

ENGLISH NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, in 9 1-4 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 17th inst., one week later. She brought out 63 passengers, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wright, of St. John.

The Commercial News is uninteresting. The Flour market was declining, but Wheat and Indian Corn were in fair demand at previous rates. Cotton was fluctuating. The sales of the week reached 46,000 bales. Business in Manchester was improving.

The Timber Market does not appear to have been affected by the change in the foreign duty, and prices remained unchanged.

The discussion of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, in the House of Commons, has been postponed until the 19th.

A statement is made in the *Liverpool Journal* to the effect that the Ministry intend to resign very shortly, and that Lord Stanley is prepared to form a new Ministry.

The Great Exhibition continues to attract all attention and immense numbers continue to throng the Crystal Palace daily.

The *London Times* says of the Exhibition, "Russia displays a Siberia, and the area grasped by the United States is as imperfectly occupied as their own vast continent."

The Queen's Royals have embarked at Cork for the Cape of Good Hope, and will be followed by the 12th Lancers, should the Caffre insurrection not be speedily suppressed.

The Prince Albert was yesterday to sail for the polar regions, in search of Sir John Franklin and party. Lady Franklin is at Aberdeen, where the little vessel has been fitted out.

At a banquet in London, last week, the Lord Mayor expressed a hope that among the illustrious foreigners of the year he may be able to entertain the "distinguished Kossuth."

IRELAND.—The salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland is to be reduced from £5,500 to £3,000 a year.

It is said that the census, nearly completed, shows a diminution of two millions of inhabitants in Ireland since 1841.

The Corporation in Limerick is the oldest in the United Kingdom, being twelve years older than that of London.

The population of Limerick numbers only 16,000 males to no less than 28,000 females! There has been a decrease in the population, of 4000 since 1841.

The northern papers bring accounts of the destruction by fire, of Downhill Castle, County of Antrim, the residence of Sir Harvey Bruce, and considered to be one of the finest private mansions in the Province of Ulster.

The Master of the Rolls is about to introduce two bills into the House of Commons, renewing the commission for the sale of Irish encumbered estates, and for the advance of loans on the security of landed property in Ireland.

FRANCE presents great interest to the politician. General Cavaignac has been brought forward as a Candidate for the Presidency, and he is warmly supported by some of the leading men and journals in the country. All parties appear to be highly excited, and the election is anxiously waited for. Upon the constitutional result depends the stability of the Republic.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The accounts from the Cape are unsatisfactory. Sir Harry Smith has been compelled to return to King William's Town, his forces being inadequate to undertake anything like a comprehensive scheme of Military operations. Beyond the spheres of isolated forts scattered all over the country, the Kaffirs are in the field on all sides. The Boers do not generally turn out with any alacrity, and there is not at present a prospect of bringing the war to a speedy or successful termination.

BOSNIA.—The *Journal de Constantinople* states that Omer Pacha had attacked and dispersed the insurgents in Bosnia under Ali Keditch and Cadi Kapitch. A great number of the rebels were killed, and many taken prisoners. Amongst the latter were several foreign officers.

According to letters of the 2nd from the Bosnian frontier the revolution is completely crushed. Almost all the insurgent leaders are in safe keeping in Austrian Croatia. Terrible excesses have been committed by the victors. The houses of the Moslems in the neighborhood of Binaac have been sacked and burnt, and the shops in the town plundered.

MILITARY PENSIONERS TO CANADA.—We understand that the ship *Hope*, taken up to carry Military Pensioners to Canada, sailed from London on the 23rd of last month. A second detachment will be sent out by the *Mary* next month, for the purpose of being stationed at Amherstburg and Penetanguishene; a third detachment will arrive in the *Autumn* to be stationed at Toronto.

As the Military Reserve Lands around the above Towns are to be divided out in small allotments of two or three acres to each pensioner, on which a cottage is to be erected, we are pleased to observe that every care appears to be taken by the Imperial Government to send out a good description of men, as the following qualifications are required from candidates for this force:—

Certificates of character—accustomed to agricultural pursuits as labourers, or mechanics—to be in possession of £15, and a pension of not less than 9d. a day, and under 45 years of age. Pensioners now resident in Canada will not be required to produce £15, and may be taken up to the age of 48. This is the force alluded to in Earl Grey's last despatch, inserted in a late number of the *Colonist*.

Major Tullod, of the War Office, who was lately gazetted as Military Superintendent to carry out these arrangements in North America, arrived by the last mail Steamer from England.—*Toronto British Colonist*.

COLONIAL.

[From the Toronto (C. W.) Patriot.]

