

Texas and Mexico.

Late and very important from Texas—arrival of Judge Robinson with Overtures from Mexico to the Government of Texas.

Galveston papers to the 30th, have been received by the Neptune, at New Orleans. The most important item of news is the arrival of Judge Robinson with overtures from Mexico.

Galveston, March 27, 1843.

To the Editor of the Times— Sir—A few hours since I arrived here from Vera Cruz, via New Orleans, and will leave immediately for Washington, to lay before his Excellency the President, "the basis" upon which the war between Mexico and Texas may possibly be terminated, which basis or propositions emanate from, and bear the signature of General Santa Anna, President of Mexico.

1st. It is proposed that Texas should acknowledge the sovereignty of Mexico.

2nd. A general act of amnesty to be passed for past acts in Texas.

3d. Texas to form an independent department of Mexico.

4th. Texas to be represented in the general Congress.

5th. Texas to institute or originate all local laws, rules and regulations.

6th. No Mexican troops under any pretext whatever to be stationed in Texas.

West Indies:

ST. DOMINGO.

The following is the proclamation of Boyer, abdicated the Presidency of the Island. It was received by the Ochilla at New Orleans—

PORT AU PRINCE, 13th March, 1843.

Gentlemen of the Council— Twenty five years have elapsed since I was called to fill the post of President, then came vacant by the death of Petition, the founder of the republic. Since then I have endeavoured to carry out his views, of which I had, of all others, the best opportunity of knowing.

I have endeavoured, during my administration to conduct the affairs of Government with a strict attention to an economical management of its finances. In proof of my labours on this subject, there are now one million of dollars in reserve, besides other funds, deposited in Paris, to the credit of the Government.

Recent events, which I do not desire to characterize, have brought upon me calamities which I did not foresee, nor am prepared to meet. In this emergency, I deem it to due to my dignity and honor to make a personal abnegation of powers with which I have been clothed.

During my Presidency I have adopted the policy of quelling the disorders and divisions that made Hayti a distracted and feeble Government. I have lived to see the independence of the nation acknowledged, and its territory united; and now, in voluntarily ostracising myself, I give another proof of my desire to remove all cause of discontent and division.

In conclusion, I may add, that I wish Hayti to be as happy as I strove to render her.

(Signed) BOYER.

POSRIPT!

Gleaner Office,

Saturday Afternoon, 2 o'clock;

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA, WITH THE 2d APRIL BRITISH MAIL.

This splendid Steamship arrived at Halifax at noon, on Tuesday last, in a passage of 13 days. She experienced rather boisterous weather in the early part of her voyage, which retarded her very much, but the last half of her passage she performed in four days. She had 106 passengers.

To the kind attention of Mr. James Johnson, who came out in her, and who arrived this morning in the steamer Saint George, we are indebted for copies of the Halifax Mora Herald, of Wednesday last, and London and Liverpool Journals of the 19th April, the day on which the Hibernia left. We delay our publication, to furnish our readers with a synopsis of the intelligence thus obtained, which we insert below.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail had arrived, bringing dates from Bombay to the 1st ult.

The British Government having introduced civilization into a portion of Scinde, and having taken possession of the Indus, the navigation of which became a matter of general benefit, a demand was made on the Ameers to give up, for the use of that navigation, certain strips of land lying on the river. They, feeling that they could not immediately refuse, temporized, until on the 14th February, they sent word to Major Outram to retire from their city. Major Outram, who did not suppose that they would proceed to extremities, delayed. On the 15th the residence of the British Political Agent or minister was attacked: it was gallantly defended their ammunition having been expended, the British soldiers retired, with a small loss, to the

steamers; and proceeded to join Sir Charles Napier, then at the head of 2,700 men, at a distance of about 20 miles from the capital of the Ameers. The latter hastened, at the head of about 22,000 men, to attack the British force.

Anarchy continued to prevail in Afghanistan. Akbar Khan is said to be master of Cabul; and his father, Dost Mahomed, was proceeding from Lahore towards Peshawur, as if to join him. Akbar Khan threatened to invade the province of Peshawur, and to take it from the Sikhs; but the good treatment of old Dost Mahomed by the latter may prevent that invasion.

From Candahar news had been received, that Sufter Jung had been compelled to quit that city, and seek safety in flight.

