intelligence of two other steamboat disasters:—
The *Troy Budget* of Saturday, states:—We have a letter from Capt. Squier, dated at the wreck yesterday, informing us that the necessary apparatus and competent men are on the spot, making active preparations for raising the *Swallow*. Meanwhile, the captain assures us that he has a large number of men still engaged without intermission dragging the river in search of any that may be lost.

The *Evening Star* of the 29th ult., informs us that the steamer *West Point*, bound up the Washoe, burst her cylinder head just above that place, on the 9th ult., scalding eight persons, among whom was a female and her child, deck passengers—the engineer and five others, deck passengers—some of them very severely. The child, about ten months old, has since died, and the mother is still in a very critical situation, having inhaled the gas or steam. It is thought she will recover; the others are out of danger. Those of the wounded who desired it, were removed from the boat to comfortable quarters, provided for by the citizens, who, especially the ladies, have been unremitting in their attentions upon them.

The *New Orleans Pic.* of the 12th inst., says:—The *Memphis* reports the loss of the *Kato Aubrey*, at Plum Point, on Monday evening last. She was descending the river, when she was run into by the *Sarah Bladen*, and went down in a few minutes. The *Champion* was alongside taking out whatever furniture, baggage, &c., could be saved. The boat will be a total loss. No lives were lost.

A melancholy accident occurred on the 10th inst., in this vicinity, the particulars concerning which are as follows, viz:—A woman named Harriet Friar, while engaged in the operation of cooking, came unfortunately in contact with a large sheet of flame blown towards her, which igniting her clothes, her body was speedily enveloped in the devouring element, and awful to relate, she was so dreadfully burned before any assistance could be rendered her, that she expired in a state of fearful agony on the 11th. An inquest was held upon the body, by Richard Catton, Coroner, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A man by the name of McCruden, a farmer, of Nichol, was found drowned in the river Speed, near Guelph, on Wednesday morning the 17th inst. Deceased has left a large family to lament his untimely end. He was much intoxicated the night before.—*Id.*

PRESIDENT POLK has dismissed an officer of the United States Navy, from the service for fighting a duel. This nonsensical mode of settling disputes is very prevalent in the United States, and we trust that this check from authority may have the effect of putting a stop to the practice. If it were made a rule by all civilized governments that any one in the employ of the State, civil or military, no matter how high his office, should be instantly dismissed, and be rendered forever incapable of taking office, this barbarous remnant of the feudal ages would soon be put a stop to. Besides such snubbing take it upon themselves to settle their contentions by duels in this way now-a-days, that the practice is actually getting vulgar. If President Polk can effect no other good for his country during his time of office, than the stoppage of this unchristian and barbarous practice he will deserve well of his country and of humanity in general.—*Mont. Courier, April 15.*

ROBBERY.—On Thursday night, or Friday morning last, the Agency Office of the Montreal Bank, in this village, was broken open, and had extracted from it between six and seven pounds in coppers; as well as the Store of Messrs. Begg and Alworth, from which was taken nearly £65.—*St. Thomas Standard.*

We regret to learn that during the night of Wednesday last, some villain or villains effected an entrance into the Roman Catholic Church of this Town, and stole therefrom the whole of the silver plate, candlesticks, and Church property of every description within the building. A man was arrested on suspicion, but we have not heard the result of the investigation. It is hardly possible that the real robber can escape detection.—*Kingston Whig.*

TORONTO, April 22^d 1845.

BESIDES the calamitous fire in London, there has been one also in the village of Bronte, on Lake Ontario. The tavern which lately belonged to a Mr. Thomson the store-house belonging to Mr. Gage—containing several thousand bushels of wheat, and sundry dwelling-houses, have all been consumed. Mr. Thomson, late owner of the tavern, was previously killed by a fall from his horse, on Good Friday. A singular coincidence connected with his death is, that at the same hour of the corresponding day of the previous year, a man had been killed by a son of Mr. Thomson's on the spot where he had fallen from his horse and met with his death.—*British Colonist.*

The Assembly of Nova Scotia has granted £250 to each of the Colleges in that Province, and £150 to the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville. The Attorney General proposed £300 for the Acadia College, but an amendment for £350 was carried.

