

COLONEL DUNDAS.

Lord Worsley rose and said—I wish to ask the right hon. the Secretary at War whether the report so generally circulated, as to the Hon. Colonel Dundas having used language disrespectful to her Majesty, has attracted the notice of the official authorities, and whether an inquiry has been made as to the truth of that report? I shall be happy if I can ascertain that such is not the case; but if I am informed that it is so, I should like to know whether the official authorities have in any way marked their displeasure.

Sir H. Harbidge said, in answer to the questions put by the noble lord, I have to state, that Colonel the Hon. Henry Dundas was requested by the Commander-in-Chief, immediately on the circumstances referred to by the noble lord being known, to furnish such explanation as he had to offer. Having given that explanation, the Commander in Chief thought that Colonel Dundas had failed to absolve himself from the grave offence which had been imputed to him, of having spoken disrespectfully of her Majesty; and, under those circumstances, the General Commanding in Chief felt it to be his duty to submit to her Majesty that Colonel Dundas be dismissed from his office of Queen's Aide-de-camp, and further, that Colonel Dundas be removed from the command of the 83d Regiment, and placed on the half-pay list. (Loud cheers.) Her Majesty's government entirely concur in that measure, and Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her approval of the recommendation of the General Commanding in Chief. (Cheers.) That decision had been communicated to Colonel Dundas. (Cheers.)

July 9.—Both houses of parliament met at noon this day, when the Lords Commissioners gave the royal assent to the Customs, or New Tariff Bill, which was read the third time and passed last night in the House of Lords.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Our feelings lead us to reverse our usual order of giving the first place to the summary of our own domestic transactions and parliamentary proceedings of the week. We share so much in the public sympathy universally expressed for the royal family of France, upon the occasion of the recent lamentable accident to the Duke of Orleans, that we cannot avoid beginning by inviting the attention of our readers to this fatal disaster and its probable consequence. Not only France itself, but even its royal families, seem to be marked out for the peculiar visitation of these extraordinary calamities. Every interval of three or four years is distinguished by some public disaster of this kind. Very far be it from us to say anything which might have the presumptuous air of interpreting the secret councils of Divine Providence, or of assigning or billeting out any of these visitations as the particular judgments of Heaven. But fully believing, as we do from the bottom of our hearts, that the affairs of individuals and of nations are governed by the special and particular providence of the Supreme Being, and that nothing happens without his direct will, and beyond or short of his view; that no earthly governor or magistrate can superintend the narrow concerns of his own kingdom or district with so much vigilance and attention as the governor of the world exercises over the whole body of mankind,—we cannot avoid adopting the necessary conclusion, that great events of this kind are not the blind results of the mere course of human affairs; that the arrow had its aim, and that such a death has not been allowed to happen without its particular object and purpose. When we further add to this consideration the most awful spectacle of the comparative irreligion and total corruption of the vast majority of the French people, and that this miserable state of national irreligion, and of the consequent wickedness and total demoralisation of a whole people, have been caused in a great measure by the corruption of their courts, and by the example or guilty negligence of their princes through successive generations, beginning with the Regency in the time of Louis XIII., and followed up by the atrocious profligacy of the age of Louis XIV., we cannot also reject the conclusion of our own judgment, that there is in truth something in this calamity of its successive princes which must excite the most serious feelings in every religious mind, and the character of which we find it easier thus indistinctly to suggest than more particularly to express.

Of the three heirs of the Bourbon family during our own time, the Duke Angouleme, the Duke de Berry, and the late Duke of Orleans, the first is in exile, the second fell under the hand of an assassin, and the third had scarcely reached manhood before he has become the victim of the "vis improvisa lethi,"—of a sudden and violent death, which has removed him, in the midst of life and the vigour of youth, into the dark chambers of the grave. To this also we might add the present condition of the Duke of Bordeaux, an exile like the Duke Angouleme, and with no human probability that he will ever regain the throne of his ancestors. Surely here is an amount of misery and wretchedness in the royal house to which it would be difficult to find a parallel within the annals of modern history. It must indeed remind the English reader of that total desolation of the house of Stuart, which followed upon the profligate reign of Charles II., when, within little more than a hundred years, the whole family became extinct, so that at the present time the male and lineal descendants of this royal house are no longer to be found.