Lord Ellenborough arrived at Delhi on the 5th February, with great splendour; a host of native chiefs in his train. He was preparing to go to Agra; where his presence was considered necessary, not only on account of the death of Scindia, the powerful chief of Gwalior, at the age of 27 years, but also in order to contribute by various arrangements to put an end to the disturbances in the Bundelcund districts.

The courts-martial on the officers engaged in the proceedings at Cabul had terminated in the acquittal of all; but, though the verdict 'not guilty' has been pronounced for each, the Governor General, in remarking on the verdict in the last case, spoke in terms which implied rather consent than absolute approval: General Shelton, he said, had not approved the existence of instructions which his defence alleged him to have received from General Elphinstone.—His personal intrepidity and devotion to the service however, were emphatically admitted.

Colonel Malcolm left Bombay on the 18th of February, on board a steamer, in order to deliver the ratified treaty to the Plenipotentiary.

CHINA.

In China, peace prevailed. Elepoo, the High Imperial Commissioner, deputed by the Chinese Government to conduct the commercial negotiation with Sir Henry Pottinger, and also appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Canton, arrived at Canton on the 10th of January, and took up his residence in the city. He immediately apprized the Plenipotentiary of his arrival, and some little correspondence took place between them; when it was arranged that the first negotiatory conference should be held at Whampoa, about the 21st January.

When Elepoo reached Canton, the Hong merchants expressed their desire to have an interview with him, which he declined, and it is now said that he had demanded from them, by next June, the whole amount of their debts—three millions of dollars.

The merchants had reposed their claims for indemnity on the Chinese Government, on account of the destructive riots of December the 7th and 8th, in the hands of Sir Henry Pottinger. The spirit of hostility to the British was still manifested by the populace of Canton; but the local authorities had taken steps to keep order. The officers of the province of Canton had publicly censured the officers in charge of the Minglam Hall for allowing that place to be used for seditious meetings. Many of the persons connected with the riots had been apprehended and punished.

In a recent number of the Peking Gazette, an announcement was made that the "strongest Imperial commands" had been given to the Governors, &c., of the Keang, Fokeen, and Keangan provinces, to use their utmost endeavours for the maintenance of friendly relations.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords on the 7th ult. Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, for having successfully negotiated the recent treaty with America. He recapitulated the leading incidents in the history of the boundary disputed between the countries, and pronounced a strong censure on General Cass, whom he described as exasperating the ill feeling which prevailed in the minds of the lower classes of the Americans towards England, and pandering to the worst passions of the mob for the purpose of succeeding to the presidential chair of the Union. He then reviewed Lord Ashburton's negotiations which ended in the treaty, contending that the honor and rights of this country had in no shape been surrendered or compromised. The noble and learned lord dwelt at great length on the subjects of the French and English boundary maps, the merits of Lord Ashburton, the attacks which had been made upon him, and contended that a more eligible appointment could not have been made, in order to bring to a favourable conclusion the disputes between this country and America.

LOS OF THE SOLWAY, MAIL STEAMER.— Another vessel belonging to the unfortunate Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has been lost—the Solway, which sailed from Southampton on the 1st ultimo, bound for the West Indies.—She was wrecked on a reef, off the island of Sisarge, about 20 miles to the west of Coruana, having called at the latter place to receive and deliver mails. The melancholy accident occurred at midnight on the 7th, after she had been a week at sea.—This is the third steamer which has been lost by the company in a few months:—the Medina was wrecked off York's-head, and, more recently the Isis, off Bermuda. After having left Coruana about a couple of hours, all the passengers and most of the crew (with the exception of those on duty) being in their births asleep and unconscious of their danger, the vessel suddenly struck on a rocky shoal called the Boldayo, within a mile and a half from the coast; and notwithstanding the utmost exertions were used by Captain Duncan, the officers, and crew, the unfortunate vessel, sunk within twenty minutes, in 15 fathoms.

By the order of Capt. Duncan, (who was lost) the pinnace was first got into the water, and as

many as it could conveniently hold were lowered into it, but the frail bark was not destined to reach the shore. From some cause unexplained, it was capsized, and every soul on board perished. The first paddle-boat was then lowered, and into that also, as many crowded as possibly could, and notwithstanding, there was no car to assist them, it managed to reach the shore in safety by paddling, &c. It is supposed that many went down with the vessel, there being no time to launch the other boat that is kept on the paddle wheel, to save those unfortunate beings left on board.

