

tants from the sun. All their orbits are comprised within half the distance of our earth from the sun, being from twice and a quarter to twice and three quarters our distance from that laminary.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the Boston Mail.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The packet ship Montreal has arrived in New York with news from England three days later.

There was no change of consequence in the markets.

March 4. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon asked for information respecting the conspiracy said to be maturing in Spain, for the overthrow and assassination of the Regent Espartero.

The Earl of Aberdeen said there was such a plot in progress, but it was known in all its movements to the Spanish Government, and would be met with efficiency. Assurances had been received from the French Government that it took no part in the conspiracy, and measures would be taken to remove all suspicious persons from the frontier, and prevent all others from going thither. He did not think there was any concert of action between the conspirators and the adherents of Don Carlos; and he assured the house that the British Government would take all proper and necessary steps to help the Government of Spain in putting down the insurrection.

In the House of Commons official notice was given that the return of Mr Gregory from Dublin, where he defeated Lord Morpeth, would be contested.

In Paris a public meeting for the Abolition of Slavery, had been forbidden by authority—a thorough permission had previously been obtained on the 23d February for a meeting from the police. Foreign deputations were expected from London, and all arrangements had been made.

The prohibition is the more remarkable, as at the meeting in London in 1840, of the English society, M. Guizot, then ambassador in England, attended and expressed his sympathy with them.

Sir G. Staunton gave notice that he would on Monday, move for copies of correspondence with Captain Elliot relative to proceedings in China.

S. V. Blake gave notice that he would on Tuesday move that, in consequence of the distress which prevailed in the country, all duties on the importation of corn be suspended until the 1st of January, 1843.

Colonel Siphon gave notice that on going into committee on the corn importation bill, he should move that the duty be levied at the time of importing the corn, and not when taking it out of bond.

Sir Robert Peel's new corn bill was then brought in and read a first time. On moving its second reading he stated, that he proposed its coming into operation upon the determination of the six weeks averages after its passage.

Wednesday was assigned for the second reading of the bill, Lord John Russell giving notice that he should then take the sense of the house upon the measure.

Sir Robert Peel intimated that he should announce his financial and commercial measures on Friday the 11th.

Madrid papers of February 24, state that some disturbances took place in Valencia on the 21st. Numerous persons had assembled and attacked the troops of the line, and one of the National Guards was killed in the affray. The political chief and the alcaldes with cavalry, restored order, but fears were entertained that some fresh conflicts might take place, owing to the jealousies between the militia and the regular troops.

London March 5. Conspiracy in France for the Invasion of Spain.—The French insurrection for the invasion of Spain was brought before both Houses of Parliament last night. In the House of Lords the subject was introduced by Lord Clarendon, and another to the list of valuable services which he has rendered to Spain. Of course the French Government deny all participations in this foul conspiracy; and, as Lord Clarendon justly remarked 'is far too prudent to place any proof of its connivance' within reach. But that it is a participator is not the less true. The proofs of this were stongly put by the noble lord.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Times.

MEASURES, NOT MEN.

Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell, as might have been expected, while they could find nothing to blame in the Speech or Address, were very free in their taunts against Sir Robert Peel for having (as they attempted to believe) learned within the last four months to take a different view of the situation of the country, and of the measures expedient to be adopted, from that which he professed before his accession to office. For this imputation we

need scarcely say there is no foundation whatever. Sir R. Peel has never, either before taking office or since, bound himself to consider the existing system of corn laws irreproachable, or to maintain them untouched; he never expressed a doubt that in providing for the wants of the revenue it might, and probably would, be necessary to review the import duties, and the other restrictions upon commerce. The budget of the late ministry was not objected to by the Conservatives because it dealt with these questions, but because it dealt with them amiss. Lord John Russell seems to suppose that a statesman who opposes a particular measure, and afterwards legislates (it matters not how differently) upon the same subject, is guilty of political piracy. So puerile a fallacy needs no refutation. If indeed Sir Robert Peel were to imitate Lord Melbourne—if, after ten months' apprenticeship, he were to discourse most eloquent music against the sliding scale (the date of the noble lord's conversion was about contemporaneous with the Nottingham election in November last) then there might be some ground—though we ourselves could scarcely regret it—for accusing him of inconsistency. It is laughable enough to hear lips which in 1840 pronounced an alteration of the corn laws to be 'maddest idea which ever entered into the imagination of man to conceive,' declare in 1842 that 'nothing can be more absurd or ridiculous than the sliding scale; that it exceeds all that can be found in romance, all that we meet with in Rabelais.' Sir Robert Peel, whatever he may do, will not play the mountebank like this; and it must be obvious to every man, from the last sentence of the Royal Speech, from the language of Lord Abercorn, when moving the Address in the House of Lords, from the circumstance that the Address in the House of Commons was moved by Lord March, and from the Duke of Buckingham's explanation of the cause of his retirement from office, that full justice will be done by the Conservative ministry to every legitimate claim of the agricultural interest.