As regards the probable consequences of this dreadful misfortune to the reigning dynasty in France, it is of course premature to enter with any minuteness upon this head; our remarks will have a surer basis when we see the proceedings of the French chambers, and understand more clearly the bearings of the popular mind. We shall take leave of the subject, therefore, with one remark; that the present monarchical government of France, and its best chance of stability, obviously rest upon the personal vigour and ability of the King; upon his incomparable prudence, and upon that rare union of firmness and moderation, of energy and sound discretion, which he has exhibited through a long course of difficulties, and that, of all possible modes of government, nothing seems to be less suited than a long minority to establish the peculiar fabric which he has personally raised.

We cannot, however, finish these observations, without a further remark upon the death of the late Duke of Orleans. He was a prince educated, like his father, in a school of stern adversity, and he had acquired many of the wholesome virtues of that trying condition; he was a man of sound and uncorrupt character—at least no infidel and scoffer—a gallant soldier, and a prince of courtly manners and good education. He was well esteemed by the French people generally, and had this glorious distinction in his favour,—that he was hated by the philosophers, and the ruffian rabble of Paris.—Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 16.

SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.—We have been favored, says the United Service Gazette, with a sight of a letter from an officer of this expedition, dated the Falkland Islands, May 1st, received this morning, from which we extract the following details of the return of the expedition. It will return to the ice next year.

The Erebus and Terror were at the Falkland Islands on the 1st of May last. They left New Zealand on the 23rd of November; entered the ice on the 18th of December; were beset in it nearly seven weeks, but succeeded in taking up a position for exploring near the place they retired from the summer before—about 78 degrees south—but were unable to add more than 80 or 90 miles to former discoveries. This was in a continuation of the great barrier of ice, (connected with the volcano,) which they still found stretching East and West, but they had the satisfaction of making seven miles more southing, for on the 23rd of February, when they were compelled by the season to make their way northward, the ships were in lat. 68 10, long. 126 20 W., within three or four miles of the barrier. They saw no land, although at one time they were driven within 100 miles of Franklin Island, where a landing was effected last year. They did not leave an hour too soon; for before they got clear of the regions of icebergs, dark nights overtook them, and, on a stormy night, while hauling away from a cluster of them, both ships unavoidably came in contact. The Terror got off with loss of some spars, but the Erebus lost her bowsprit and fore-topmast; they, however, had a fair passage after, and arrived at the Falkland Islands on the 6th of April. One man belonging to the Erebus was unfortunately drowned off Cape Horn. Every one else were quite well. Captain Ross had appoint-

ed E. J. Bird to be Commander of the Erebus; A. J. Smith, to be Lieutenant of the Erebus; and G. H. Mowbray, Purser of the Terror.

Dr. Kay, one of the government commissioners, states that in the agricultural counties of Norfolk and Suffolk there had been, amongst a population of 100,000, no fewer than 63 deaths from starvation in six months.

The least information upon the envelope of a newspaper, beyond the necessary direction thereon, subjects the party receiving it to a large rate of postage; a gentleman in Manchester received a newspaper from Scotland the other day, on the wrapper of which was a printed adhesive wafer, with a text from the New Testament upon it, for which he was charged 3s. postage. The rate was confirmed on an appeal to the General Post-office.

THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.—There is now every reason to be sanguine of the early restoration to perfect health of this amiable marchioness—an event that will be the source of unmixed pleasure to all classes of the community.

The manufacture of cambrics is rapidly extending in Ireland. No less than 10,000 individuals are now engaged by it in the northern districts, and it is discovered that three-fourths of the cambric handkerchiefs at present sold in England under the name of French, are the productions of Irish looms.