These who were thus mercifully saved, escaped, of course, with no clothes whatever, but those they stood in; and some were almost in a state of nudity. Immediately on the vessel striking she pitched considerably head foremost, and as soon as the cold water reached the boilers they collapsed and blew up. It is supposed that many of our fellow creatures perished by this mishap, and that it also furthered the more speedy destruction of the vessel. The size of the paddle boats—boats kept expressly for cases of accident—may be judged from the fact, that 52 human beings escaped in one of them, and so close was it to the water's edge, that it was a mercy it reached the shore in safety. Nothing but constant bailing and good management kept her afloat. The whole of the mails are of course, lost, and in fact, everything belonging to the vessel. Sunk as she is in 13 fathoms, and most likely so much injured by striking so hard as she did on the shoal, it is not at all probable the vessel will be ever raised. The loss to the company, which has been truly unfortunate since its establishment, will, no doubt, be great, but the distressing loss of life entailed in this instance will be a bitter remembrance to those who have thus so suddenly been bereft of their friends and relations.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Edward Dicker, the surgeon, was also wrecked in the Medina, and afterwards in the Isis, and now the poor fellow, in the prime of life, is, without warning, and in an awful manner, called to his account by being wrecked in this ill fated vessel.

It is also singular circumstance that Captain Duncan, immediately he heard of Mr. Dickers appointment to the Solway, remarked, half jesting, that if any harm came to him or his ship he should attribute it to Mr. Dickers's presence, that gentleman having met with such unfortunate results in his previous voyages. The Solway was a Scotch built boat, and this was her fourth voyage.—She was a remarkably fast sailing fine vessel, and had just undergone considerable repairs.

Captain Wentworth of the Royal Engineers and family, were passengers on board the Solway, but fortunately escaped the fate of so many others of their fellow passengers two officers of the Royal Engineers, Messrs. Blake and Burchell, were drowned.

An appalling shipwreck, with great loss of life, took place at Robin Hood Bay, near Whitby, a short time ago, in which not only all the persons on board perished, but all the lifeboat's men who went to their assistance, except one. The calamity was caused by the drunkenness of the crew, most of whom were in a state of intoxication at the time.

EIGHTEEN VESSELS LOST.—The late north easterly winds have, we regret to say, been productive of the most disastrous shipwrecks along different parts of the coast, though happily unattended with loss of life, arising from the alacrity and efficiency of the Coast Guard service, and their boatmen. During the last three weeks upwards of 18 vessels are known to have been wrecked.

Her Majesty continues well. Dr. Loeck has received instructions to be in constant attendance at Buckingham Palace night and day.

By a foul air explosion in a colliery at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 27 men and boys were killed. Lord Brougham's speech on the vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, is said to have been one of the most sarcastic he ever delivered. "He poured out," says Wilmer & Smith's European Times "a copious flood of billingsgate against the Yankees, their Press, their President, and their Institutions whilst he eulogized their greatness as a people." He castigated General Cass with a severity unequalled.

Parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays to meet on the 24th.

HOLLAND.

Earthquake.—The Dutch Provincial papers contain a variety of details respecting some smart shocks of an Earthquake which were very generally felt in the beginning of the present month, chiefly on the 6th. At Gorcum a very heavy shock was felt at a quarter before 6 o'clock in the morning. The motion proceeded from southwest to southwest.

FRANCE.

The Echo de la Frontiere of the 7th inst., announces that, on the preceding evening, the old belfry of the Cathedral of Valenciennes gave way, and fell with a tremendous crash, burying under its ruins a number of workmen engaged in repairing it, and destroying several houses contiguous to the church. The number of persons injured were not yet known; eight had been already taken from the ruins, and the two regiments of the garrison had been called out to clear away the fallen materials, in order to rescue several others whose groans were distinctly heard.

The disorders that have broken out in St. Domingo have caused some alarm in France, independently of financial considerations. The Minister of Marine had forwarded orders to Maritime Perfect of Brest to despatch 2 men of war to Hayti to protect the French residents.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times of April 19.

Commercial Summary.—The manufacturing districts of Lancashire—the great emporium of the cotton trade—continue in a healthy, if not a buoyant state. Business, as compared with

the dulness which marked the closing of the last, and the opening of the present year, exhibits a new activity. There is more doing, better prices are realized, higher wages are given, and greater confidence prevails. We must be understood as speaking comparatively—merely contrasting business as it is, with what it has been during a period of depression, unexampled in the history of the country. The Liverpool Cotton market has exhibited, during the past week, a very animated appearance. The demand has been extensive and uniform.