FEDERAL UNION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

As the Session approaches, we hear on all sides sounds of coming strife. "Retaliation"—"Retrenchment"—"The Clergy Reserves"—"An Elective Legislative Council"—"Protection"—are among the various war-cries which ever and anon come wafted on the breeze, indicating a few only of the troubles of the Ministry during the next and last session of the present Parliament.—There is one topic however, which seems to us of paramount importance, as involving more or less all interests in these Provinces. We refer to the Federal Union of the Five Provinces of British North America, a measure which in our opinion will do more to concentrate their strength and resources, and to create a feeling of self-confidence, and independence of our southern neighbors, than all the political homoeopathic remedies which can be invented.

It is in vain to shut our eyes to the truth, rendered more and more palpable every day, that the Imperial Government desires to "stand alone" in all matters of internal policy; and that it is to ourselves that we must hereafter look, for the means to create and conserve a national feeling. There is scarcely a newspaper which comes to hand—scarcely a friend whom we meet in the street, that does not recognize this "great fact;" and the only problem left for us to solve, is, how are we best to accommodate ourselves to the position—not so much of a colony of Great Britain, as of an almost independent Province of the Empire—we might have said, an independent Kingdom, for there will in truth be little difference between our position, and that of the Kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland prior to their Union with England.

With a separate Parliament, possessing entire control over all internal affairs, and to which alone the advisers of the Crown are to be held responsible; with a military force, officered and paid by ourselves; with a geographical position, which, as respects our relations with England, places our destinies effectually in our own hands: with all these elements of independence at our disposal, we have clearly but one alternative—either to look forward, to a day when we may be separated from England and probably annexed to the States; or, to endeavour manfully to raise ourselves up to the position of an integral federal portion of the vast Empire, of which we pray that England may ever be the head.

Such seems to us to be the inevitable lesson, which Canadians are driven to learn, from the recent despatches of Earl Grey, taken in connection with the opinions expressed by Mr. Gladstone and other members of the so-called Conservative party in England. We are no advocates for lamenting helplessly over a disappointment which cannot be remedied, nor for pouring into the unwilling ears of the Imperial Government a new edition of "the groans of the Britons." We would look the danger boldly in the face, and prepare with all the expedition we may, to wrap our cloak firmly around us in anticipation of the buffetings of the coming storm.

In the statesmanlike letters of Mr. Howe, which we have recently published, we notice with satisfaction, a strong and chivalrous PATRIOTISM, which shines through and gives tone to all he writes. Reformer as he is, we honor him for this feeling; and right glad should we be, to recognize in the measures and speeches of our Canadian Ministry, something of a similar character—something which would bear out the assertion made by themselves, that they "have been actuated by higher motives than the desire of office for the sake of its emoluments." To encourage and give scope to this national spirit, without which true unanimity and consequent strength are impossible, we advocate the Union of the Provinces.—With union, we should have all the materials of a Parliament which must command respect throughout the civilized world—the talents of a Howe, of a Cunard, of many others whose reputation extends far and wide beyond the confines of their own Province, would be added to those of which Canada can boast. With union, would follow at once such a system of internal trade, as would ultimately render us commercially independent of all the world, and enable us to treat upon equal terms with foreign nations for an exchange of produce. With union, the petty local questions and interests which now obtrude themselves upon the Legislature, would be effectually silenced, or transferred to a more fitting arena.—With union, all the tedious and procrastinating negotiations, that interfere with the construction of railroads and canals, would be swept away. The machinery of the Post Office, of the Land Department, of the Customs, would be simplified and economised; a uniform code of laws would in time be introduced; the transaction of business with the Mother Country would be immensely facilitated; and in fine, every conceivable object of ambition which the people of these Provinces may reasonably cherish, would be brought readily and expeditiously within their reach.

A noble ambition, then, would it be, if our statesmen would bend their minds resolutely to the task of bringing about such results. All parties will have an interest in their success—the loyalist, because he will feel that an anchor has been cast out, which will secure the ship from drifting on to the quicksands of republicanism—the trus reformer, because he will hope to accomplish all he wants, without the hindrances which present party combinations throw in his way—the protectionist, because he will secure a home market for his productions—and even the annexationist and the free-trader, in so far as each will recognise the benefits of a measure which will at least partially accomplish his particular objects, by enlarging the field for exertion and success.

When we reflect, that British America comprises a dominion superior in extent to all Europe—when we look forward into futurity, and count the myriads of human

beings, who will one day people our forests—it must perforce strike us as absurd, that this country lacks the elements of national greatness. The rude winds of the North must have lost their virtue, if they fail to fit the denizens of our woods for vigour of action and freedom of thought. The course of empire is said to lie westward; it is held to be the destiny of the North to govern the South. Either of these axioms, if applied to Canada, indicates that she will exercise no insignificant influence upon the future destinies of the world.