The grand jury have ignored the bills sent up against the police and their officers, who had been on duty at Mr. Bannatyne's stores in Ennis, on the night of the fatal affray.

THE FIRST ENGLISH TOWN IN CHINA.—Until within the last year, the probability of an English town being established in China, and governed by the same, was a thing unheard-of. So strongly opposed have the Chinese been to such a measure, and tenacious of strictly adhering to their own customs in all things relating to intercourse with foreign powers, that a fact like this cannot otherwise than surprise, not only themselves, but the whole world. The Canton Press of the 12th and 19th February, received by the last overland Mail, informs us that great activity prevailed at Hong Kong. Houses and godowns were springing up in all directions, and in a few months more a new and considerable town will have grown into existence. Not only were the Government erecting houses and offices for their purposes, but merchants were gaining more confidence in the permanency of the establishment, while the Missionaries of different churches had applied for and obtained grants of land, for the purpose of building chapels and schools. A large native population had already been collecting, estimated by some at 15,000, but chiefly composed of the poorer class. A magistracy and police had been established, who, though, of course, in their infancy, insufficiently organised to repress the frequent thefts and cheating, will, in time, be doubtless found efficient. The authorities were backward in granting building lots, from the circumstance that the plan for laying out the town was not quite completed. There appears to be a general disposition among the English residents that a regular plan for building the streets should be strictly adhered to, for the sake of beauty and symmetry, as well as for the health of the inhabitants.

The King and Queen of the Belgians and suite left England, on the 5th, for Ostend.

General Bustamente, the ex-President of Mexico, is at present in Glasgow.

A farewell dinner was given to Sir Allan MacNab, on Friday, at the Thatched House Tavern, by the members of the British American Association, the Duke of Richmond in the chair. Sir George Murray, Lord Aylmer, Sir Peregrine Maitland, and Sir F. Head, the former governors of Canada, were all present.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—The following clergymen have been nominated to the newly-formed colonial bishoprics:—The Rev. John Russell Nixon, M.A., late fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to the bishopric of Van Diemen's Land; the Rev. Thomas Parry, M.A., late of Balliol College, Oxford, to the bishopric of Barbadoes; the Rev. John Davies, M.A., to the bishopric of Antigua; the Rev. William Piercy Austin, M.A., to the bishopric of Guiana. The name of the bishop-elect of New Brunswick is not yet announced.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have voted sums of £50 towards the expense of building residence houses for the missionaries on some of the most desolate parts of the southern and eastern coasts of Newfoundland. They have also granted £50 to each of two churches to be built in Fortune Bay, and sums of £150 to two churches at Port Hill and Cherry Valley, in Prince Edward Island. In addition to this, they have determined to increase to ten the number of their exhibitions at the Theological College of Coburg, in the diocese of Toronto, and are prepared to make a considerable grant to a new college, for similar purposes, which it is proposed to establish in the diocese of Quebec, and they have already agreed to restore the studentships in the College of Frederickton, New Brunswick.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—The Jamaica Morning Journal mentions several parting presents which Sir Charles Metcalfe made on leaving that island. He gave his splendid carriage to Mr. Gaylard, then President of the Council; a pair of his carriage horses to Mr. Panton, the Speaker of the Assembly.—We understand that Sir Charles Metcalfe has directed the Receiver General to carry to the credit of the island a sum of 8000l. and upwards, which was due to him, being his third of the property escheated since he has been in the island. Sir Charles Metcalfe has directed, on leaving the island, that no portion of the personal property which he has left behind should be sold, but that it should remain and form part of the establishment of the King's house belonging to the public. He has besides made presents to the clerks in his private secretary's office, and directed 300l. to be divided between the domestics of his late establishment.

FRANCE.—In the French journals of Wednesday, the Right of Search question is again revived, and nothing is talked of by the Opposition but the insolence of England, and the scandalous conduct of her officers and men on the African station. They are now for abolishing the right of search altogether—or, in other words, re-establishing the slave-trade in all its unmitigated horrors.