In a word, if the commercial world is not all that could be wished, existing appearances are encouraging, and a hopeful future lies before us. Money is abundant, which can be had to any extent, at an unprecedentedly low rate of interest for anything like good security, without any disposition being shown for extravagant or outrageous speculation.

As regards the staple articles of West Indian produce, there is a marked improvement during the last week, which may be attributed in a great measure to the failure of the Brazil embassy.

SHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 12, sailed—ship Importer, McPherson, for Miramichi. 13th—Grampian, Soyer, Dalhousie. 17th—Williams, Storey, Bathurst. Loading—Augusta, Restigouche.

BELFAST, April 3, sailed—Thomas Gelston, Bullah, Miramichi.

CLYDE, April 11, sailed—Mariner, Russell, Miramichi.

DEAL, April 3, sailed—Carlton, Allan, Miramichi; Faside, White, do. 8th—Ant, Williams, do. 10th—Taylor, Evans, do.

Lancaster, April 11, sailed—Hillsborough, Lamb, Dalhousie.

SHIELDS, April 7, sailed—London, Atkinson; and Neptune, Atkinson, Bathurst; Taylor, Young, Miramichi.

STOCKTON, March 29, sailed—William Rip-pin, Brown, Miramichi.

SUNDERLAND, April 1, sailed—Waterlily, Longstaff, Miramichi.

DEAL, April 16, Humber, Hopkinson, Miramichi.

PENZANCE, April 15, sailed—Tyne, Bouw-tow, Miramichi.

ABERDEEN, April 15, sailed—Queen Victoria, Rosia, Restigouche.

The Emily, Webster, from Liverpool, for Halifax, struck on the Bar of the Victoria Channel, four hours after she left the Dock, and immediately sunk—crew saved. The Emily was owned by Mr Henry Mignowitz, and had a full cargo.

PASSENGERS in the Steamer Hibernia.—Mr. James Johnson, of Miramichi; Francis Ferguson, Esq. of Bathurst; A. Ritchie, Esq. of Restigouche.

AUCTIONS.

On SATURDAY, 3rd June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the subscriber's store, in the town of Chatham, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION—

The following Property,

Belonging to the Estate of the late Francis Peabody, Esq., deceased, viz:

LOT No. 1.—The STORE at the inner end of the Peabody Wharf, and on the westerly side thereof, with 36 1-2 feet front thereon, running back to the lower side line of Lot No. 37, known as the Lobban Lot, and adjoining the Dry Goods store occupied by Messrs. J. & G. J. Parker, with the privilege of the Peabody wharf, in common with the other owners of the other property fronting on each side thereof.

No. 2.—The WHARF LOT adjoining on the northerly side of the last mentioned, being 50 ft. front on the Peabody Wharf, and running back to the Lobban Lot, with the like privilege of the Peabody Wharf, near the outer end of the Peabody Wharf, with the Long Shed.

No. 3.—The RED STORE adjoining on the south side thereof, with the front on the Peabody wharf, from the inner side of the long shed outward to the river, and extending from the upper side of the wharf to the westerly side line of the Peabody property, with all the privilege on the north side thereof, and the like privilege of the Peabody wharf. Immediate possession of the stores can be given. By order of the Executrix of the late Francis Peabody, Esq. A plan of the above properties may be seen, and further particulars known on application to Messrs. Street & Kerr, or JAMES JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

Chatham, April 26, 1843.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the first day of August next, at twelve of the clock, at the house of Mr James Young, in the Parish of Saumarez, County of Gloucester, for payment of the debts of the late JOHN McMAHON, of Tracadie, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a License obtained from the Sarrogate Court of the said County, the LANDS and PREMISES following, that is to say—

Half of Lot No. 19,

Containing 100 acres, with a Dwelling House, Barn, &c.; 20 acres of which are under cultivation, with a Marsh, cutting annually from 10 to 15 Tons of Hay, situate at Little Tracadie.

Also—Lot No. 16, of Wilderness Land,

Situate on the Portage between big and little Tracadie, with a Marsh adjoining, containing about 200 acres.

Any further particulars will be made known on application to

JAMES YOUNG, } Executors. ROBERT ROBINSON, } Tracadie, April 10, 1843.