

## EUROPE.

**A Regency Bill.**—The Melbourne press of the 13th ult., announced a message from the Queen, which the House of Commons read to the Peers. "Victoria R. The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of duty to my people, render it incumbent upon me to recommend to your consideration that you should take place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority. I should be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain, unimpaired, the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen those securities that protect the rights and liberties of my people."

The bill was read a first time, and at its second reading on the 20th ult., the Duke of Sussex made a long speech in explanation of his views on the subject. It is confidently expected that the bill will be carried through the two Houses without any opposition.

It was ordered that the message be taken into consideration next day. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell appeared at the bar with the same message, which the Speaker read to the Commons. Lord John Russell said it was intended to introduce a bill into the other House of Parliament, founded on the message which had just been read. On the 16th ult., the Lord Chancellor introduced the Regency Bill into the House of Lords. He explained that the object of it was to provide for the possible contingency of the succession of a minor to the Crown. It is proposed that His Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal prerogatives. These are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any Act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the Established Church; or for diminishing the legal privileges of the Church of Scotland.

Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill has been postponed till the next session of Parliament. The great Nassau Barron, in which Mr. Chas. Green made several successful speculations, was recently brought to the hammer, for account of the estate of the bankrupt owner, who were proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, and was purchased by Mr. Green for five hundred pounds.

All the splendid and costly dresses worn at the Eglantine Tournament were put up at auction recently in London, and were knocked off at exceedingly low prices: the most valuable did not sell for more than 40 pounds, and many were sold for twenty, ten, and even five pounds.

Mr. Fergus O'Connor asserts in a letter to the Times, that he is still treated as a felon, and that he is compelled to perform most disgusting forms of work in the prison where he is confined, and that his health is rapidly declining, he concludes his letter by saying, "and now farewell—but, by H—, I'll make a speck in you!" He says that he intends to let the world know a great secret.

Father Mathew, the great Temperance Reformer, is going through his usual services every day.

The attempt to open the British Museum and National Gallery after dark, on the 25th ult., was not successful.

The weekly average of letters which pass through the English post office is 1,200,000. By a new method adopted by the Post Office, and others, of filing a penny envelope with advertisements, the public can procure postage stamps for about half price, as it is an excellent and cheap mode of circulating advertisements, and it is conjectured that very soon large establishments will find it profitable to give away thousands of these advertising envelopes, by which Rowland Hill's postage scheme will be turned into an universal success.

The enormous sum of £16,728 was taken on the Birmingham Railway in one week. The Nelson Column, about to be erected in Trafalgar Square, London, will be made of brass cannon recovered from the wreck of the Royal George.

Thomas Dibdin, who is now in his seventieth year, is said to be infirm in the most gripping penury in London.

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## FRANCE.

The French papers do not furnish us with any news of great importance.

The French Chambers were prorogued on the 15th ult., after a session commenced in much trouble, but terminated to the satisfaction of all, except the displaced Ministers and their adherents. The friends of M. Thiers loudly proclaim their admiration of this fact and success in the management of very difficult questions.

**Insurrection in Syria.**—Accounts from Syria represent an insurrection against Mehemet Ali of a formidable character. A warlike people lying between Ibrahim Pacha and Egypt have risen in rebellion, and though differing among themselves in many respects, they have combined to shake off a yoke of despotism, the endurance of which was no longer possible.

The insurgents, to the number of six thousand, approached Sidon, the commandant of that city gallantly made a sortie, but he was driven back with a loss of six hundred men. It is true that Ibrahim Pacha can draw supplies for his army from Alexandria, a sea port on the north of his present position; but it is equally certain that he dare not advance toward Constantinople while such a hostile force exists in his rear.

The country occupied by the insurgents seems much, in its adaptation for alienating warfare, the Barque provinces; and, al-

together, it is declared to be a formidable combination of an oppressed and essentially warlike people.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 18th of June state that the Schah of Persia had arrested several hundred persons at Isfahan; but the Gazette of Carlsruhe goes further, and says that letters have been received at the 13th of June from Constantinople, stating that the revolution had broken out at Isfahan, & that the presence of the Schah could not put it down. The brothers were not in safety in any part of the province, and his eldest brother was obliged to fly to Teheran.

The English steamer Cyclops, having on board Mr. Wood, the Librarian to the British Legation, left Constantinople on the 25th of June for the coast of Syria. Mr. Wood is said to be entrusted with a special mission from Lord Pombury.

## ENGLAND AND CHINA.

A blockade of Canton, it seems, is to be one of the first measures resorted to; and there is great reason to apprehend that the blockade will be of long continuance, for we have not the remotest idea that it alone will have any effect upon the Chinese. If the English admiral confines himself to a blockade, he has two or three years' work before him.