The French government have published their prohibitory tariff, for such it truly is, and have thus established the two unpleasant and rather important points, that the public feeling in France is adverse and almost hostile to British interests, and that the government has been compelled in some degree to succumb to this mischievous and turbulent spirit of the community. The rate of the duties is such as to render all commercial treaty out of the question, and the spirit of the people is also such as to tie up the hands of the government against all relaxation.

The Paris papers from Thursday to Sunday are almost exclusively occupied with the approaching electoral struggle. The general impression is, that the Conservative party will obtain a considerable accession to its strength. Whichever way the elections turn, however, it does not appear to be doubted, that not only will the treaty of 1841 never be ratified, but that the conventions of 1831 and 1833 will be abrogated.

PORTUGAL.—There are advices from Lisbon to the 27th of June. Neither the slave-trade nor commercial treaty were signed, but the two Plenipotentiaries had come to a better understanding, and there was little doubt of the treaties being forwarded, signed, within a week or fortnight. The Duke of Palmella will immediately join the Administration as Foreign Secretary and President of the Council. The result of the elections was an immense majority for the government.

RUSSIA.—A large portion of the suburbs of Galata and Pera, inhabited by poor Hebrews, was reduced to ashes, on the 19th June. Five hundred families have been ruined by this catastrophe, and one hundred and twenty houses are destroyed.

AUSTRIA.—The Courier de Lyon, of the 13th instant, announces a serious disturbance to have broken out at Mantua, between the Jews and the Christians. The Austrian government was obliged to interfere by force; but the people tore up the pavement and attacked the soldiers with stones, who fired on the multitude, killing fifty persons and wounding many. The disturbances still continued, and no Jew

dared make his appearance in the streets. The government was obliged to march troops from Verona and Milan.

THE EAST.—Accounts from Beyrout of the 10th ult., state that affairs were again threatening to assume a serious appearance in Syria, and an apprehension was entertained that a general rising would shortly take place in the mountains. On the 8th, Emir Abdallah, with his sons, sought refuge on board an English frigate, sooner than subscribe to a declaration contrary to his conscience. On the 9th, the Seraskier Mustapha and Izzet Pasha waited in person on Colonel Rose, to demand the surrender of the Emir. The colonel having returned a formal refusal to this application, a warm discussion ensued, and the Pasha went so far as to say, that they would carry him off by force. The colonel replied to them with a sneer, pointing at the frigate, "He is there—take him if you can." In the morning of the 10th, twelve Sheiks, all related to the family of Shiabab, likewise retired on board the same frigate, having been informed that they would be arrested in the course of the day. Several others who did not avail themselves of the caution were actually apprehended. The Turks had arranged a plot for seizing by a coup de main the catholic patriarch of Lebanon.

The Divan had determined to adhere to their own policy, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Great Britain, France, and Austria.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette says that the reason of the flight of the Emir Abdallah, neophyte of the Emir Beschir, on board the British vessel off Beyrout, was the attempt of Mustapha Pasha to force him to sign a petition to the Porte against the restoration of the Beschirs.

AFGHANISTAN.

From our armies in Afghanistan the news is of a most cheering character. General Pollock had arrived at Jellalabad, relieving Sale and the heroic garrison of that fortress, on the 15th of April. He had experienced but little opposition on his march, except from some roving tribes, who had only succeeded in cutting off a few camels, and he had even been able, when assured of Sale's safety, to detach a part of his forces to the assistance of a friendly chief.