The New Brunswick papers contain copious accounts of the recent riots at St. John's. They appear to have been fresh in their origin, and Protestant and Catholic fights in their character. The parties met with fire arms, and in two cases, it is believed mortal, were inflicted. The rioters are, as usual, blamed, and they are always blamed for too little energy or too much. It is equally impossible to kill people to prevent their killing each other, or to let them fight it out, to the entire satisfaction of both parties.—*Montreal Gazette.*

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—The Washington Constitution says that a rumour is current and generally credited in that city, that the British minister, Mr. Pakenham, is charged with the negotiation of a treaty with the United States, "based upon reciprocal advantages to the products of each country in their respective markets."

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Yesterday the commencement was made to dig the foundation of a new Roman Catholic Cathedral here. There were several hundred men at work, and upwards of a hundred carts employed. We understand that this part of the labour is contributed gratuitously by members of the Roman Catholic Church here. The new edifice will be the largest and most commodious place of worship in the upper Province. The operation of excavating the foundation will be proceeded with daily, by increased numbers of zealous labourers, until completed.—*Toronto Colonist.*

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 8.—WHEREOF THE BARQUE HIBERNIA.—A letter received by Messrs. Chubb & Co., from Briar Island, we regret to state, announces that the barque Hibernia, Capt. Lyon, from Liverpool, bound to this port, with a valuable cargo of merchandise, went ashore on the North West side of Long Island, near Briar Island, Nova Scotia on Tuesday night last, 1st inst., in a thick fog and storm, and is a total wreck, only a small portion of her cargo being saved. Crew saved.

A COURAGEOUS FATHER.—The Hartford Times relates a case of wonderful risk and courage on the part of the father. A little boy, the son of a fireman at one of the Rhymer furnaces, was playing about the rails, when his foot slipped, and he fell into the furnace! His father, immediately sprang in after him, in the hope to save his child, and strange to say, he was quick enough to catch and throw him out, but too late, however, for the boy almost instantly died. The father had now exchanged situations with his child, and found the greatest difficulty in extricating himself from his perilous position, which he was obliged to do by catching hold of an iron bar, little less than red hot, and swinging himself out, but as soon as he had done so he was senseless.—The poor fellow was carried home in a dangerous and uncertain state.

GENERAL TOM THUMB AT THE TUILLERIES.—General Tom Thumb, accompanied by Mr. P. T. Barnum, had the honor of appearing before the King and Queen of the French and the Royal family, at the Tuilleries, on Sunday night, the 23rd inst. The General was warmly complimented by the King, Queen, and royal circle, consisting of about forty persons. He represented the Grecian statues, danced the sailor's hornpipe, sang a variety of songs, and appeared in various costumes, including his new Highland dress, with which their Majesties were particularly pleased. The King and Queen kissed the General, and the King presented him with a magnificent emerald breast pin set in large brilliants. The Queen promised to send him a present in a few days.

The Princess Adelaide (the King's sister) borrowed one of his rings, in order to have one made to present him. "Do you speak French?" asked the King. "A little," replied the General. "What can you say in French?" asked the King. "Vive le Roi!" replied the General, and a burst of laughter and applause. The King lasted an hour and a half, at the conclusion of which Mr. Barnum was presented with a handsome diamond, and the King wished him every possible success, and complimented him on the gracefulness and intelligence of his protégé. After leaving the Tuilleries, the General attended a large party at the residence of M. Galignani, where he was enthusiastically received. The General's miniature equipture traverses the Champs Elysees every day, where it attracts the attention of thousands.

General Tom Thumb calculates that he has kissed two millions of ladies while in England, which, at one shilling each, the price usually charged, would amount to near upon \$500,000!