CHINA.

The ship Hannibal, Capt. Scot, has arrived at New York, from Macao, since our last, bringing advices to the 11th of December. There is no great amount of intelligence, however, by this arrival.

Mr. Edwards, the supercargo of the Hannibal, is the gentleman who was seized by the Chinese, through mistake, as we mentioned some days ago. He has arrived in this ship, and reports all quiet about Canton. The Chinese were again erecting forts, and obstructing the passage to the city.

The British forces were in winter quarters at Chusan, awaiting reinforcements and the return of a more favorable season to pursue their operations. Some seven China vessels had been taken by the British force in the Tigris, but they were of little value.

It is said that Keshen, who was degraded for the ransom business at Canton, has been restored to his rank, and ordered to Ningpo, to communicate with Sir Henry Pottinger.

The French ship of war, L'Erigone, 46, arrived at Macao, on the 7th Dec., from Manila. On board of her, the papers say, is Col. Dubois de Jansingny, envoy from the King of the French, to the Court of Peking.

The United States ships Constellation and Boston, were at Singapore, on the 20th Nov., and would sail for China about a month afterward.

It was reported at Macao, that the Chinese authorities had issued orders prohibiting the conveyance of tea from Canton to Macao, and of cotton from Macao to Canton.

The trade of Canton was not interrupted. The British ships were constantly arriving and departing from Whampoa, as if no war existed. British goods were difficult of sale.

The British opium smugglers were more numerous than ever, and more bold in their operations.

Teas at Canton were very high and scarce. It was supposed that the quantity to the Canton Market this season, would be very limited. Many of the ships at Whampoa commenced loading, but were detained for want of teas to complete their cargoes.

Fears were entertained for the fate of the Medusa, steamer, which left Manila on the 5th, and was spoken on the 11th, to the northward of Cape Bolino, since which she has not been heard from.

From the Boston Nation, April 9.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Confirmation of the Invasion.—The Retreat of the Mexicans a Sham.—The Steamboat Col. Woods arrived at New Orleans, March 24, two days from Galveston, brings the confirmation of the invasion of Texas by an overwhelming Mexican force. It appears that the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio, was a device to allure the Texan troops, assembled in haste, to go in pursuit before they were drilled and disciplined.

Shortly after the steamship Neptune left Galveston, which vessel reported the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio, an express arrived bringing intelligence of the advance of 9000 men on the Metamoras road toward Victoria, and reporting 12,000 additional troops on the upper road, marching upon San Antonio. The forces which recently captured San Antonio, constituted the van guard of 1400 under the command of Vasquez. The impression is that the Texian army of 1500 men under Burleson, will follow the retreat of the van guard, until brought within the power of the main army.

Upon the receipt of this news, which was brought to Matagorda from different directions, rendering its truth indisputable, the Committee of Vigilance in Galveston dispatched a pilot boat to this city, and a few hours afterwards the steamer Col. Woods. The pilot boat has not yet reached New Orleans. The Col. Woods met with favorable weather, and came to our Levee in about fifty hours.

Relations of the United States with Mexico and England.—From the New York Herald of Thursday, we derive some very important information with reference to the relations of the United States, Mexico and England. The Herald states that the information was derived from a private correspondent, on whom reliance might be placed.

As soon as intelligence of the invasion of Texas by the Mexicans, arrived at Washington on the very same day, in fact, a special messenger brought dispatches to the capital, from our Minister at Mexico. Although the precise nature of these despatches must remain at present under the seal of secrecy, enough of their nature is known to create anxiety and forebodings for the future. A Cabinet Council has been held every evening since the arrival of the special Messenger.

It is known that Santa Anna has refused, point blank, to deliver up the American prisoners, at the instance of Mr Ellis or Mr Thompson. A correspondence ensued between Santa Anna and our Minister, in the course of which the former spoke of this country with disdain and insolence.

It appears also, says the N. York Herald, that Santa Anna undertook the expedition against Texas at the instance of Mr Packenham, who is a brother of the general killed at the Battle of New Orleans, and that the money had been furnished by the abolition interests in London, on a guarantee of the Churches and mines of Mexico.