We copy the following details from various sources:—JELLALABAD.—General Pollock arrived at Jellalabad, and effected a junction with the troops composing the garrison of that fortress, on the 16th of April. The British force met with no opposition or annoyance after passing Ali Musjid, except that arising from the attempts of a few marauding bands of Khyberites to plunder and carry off the baggage. With the exception, however, of a few camels, everything belonging to the troops was brought in safety to Jellalabad. General Pollock would have arrived there two or three days sooner, but as the defeat of Akhbar Khan on the 7th of April had secured the safety of Jellalabad, and rendered rapid movements on the part of the advancing force unnecessary, the General halted on the bank of the Cabul river, and sent strong detachments of cavalry and infantry to Lall-poor, on the opposite side, for the purpose of restoring Torabaz Khan in his rights over that place. This chief has invariably been friendly to the British. He supplied General Sale's force with provisions for a considerable time. By this means he drew on himself the enmity of Akhbar Khan, and was compelled to fly to Peshawar. The worthy chief was reinstated in his possessions without difficulty, but we regret to say that three men belonging to her Majesty's 3d Dragoons were swept away by the current, and drowned in attempting to cross the river.

On the 26th of April, Captain Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras army, arrived at Jellalabad. The officer had been released on his parole by Akhbar Khan, and was the bearer of proposals from that chief and Mahomed Schah Khan, the Ghilzie, to General Pollock, for the release of the Ladies and other persons taken in the disastrous retreat from Cabul. How far the negotiation has progressed, or what may have been the nature of General Pollock's reply, has not yet transpired. The whole of the prisoners were confined in two small forts in the Tezeen valley, and were tolerably well treated by their captors. Captain Mackenzie brought intelligence of General Elphinstone's death, which took place either on the 23rd or 24th of April. The General's remains were to be brought to the British camp for interment, Akhbar Khan having offered to forward the body to Jellalabad, which place it was expected to reach on the night following Captain Mackenzie's arrival. The day previous to his death, the unfortunate General signed a document containing a detailed account of the proceedings connected with the Cabul insurrection. This narrative cannot but prove highly interesting, and as Lord Ellenborough seems laudably desirous of giving publicity to everything connected with the recent transactions beyond the Indus, we trust ere long to be able to lay the deceased General's account before our readers. All doubt as to who took the most active part in the assassination of Sir William Macnaghten is now at an end; Capt. Mackenzie having asserted that he saw Akhbar Khan perpetrate the murder.

GHUZNEE.—The following officers who were quartered in Ghuznee at the time of its capitulation are said, on the authority of a native horsekeeper, to have escaped with their lives, and to be now in the hands of some of the insurgent chiefs.—Colonel Palmer, Captain Alston, Ensign Williams, Lieutenant Harris, Lieutenant Barnes, Lieutenant Crawford, of the Bombay establishment, a doctor, and another officer whose names were not known. Lieutenant Lumsden and his wife were killed. The greater portion of the Sepoys, after having been plundered and otherwise maltreated by the Ghilzies, were permitted to take shelter in the adjoining villages.

SCINDE.—From Scinde, our latest intelligence is also of a favorable nature. Pursuant to peremptory orders from General Nott, Brigadier England, with 2,500 men, left Quetta on the 26th of April for Candahar, a portion of the force at the latter place having been detached so as to meet General England, and aid him in getting the convoy through the Kojuck Pass. On the 29th of April, the General reached the heights of Hykulzie, the scene of his late discomfiture (reported in our last summary.) No time was lost in attacking the enemy's position, and we are happy to say, the attempt was successful. A well-directed fire from the artillery compelled the insurgents to evacuate their outposts whilst the British infantry were ascending the hill. The enemy lost five standards, and had about 50 killed. The casualties on our side were very trifling, no lives having been lost. Lieutenant Ashburner, of the 3d Light Cavalry, was severely wounded.