THE MARCH OF PUSEYISM IN CANADA.—Among the developments of Puseyism—or masked Popery—in the Episcopal Church in Canada, we noticed the motto which appeared on the banner, borne by the pupils of the Rev. G. D. McKenzie's school, in the procession on Wednesday last. That motto is as thoroughly Popish as even Cardinal Wiseman, or Pius Nono could desire. It robs the Saviour of his Glory, and strips the cross of its virtue. It makes the Saviour of sinners nothing, without the Sacraments of Successionists; the precious blood of Jesus nothing, without the water dripping from the hands of a Successionist; the cross nothing, without the Church! And this horrible, blasphemous doctrine is emblazoned upon a banner floated in the presence of the Episcopal Bishop, and a hundred of his clergy; and there is no rebuke. No, none is deserved in the estimation of these men, from the Bishop down to the lowest curate, who are as thoroughly Puseyites as ever Newman was or Pusey is. And yet with a perversity and cool impudence hardly comprehensible, the Episcopal Church is represented weekly as the only breakwater against Romanism on the one hand and Infidelity on the other. Let the doctrine of the motto be embraced, and in one year, the Episcopal Church will be the instrument of making more Papists in Canada, than she has been the instrument in making Christians during her existence in the Province. The following is the motto alluded to:—

IN CRUCE SALUS, NIL SINE ECCLESIA.

IN THE CROSS IS SALVATION, NONE WITHOUT THE CHURCH. This accords with the enunciated sentiments of the Episcopal Bishop, who in his address to the ministers of his Church last week deplored the decision arrived at, in the case of Mr. Gorham, which decision ignored, according to Dr. Strachan, the ancient and fundamental doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration.—*Toronto Christian Guardian*, May 7.

The following article is taken from the *Eastport Sentinel*, of the 21st inst. Our neighbours, it will be seen, are not very particular as to the means they employ for the gratification of their own lawless views.—*Charlotte Gazettee*.

QUITE A "FUGITIVE" CASE.

A fortnight ago, nine Soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, stationed at Saint John, N. B., who were on guard at the lower Barrack gate, deserted, taking with them their muskets, accoutrements, and ten rounds of ball cartridges each. According to the St. John papers, they invited the Corporal on duty to join them, and on his not only refusing, but stating that he would take care that they should not do so, either, they tied him hand and foot to a bench in the guard house, and locked the door, so as he could not give the alarm, and then decamped. It was not discovered until the sergeant of the main guard made his usual round some time after, when he found the post deserted. Immediate search was made, but without effect.

It is supposed that they were secreted in the neighborhood until they got a chance to come away, which they did, in an open boat, and arrived here the next day. The Consul had a warrant issued for their arrest, but our Police Officer and his assistants—to their credit, be it said—being aware of the severe, perhaps fatal punishment, which would await these "fugitives," should they be returned, also knowing that it was none of their business, and feeling, in common with the humane portion of our citizens, a desire that the soldiers, since they had got here, should be free—refused to arrest them. But there were a few others who did try, and failed. Finally, they were (with one exception) imprisoned at Machias—nobody to this day knows for what or why—and kept till Maj. — and a Constable from St. John, and the Consul and a Constable from Eastport, were after them. Meanwhile, Mr. Burns indicted a letter to Hon. Joshua Lowell, of East Machias, asking his legal aid, and a number of our citizens promptly expressing their willingness to pay the cost of an able defence for the soldiers, Mr. Swett volunteered to go on and do what could be done for them. It seems that some of the Saint John papers and some individuals here, were inclined to think the soldiers could be returned by the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty; but that idea was soon exploded, and it is said that the way the Honorable Counsel castigated those gentlemen who had rendered themselves so gratuitously officious, was highly illuminating to their understandings. Well, nothing could be done by the arresting party but to accuse the soldiers of theft; but that charge could not be substantiated, and if it could they probably inferred, from the gathering of brawny millmen about their quarters, that discretion was the better part of valor; especially as the highway on the returning road was pretty well watched, and those who were too old to run, said they could shoot out of the windows! The soldiers were discharged, and recommended to "put." When the result was known, the foreign population in Eastport were quite enthusiastic in their demonstrations of joy; tar was burned, cheers given, &c.

Now we are not apologising for run-away soldiers, nor do we feel the least animosity for our neighbors across the bay; but, since the soldiers have escaped from a servitude—which perhaps they entered upon in a fit of misfortune or intoxication, and repented themselves, as thousands do, in twenty-four hours after—a servitude, worse, while it lasts, than the Negro Slavery of the South—we say, let them go; and in our opinion it is small potato business in any of our own people to interfere with them.

A paper advertises a lost cloak, belonging to a gentleman lined with blue.