TERRIBLE DEATH.—On Friday last, Captain David Reed, one of the most respectable citizens of Swansea, went into the woods with his oxen for the purpose of drawing logs. Although he did not return at night on alarm of his family induced a sufficient anxiety to cause him to be sought after until next morning, when he was found with a large log lying across his leg, and frozen to death. It appears from examinations made, that he had hatched his cattle to a log, which, on starting, had rolled and caught him by the leg and broken it. Unable to extricate himself, he had called for help. His cry was heard by neighbors repeatedly, who supposed it only the ordinary shout to cattle while logging, and paid no attention to it. He has left a wife and seven children.—*Keene N. H.*

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—The following heart-rending account has been furnished by a correspondent: The Township of York, in the District of Colborne, has lately been the scene of a most melancholy occurrence. On the night of Saturday the 22nd ult., John Bentley, farmer of that Township, was awake by a sense of suffocation, and finding the room full of smoke, he sprang out of bed, and awoke his eldest son, who being much frightened also got out of bed, shouting "murder" "murder." The father by this time thought of knocking out the window of his bedroom and throwing out those of the children that were there, but thinking that he might hurt them, he told his wife, who by the time was awake, that he would go outside and receive them from her: he then

with some difficulty made his way out of the house by the only outside door. He broke in the window, and repeatedly called to his wife to hand out the children, but receiving no answer he went to the window of the bedroom in which was the son whom he had awoke, and breaking it also, he called upon the children there, but all was silent. There was an answer in that silence more awful than words could have uttered. The father now attempted to get in by the door, but was burnt and repulsed by the flames, and (most heart rending to relate) seven persons, fell victims to the devouring element, viz, Mrs. Bentley and six children. Though they all slept on the lower floor escape had been impossible. The eldest was a fine young man about 20 years of age, and the youngest about one year old. After the fire had subsided it was discovered that the mother with one of the children in her arms had followed her husband to within about three feet of the door and there perished. An Inquest was held on the 21st instant, on the remains of the unfortunate sufferers, before C. Knowlson, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable jury, and a verdict in accordance with the circumstances of the case, was returned.—*Port Hope Gazette.*

RIGHT.—It appears, by the following paragraph from the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, that the Pilot of the unfortunate Steamer *Swallow* has been indicted for manslaughter. This is the only way in which such criminal negligence as that which resulted in the loss of the *Swallow*, and a fearful destruction of human life, can be prevented in the future:—

The Pilot of the *Swallow*.—The grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday brought in a true bill against William Burnett, late pilot of the *Swallow*, charging him with manslaughter. The indictment charges that "the said William Burnett did by his misconduct, negligence or inattention, cause the death, on the night of the 7th of April last, by drowning or suffocation, &c. We are glad to find that the grand jury have so promptly done their duty. Their action will have more influence on steamboat officers than any legis

lative report whatever.

OREGON EXPEDITION.—A company of emigrants from Illinois and Iowa proposing taking the line of march from Bloomington on the 7th instant for Oregon. The marching distance from Missouri to the Oregon shore on the Pacific, through an inhospitable country, is not less than 2000 miles, and an army could not accomplish it in less than 12 months.

The Montreal Courier characterizes the following, as "symptoms of increasing civilization and great adherence to the first principles of humanity amongst the free and enlightened citizens of the greatest nation in all creation":—

MURDEROUS PUNISHMENT.—The mode of punishing crime recently introduced into the Connecticut State Prison, viz, hanging by the heels, head down and dashing cold water into the prisoner's face in this position—endangering the life of the person so punished. Few men can live many minutes under such treatment. S. ranculation naturally follows, in a very short time, and the dashing of cold water increases the probability of immediate death.—*Hartford Times.*

Fire in the Woods.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The fire in the West Jersey Woods appears to have expired. Many thousands of acres have been burnt over. It is thought that \$50,000 would not replace the loss caused by the destruction of timber, fence, &c. The Philadelphia Star says that a man had charge of a coal pit about 12 miles from Camden and on the 29th ult. the pit got some run. During his absence a pile of wood near the pit caught fire, the flames soon communicated to the trees, and being fanned by a high wind increased with fearful rapidity.