THE PRISONERS.—It will be recollected that, on the evacuation of Cabul on the 15th of January, 1842, about 300 sick and wounded soldiers were left behind the retiring army, the charge of whom was taken by the provisional government; and that besides these, six officers were detained as hostages, for the immediate abandonment of Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Candahar. These hostages were Captain Drummond, 3d Cavalry; Lieutenant Aire, 3d Buffs; Conolly, 20th Native Infantry; Warburton, Artillery; Walsh, 52d Madras Native Infantry; Doctors Balfour, Berwick and McKinner remaining in charge of the sick and wounded. Of this party little has been heard for five months; they have written very rarely, and all we know of them is, that they are alive, and said to have been tolerably well treated. In the course of the retreat which, commencing on the 6th, terminated about the 13th of January, by the total annihilation of the army, the following fell into the hands of the enemy, and were detained prisoners:—

Major-General Elphinstone, Commander-in-Chief of the armies; Brigadier Shelton, Her Majesty's 44th Foot; Major Pottinger, Captain Anderson, 59th Native Infantry; Captain Boyd, 65th Native Infantry; Captain Johnstone, Captain Lawrence, Captain Troup, 48th Native Infantry; Surgeon McGrath, Lieutenant Eyrie, Artillery; Lieutenant Mackenzie, Madras Army; Lieutenant Waller, Artillery; Ensign Mien, Her Majesty's 13th Regiment; Captain Bygrave, 5th Native Infantry, Paymaster; Captain Gray, Her Majesty's 44th Foot; Major Griffiths, 37th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Souter, Her Majesty's 44th Foot.

So far as our information extends, these appear to have been withdrawn from the force, that their lives might be preserved, when the army was in the act of perishing amongst

the mountains from cold or the hand of the enemy. They were taken charge of by Mahomed Schah, a chief of the Lughman country, whose residence was at no great distance. Amongst these, the heroic Lady Sale seems to have been the soul of the party; and it is from fragments of her letters that all our information regarding herself and companions in captivity is derived. They seem to have received throughout all the attention and kindness of which their position admitted amongst the rigours of a Siberian winter, and from a people whose manners are rude and barbarous, and their wants few and simple, and easily satisfied. They were supplied with sheep, and seem to have performed the process of cooking and dissection for themselves. They suffered much from want of clothing, not a single change having been brought along with them from Cabul. This at length, was provided, after weeks of privation, from the superfluities in the Lughman Country, though to civilized Europeans almost amongst the necessities of life. They had picked up a Bible and Prayer-book on their retreat, and morning and evening, as they numbered the days of their captivity, the words of comfort and salvation were read to them. Twelve of them were huddled together in a single apartment. The evenings were spent without light, and seemed very long and dreary. Mrs. Sturt, daughter of Sir Robert Sale, and widow of the bravest officer who fell amidst all our disasters where so many of the brave had perished, gave birth to a child; the mother and babe of sorrow survived and were doing well. On the 7th April, the glorious victory at Jellalabad was a source of further suffering to the wife and daughter of the conqueror, Mahomed Akhbar Khan, driven from the field, seems to have fled to the mountains; and determined that the prisoners should be immediately removed, they were mounted on horseback, and hurried away, they feared to Cabul, or beyond the Caucasus, and they knew not whither. About April 24, General Elphinstone died of dysentery. It seemed that their journey was destined to terminate more speedily than they apprehended, and that a place of greater security, and nearer vicinity to Cabul, was sought for the purpose probably of treating for their ransom without apprehension of their being snatched from the hands of the captor. On the 24th or 25th, Captain Mackenzie was despatched to Jellalabad on his parole, to intimate that General Elphinstone was dead, and that his body would be sent with all respect to his friends; and that Mahomed Shah and Akhbar Khan were anxious to treat for the surrender of the captives. Neither the terms proposed nor the manner in which they were entertained have transpired. Captain Mackenzie having fulfilled his mission on the 26th, returned immediately, in terms of his parole, to the camp of the insurgent chief. A letter has been received from Lady Macnaghten, from Buddinabad, dated the 27th ult., in which she says that Akhbar Khan has treated her most kindly, and promises that she and Mrs. Trevor shall be immediately released.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Previous to the Afghanistan warfare, Miss Walker, a highly-accomplished Scotch lady, possessing great personal attractions, was engaged in marriage to Mr. Munro, surgeon of a regiment serving in India, which, on the first outbreak was ordered to proceed to Cabul. Before the order was issued, young Munro arranged that his intended bride should leave her home for the Indies, in order that their future destinies should be linked together in wedlock. Before her departure from Scotland, Miss Walker apprised Mr. Munro of it by letter, which reached him on his route to Cabul, when his colonel gave him leave of absence, that he might be able to meet her on her arrival. He had scarcely obtained that leave when necessity compelled the commanding officer to recall it, and order him to rejoin his regiment, which had such an effect upon him that he shot himself through the head. Miss Walker has arrived, and is at present residing with Mrs. Ramsay, completely ignorant of the fate of her intended.—Extract from a Private Letter.