It is also believed that the English government have a design to take possession of Cuba, as soon as the Mexican war shall have produced sufficient confusion in the South, to give any colour for such a proceeding. The East India and abolition interests in England have influenced the new British Ministry to encourage this state of things, in order to blot Texas out of existence, as a nation, get possession of Cuba, and abolish Slavery in all the Spanish West India islands, by way of destroying the Union, and the growing power of the United States towards the South.

After a great deal of discussion on these points in the cabinet, we learn, that dispatches have been or will be, sent to Mr. Thompson, the American Minister at Mexico, to make a peremptory demand under the law of nations, for the liberation of Mr. Kendall, and the other American prisoners—and if this demand be not complied with, Mr Thompson is to demand his passports, and return to the United States at once.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Courier with the Southern Mail, arrived on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We are indebted to the American papers for a few items of British news, three days later than obtained by the last steamer. They will be found in another column.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, convened by the High Sheriff, in the County Court House, Newcastle, on Wednesday last, in pursuance of a numerously signed Requisition for the purpose of voting an address of congratulation to Lieutenant General Sir Howard Douglas, Baronet, on his late Election to a Seat in the British Parliament.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Esquire, High Sheriff, in the Chair.

The objects of the meeting having been explained, the following Resolu-

tions were proposed and carried unanimously, viz:

Resolved,—That the return of Lieutenant General Sir Howard Douglas, Baronet, our late patriotic and much respected Lieutenant Governor of this Province, as a member of the British Parliament, cannot but be hailed as a most propitious and gratifying event by the Inhabitants of this Province, inasmuch as they must all feel from the lively interest Sir Howard has ever evinced in promoting Colonial prosperity and especially that of this Province; that they have now a friend in the British Commons both able and willing, and from his local Knowledge pre-eminently calculated to represent and support the true interest and importance of the British North American Possessions.

Further Resolved,—That the inhabitants of this part of the Province should, without loss of time, manifest their high sense of his character, and their great gratification at the above event, by presenting Sir Howard Douglas with an address of congratulation on the occasion of his late Election.

Further Resolved,—That John A. Street, Alexander Rankin, and Thomas H. Peters, be a Committee to prepare such address.

The Committee then submitted an address which was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Further Resolved,—That the said Address be signed by a Committee of thirty on behalf of themselves and the rest of the inhabitants of the County, and that the following persons do compose such Committee,—John M. Johnson, Hon. Joseph Cunard, Alexander Rankin, John A. Street, Thomas H. Peters, James Gilmour, John Wright, Rev. Samuel Bacon, Rev. James Souter, John T. Williston, Rev. Michael Egan, John Nesmith, William Abrams, John Fraser, Alexander Key, Thomas C. Allan, Rev. Arthur McNutt, Henry B. Allison, William Carman, Rev. John McCurdy, William Joplin, Alexander Goodfellow, Dudley Perley, Henry Cunard, William Saiter, William Loch, Michael Samuel, George Kerr, James A. Pierce, Theophilus DesBrisay.

Further Resolved,—That the Address when signed be forwarded by Thomas H. Peters, Esquire, of this place, to England, who goes by the next Steamer, and that Mr Peters, Duncan Gibb, and Robert Rankin, of Liverpool, Esquires, be a Committee to present the Address to Sir Howard Douglas, in that way which they may deem most complimentary to him.

JOHN M. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and Thomas H. Peters, Esquire, having been called thereto,—

Resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the High Sheriff, John M. Johnson, Esquire, for his promptitude in convening the Meeting, and for his correct, able, and zealous conduct in the Chair.

Edward Williston, Secretary.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Miramichi held on the same day, at the Court House, in Newcastle, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of combining the energies of the inhabitants of this place, in promoting a good safe weekly Steam Communication between this part of the Province, and Prince Edward Island, and Pictou.

THOMAS H. PETERS, Esquire, having been called to the Chair.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Meeting—

Whereas it appears, there is a Joint Stock Company formed in Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of establishing a Steam Communication between the said Island, and this place, and Pictou. And Whereas it is desirable to ascertain what amount of Stock (if any) will be necessary to be subscribed by the Inhabitants of this Province to accomplish the above object:

Therefore Resolved,—That a Committee of three persons be appointed to communicate with the leading proprietors of that Company in Prince Edward Island, and to procure all necessary information on the subject, preparatory to circulating a Subscription in this Province for Shares in the said Company, and that Alexander Rankin, James Johnson, and James Caie, Esquires, be such Committee.

THOMAS H. PETERS,
Chairman.

Edward Williston, Secretary.

The Committee above named, have already attended to their duty, and we sincerely trust the information they