**Colonel Gaultier and the Colonists at Adelaide.**—In the Record of April 25th, we expressed our gratification in observing the interchange of the offices of kindness and esteem between the Governor and the colonists of South Australia; and we stated that Colonel Gaultier had been invited to a sumptuous entertainment as a tribute of personal respect to his character, as well as to celebrate the establishment of the province, now happily prospering under his administration. By the South Australian Register of January 11th, we find that the entertainment was given on the previous day (January 10th). At half-past six o'clock, about two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner in a splendid pavilion adjoining Fordham's hotel. His Honor Judge Cooper in the chair; John Morphet, Esq., and Samuel Stephens, Esq., officiating as co-quips. The whole proceedings went off with the greatest spirit, harmony, and order. A correspondent, who has addressed us relative to this event, very justly says, "It may be questioned much if there is another town in the world, of the size of Adelaide, which could bring forward two hundred gentlemen to a dinner where the price of the tickets was two guineas each." It is a satisfactory demonstration at once of the pauper prosperity of the colony, and of the good feeling of the inhabitants towards the Governor.—*South Australian Record.*

The Great Western brought about one hundred passengers, among whom were Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Prince Ravel, Mr. Arles, M. P. &c.

## GREECE.

The treaty of commerce, negotiated between Greece and the Porte, by Signor Zographos, has been finally rejected by the Greek Government, and the negotiators dismissed.

Italian letters represent the Pope as still unwell, and mention that several arrests had taken place in the Roman States, of persons connected with the Society of Young Italy.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, a cousin brother of Napoleon, died at Viareggio, Italy, on the 29th June. He was 65 years of age. It is a remarkable fact that he died of the same complaint as Napoleon—emphysema of the stomach.

**Trade and Industry.**—The intelligence from the great seat of the manufacturing industry, is without exception, discouraging. The apprehension about the harvest has added to the previously existing causes of depression, and purchases are made only on a scale to meet the most urgent wants of the consumers. For the last two months the statements made by the Manchester manufacturers have represented a progressive decline in prices. The high price of the necessities of life precludes the great majority of the laboring classes from purchasing clothes, and, in addition to the tremendous reaction from the United States, the home demand is rapidly increasing quantity.

**Emigration.**—A number of frame-work knitters have emigrated to the United States during the last week or two, and others are about to follow them. Their place of destination is German Town, near Philadelphia, where there is a large manufactory for hosiery, gloves, &c., carried on by a quaker.—*Leicester (England) Chronicle.*

## IRISH BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Extracts from the Sixth Report of the Commissioners.

The foregoing statement shows that at the commencement of 1839, 1384 schools in existence, were attended by 181,261 children, and that at the termination of the year the number of schools in existence was increased from 1384 to 1581, and the attendance of children from 181,261 to 235,999; also, that the expected schools at the commencement of 1839, amounted to 190, and the expected attendance of children to 38,000; and that, at the termination of the year, the number of expected schools was increased from 190 to 377, and the expected attendance from 38,000 to 65,000; making altogether an increase, actual and expected, of 364 national schools, & of 49,000 scholars.

We had at the close of the last year—12 applications undisposed of, and having received several since, we have altogether 245 now before us, of which sixty-two are from ministers of the Synod of Ulster. The whole of these sixty-two appear consequent on a grant which we have made to the Rev. Robert Stewart, D. D., a member of that body, and which, therefore, and as it was accompanied by peculiar circumstances, we think it necessary to advert to.

We have trained altogether 524 teachers. We have now in training sixty, and arrangements are in progress which will enable us to accommodate a much greater.

Our model farm, which is connected with

our period establishment, is at present only in its infancy, but it is well conducted, and we have no doubt that the teachers under training, as well as the agricultural pupils, of whom they are at present twelve, derive much benefit from the instruction they receive, and the practical system of farming which they see practised there.

The model schools are in a flourishing condition, and continue to attract a large share of public attention. There are now in attendance upon them, as in the appendix, 752 boys, 558 girls, 519 infants.—*Scottish Guardian.*

## UNITED STATES.

From the New Yorker.

**The Right of Aliens to Vote.**—It seems that we are mistaken in our statement that the Supreme Court of Illinois had decided that unnaturalized emigrants from foreign lands had no right to vote in that State. A case was made up, intended to test the question, and submitted to the Court, but it was not properly shaped, and the Court dismissed it. An Illinois paper before us asserts that all Aliens who have resided six months in the State, will be entitled to vote under the State Constitution.

It strikes us that such a provision as this is directly and palpably a violation of the Constitution of the United States. That instrument expressly gives Congress the power to establish a uniform system of naturalization, and Congress has passed a law to that end, making the years residence in this country, a prerequisite to citizenship. If the States, in disregard to this provision, may admit aliens to vote on 6 months residence, surely the naturalization laws are annulled and the end of the constitutional provision defeated.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

**Fighting Indians** is a thankless business, especially when the thermometer is 100, surrounded with sickness, swamps, and musketoes. There is no glory in victory over such a foe; no thanks, and little sympathy from any quarter. (Here is a specimen of Florida warfare, as given by Lieut. Wetmore, who was induced to publish the statement by seeing the affair turned into ridicule by some of the newspapers.)