INDIA.

With the exception of some slight disturbances in Bundelkand, everything is quiet throughout India. The insurrection referred to has been occasioned solely by the dangerous, but on the late occasion indispensable, withdrawal of our troops. There is no doubt that with the vigorous management of Lord Ellenborough, and the quietude and general good feeling prevalent throughout India, it will be put down without trouble or danger to us.

Cholera is making sad ravages, at present, all over India. In Bombay, the deaths amongst the natives have amounted to about 1,000 a week.

UNITED STATES.

Congress is expected to adjourn about the 1st September. The Tariff Bill was vetoed by President Tyler. This exercise of power, on the part of the President, caused a very acrimonious debate in Congress, and is exciting much feeling throughout the Union. President Tyler may now be considered as standing in opposition to the Representatives of the people, and the disposition of Congress seems to be, to pass the Tariff Bill, and make it the Law of the Land, in opposition to him, the Constitution of the Union providing for such emergency by a two third's vote. He was elevated to his present position by the Whig party—but has betrayed the trust reposed in him, and thrown himself into the hands of their opponents, who, of course, receive him kindly, but their friendship will last only while he is subservient to their purposes.

Mr. Botts, of Virginia, gave notice on the 12th, in his place in Congress, that he would move for an impeachment of the President of the United States. It is not likely that this motion will be carried, although many members, having lost all confidence in his honesty and integrity, would gladly promote such a movement, and suspend him, if possible, prior to an impeachment.

(From the Washington National Intelligencer, July 22.)

THE NEGOTIATION.—It is understood that the Secretary of State, on behalf of the United States, the Commissioners of Massachusetts, and the Special Minister of Great Britain, have agreed on the basis of a convention for the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary Question. What the terms of this agreement are, is of course unknown to us.

The Commissioners of Maine had not decided yesterday whether they would agree or disagree to them; but as it is not to be supposed that the distinguished citizens representing the United States and the State of Massachusetts would accede to any terms which Maine ought to decline, we are bound to believe that the Commissioners of that State will not withhold their assent to the arrangements agreed on by their coadjutors in the negotiation.

We feel ourselves authorized to congratulate our readers and the whole country on the near prospect of an amicable adjustment, at last, of this long standing and disquieting difficulty. The thanks of both countries will be due, and will be freely paid, to the able and patriotic men who will have brought it to a peaceful and happy issue.

(Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.)

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28th.

The arrangement of the North Eastern Boundary question appears to find more favor, as its terms become more accurately known. Still, we have no authentic information as to all, or indeed any of its terms. But it appears that the objections urged by some to the arrangement, on the ground that it would add to the relative military means of Great Britain, in the event of a war, have been very satisfactorily answered.

It is, we believe, true that, independently of general equipments which the Treaty gives as a whole, the strip of territory which we concede to Great Britain is amply paid for by the navigation of the St. John. It is not true, as it appears, that we have no access to that river except above the Grand Falls. By the Aroostook river, which empties into the St. John, below the falls, we can send to market the timber which alone gives value to that part of Maine. The timber which is sent down the Madawaska can be floated over the falls.

It has not been taken into consideration, perhaps, that the territory with a population of two thousand souls, which we acquire on the western boundary of Maine is also a valuable equivalent for the territory surrendered.