In Monmouth County there have also been very destructive fires which have destroyed a vast amount of valuable timber, coal, &c. The village of Barnegat was threatened on Friday night with utter destruction and nothing but a sudden and most fortunate change of wind saved it from the flames. The Monmouth Inquirer says:

The damage to the young timber is in calculable having burnt over and destroyed thousands of acres of it. One barn was consumed at Barnegat, belonging to Joel Aumack; likewise on a short distance northeast of that belonging to one Soper together with his hay, grain, harness, &c. John Tilson had 17 sheep burnt likewise some 1500 good cedar rails on his farm. Messieurs John Tilson, Selah, Oliphant, John Collins, Isaac Suber, John Carter, and others had some 2 or 3000 cords of wood burnt.

During the last two or three days of last week there were, in different parts of the country, some six or seven fires. Total loss probably several hundred thousand dollars.

In Maryland fires have also proved destructive in the mountains. One broke out in the woods near Cooksville, Baltimore county, on Monday, which swept over several thousand acres of woodland. The loss sustained is very heavy.

Some four or five days past the mountains in the neighborhood of Frederick have been in a blaze; and about 6000 acres of woodland have been burned over. A fire is also raging in the woods near South Ambloy.

In Burke county, Pa., also about 1500 acres were burned over, and in Dauphin county much damage had been done.—In Harrison, Marion and Tyler counties Va., similar injuries had been sustained.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

Baltimore, April 11.
I learn that the woods on the farm of Mrs. Spence, about 6 miles from this city, in Baltimore county, took fire a few days ago. And that the flames spread over 1000 acres before they could be arrested. There has been a very destructive fire in the mountains in the vicinity of Frederick city, Md. It has covered about 10,000 acres and is still raging.

Fire.—Yesterday forenoon, this town was thrown into ecstasies at the rumour that the Court house was on fire. "Let it burn!" was the wicked ejaculation heard in all directions; but our cruel enemies could not be induced to neglect their duty, and the fire was extinguished before any

material damage was effected.—*Rock.*

Dm. Saturday.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN SALEM, MASS.—On Wednesday morning the Baptist Church in St. Peter's street was discovered to be on fire. The fire was set under the pulpit, which was entirely consumed. The building was much injured before the fire was put out.—*Id.*

His Excellency the Governor General has given ten pounds towards the completion of the Church erecting at Nanticoke, in the Township of Walpole.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CALEDONIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *CALEDONIA* arrived at Boston on Monday night, having left Liverpool on the 5th instant. She brought out 134 passengers.

The news is of very little importance. The visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to Ireland is definitely fixed to take place in July next. It is said that, in order to allow her Majesty's Ministers to accompany her, Parliament will be prorogued at an earlier period than has been usual of late years.

The cost of Algiers to France, during the present year, has been fixed at 74,465,527 francs, which is an increase of 7,687,817 on the preceding year.

COMMERCIAL.—In the early part of the week the cotton market was dull, and prices had a tendency to recede; but the fact of the steamer being detained a day in order to carry out the result of the debate on the Oregon was no sooner known than the market became more firm. Yesterday the sales were 8000 bales at the highest quotations. The proceedings in the House of Commons last night arrived here too late to affect the market this day. The same cause—the Oregon—that sent cotton up, sent shares down. In other respects, the proceedings of the week, since the sailing of the *Great Western*, present no very striking features.

PARLIAMENT.—The House of Commons met after the Easter recess, on Monday night, when Lord J. Russell gave notice that he would bring under notice of the House on the next Friday, that portion of the American president's message which relates to the territory of the Oregon. The evening was mainly occupied in discussing the navy estimates, naval architecture, and admiralty arrangements. The discussion gave rise to an interesting episode relative to the right of search and what Lord Palmerston contended to be the voluntary surrender of that right by England to France, in which Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell took part. With this discussion all interest in the night's proceedings ceased.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—The Texas question is passed over as a matter of perfect indifference. Not so the Oregon question. In addition to a high toned belittling article in the London Times of the 31st ultimo, the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament the same day were of considerable interest. The tone of the Cabinet, as expressed in the Lords, may be gathered from the following extract of the proceedings of the Commons. In reply to Lord John Russell, who went at some length into the history and defence of the British claim, and called upon Government "to maintain the interests of the country and the honor of the crown," Sir Robert Peel said that he still hoped for an amicable adjustment of the question, although he must express his deep regret that the negotiations, the chief executive officer of the United States, in a public address, should, contrary to all usage, have referred to any other contingency than the friendly and satisfactory termination of these differences. He went on to say that he regretted not only this reference, but the tone and temper in which it was made, and added:

As the subject had been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we have a right to this territory of Oregon, which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the difference between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.

A tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the house followed this announcement. The subject was then dropped, upon an intimation from Sir Robert, that it might be expedient for the House not to express any further opinion upon it at that time.

HOUSE OF LORDS APRIL 3.—Lord Ashburton entered into a defence of the late treaty with the United States, which had been attacked a few nights before in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell.

Ke Ying, the Chinese Commissioner who negotiated the treaty, has sent his portrait, painted by an eminent Chinese artist, to Sir Henry Pottinger, as a mark of his friendship and esteem. This picture which was shipped by the Duke of Bedford from Canton has not yet reached England.

IRELAND.—It was reported in Dublin, last week, that Mr. O'Connell, unable longer to withstand the pressure from the leaders of the Young Ireland party, will attempt, in the course of the ensuing summer, to re-organize monster meetings, on the same scale as those which created so much apprehension in the year 1843.

STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—We copy the following statistical statements from the British Quarterly Review:—
In 1784, the total official value of the exports of British produce and manufactures from Great Britain was £11,255,057; in 1843, the official value was £117,574,563, and the declared value £51,932,996.—Increase on the latter 361 per cent.

From 1776 to 1780 the average annual import of cotton wool in Great Britain was 6,706,613 lbs.; in 1843, the quantity entered for consumption in the United Kingdom was 555,909,184 lbs. Increase 8540 per cent.

The official value of cotton goods exported from Great Britain was £355,060, in 1780; in 1843, the official value was £82,165,291, and the declared value £23,443,039. Increase 73,045 per cent. on the official and 6503 per cent. on the declared value.

The import of foreign sheep's wool was 2,475,332 lbs. in 1781; in 1843, the quantity of foreign and colonial wool entered for consumption in the United Kingdom was 48,656,820 lbs.

The linen manufacture of Great Britain yearly value of £2,640,000; in 1843, Mr. McCulloch estimates it, including Ireland, at the value of £10,000,000 or £12,000,000.

Lancaster contained 297,400 inhabitants in 1750, and 1,667,054 in 1841. Increase, 461 per cent. in ninety years.

The West Riding of Yorkshire contained 565,282 inhabitants in 1801, and 1,154,104 in 1841. Increase 105 per cent. in forty years.

The parish of Manchester contained 41,093 inhabitants in 1774, and 353,590 in 1841. Increase, 762 per cent. in sixty seven years.

Preston contained 6600 persons in 1750, and 50,131 in 1841. Increase, 735 per cent. in sixty one years.

The population of England and Wales was 7,227,586 in 1770, and 16,071,757 in 1841. Increase 8,844,171, or 122 per cent. in seventy-one years, of which by far the largest proportion is in the manufacturing and commercial districts.

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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Ireland is definitely fixed to take place in July next. It is said that, in order to allow her Majesty's Ministers to accompany her, Parliament will be prorogued at an earlier period than has been usual of late years.

The cost of Algiers to France, during the present year, has been fixed at 74,465,527 francs, which is an increase of 7,687,817 on the preceding year.

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, 29th March.

Flour, per 100 lbs.—United States—sweet, new, duty paid, £1 6s a £1 7s 6d; sweet, new, in bond, 15s 6d a 18s 6d; sour, duty paid, £1 4s a £1 5s. Canada—sweet, duty paid, £1 5s a £1 6s 6d.