Some time in April, an ambulance left Fort Griffin for Fort Panning, escorted by five privates of "C" company, 6th U. S. Infantry. The company stationed at Fort Griffin, and when upon the verge of a dense hammock, through which the road passed, the men being in advance of the ambulance short distance, were attacked by about forty Indians, who fired from the front and from both flanks. At the first fire, one man was shot through the body, and four miles attached to the ambulance killed; one man ran off; the other four, including the wounded man, returned the fire of the Indians, and were then ordered by the man who had charge of the party, to "stand their ground and defend the ambulance," but finding themselves almost surrounded, they fell back a short distance and exchanged several shots with the Indians, who again attempted to surround them. They then withdrew to another position, which they maintained until, from the same cause as above stated, it became untenable, when they sought shelter in a clump of small cypress trees, where they made their final stand. The cypress grove being soon surrounded by the Indians, the men were compelled to shelter themselves by leaning logs against the trees; by this precaution they were partially covered from the aim of the Indians.

From the Boston Times.

The British Consul at this port, Mr. T. C. Grant, has addressed a letter to Capt. Tewksbury, of the Quarantine Boat, in which he tendered his thanks for the humane attentions bestowed by Capt. C. on the passengers and crew of the English barque New York Packet, which was discovered by him in distress, after having been seventy days at sea. He states that the City Authorities have done all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the emigrants who have been landed. Of these, two hundred and twenty are on their road to Illinois. Eleven able bodied men are at work here. Nine are in the City Hospital. Nine children are gone under care of their parents, and it appears eight died during the passage to this country. This statement accounts for the two hundred and fifty-seven who left England in the "New York Packet."

**41 Crash.**—This morning about 8 o'clock, a part of the ruins of Christ Church, corner of York and Front streets, after being undermined, fell, creating quite a confusion in the neighborhood. In its fall it stove in a large part of the wall of Jones' Falls in the rear. About 10 o'clock the remaining portion tumbled to the ground, but without damage to person or property.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

**New Zealand.**—It appears by the English papers that the British government is selling land in New Zealand and New South Wales, at £1 per acre. This, when compared with the price paid for government lands in this country, £1 25 per acre, seems to be an immense price. We think the English & Scotch who are emigrating to that distant country, would find it much more to their advantage to turn their steps hitherward.—*Phila. North Am.*

**More cheering news for the Country.**—On Wednesday last, a lady called in our office on business, and in the course of conversation informed us that twenty-three marriages had occurred in their neighborhood since the spring of 1839, and that six new married couples had all up heard at the same church on one Sabbath day in the neighborhood of Deer Creek, where she lives. Now this is cheering. Let other neighborhoods imitate this example and go ahead, and we will soon have better times, at least among the farmers, mechanics and mer-

chants.—*Pittsburgh Intelligencer.*

Michigan City, July 18.

You will regret to learn that our Wheat crop is entirely cut off. There will not be one fourth of it to cut. The farmers have generally discharged their hands, and turned in their cattle. One farm, which had 1200 acres of wheat, only cut 100, just for seed. Our farmers generally will be bankrupt this year.

## CANADA.

The Montreal Gazette, says that the whole story of Mr. Simpson (the Arctic discoverer) having committed suicide, is a fabrication, as recent intelligence has reached Montreal, without any allusion whatever to the occurrence, and he N. Y. Commercial Advertiser corroborates the Gazette's statement, as recent intelligence had reached that city, and no mention was made of the occurrence.

Quebec Aug. 8.

On the 30th of last month, a party of seven officers left Montreal for Missouri, to witness and participate in hunting the buffalo, and other sports, for which the prairies of the West are celebrated. The party consisted of Lieut. Col. Greenwood, Capt. Ridley and Leicester, Grenadier Guards; Capt. Windham and Vansittart, Coldstream Guards; Mr. Warre, A. D. C., and Mr. Fairholme, 71st.

It appears by the statements of a writer in the Toronto Patriot of the 24th ultimo, that the population of Upper Canada had nearly quadrupled itself in 18 years. The census of 1820 gave 165,980, and the number in 1838, according to these statements, was 487,553. Advancing at this rate sixteen years, from the present time, would give the Upper Province a British Population amounting to about one million six hundred thousand souls, and the consumption of British Goods would indubitably keep pace with the increase of consumers.

The same writer states, that 51 miles of turnpike roads, diverging on three routes from Toronto, have been completed at a cost of \$20,220 11s. 0d., the tolls on which since 1830 amounted to \$2445 5s. 8d.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, Aug. 12.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—We understand that a challenge was received by yesterday's mail from the Boating Club of St. John, N. B. addressed to Honble. J. Leander Starr, J. B. Uniacke, and Edward Wallace, Esqrs. for a Boat and Crew to be sent from Saint John to row against any boat of same size, and manned with a like number of Novascotians in the Harbour of Halifax, for a distance of six miles, for the sum of \$600. Of course, the challenge will be immediately accepted by the gentlemen to whom it is addressed; and the Yacht-club will make all due arrangements to have the match come off promptly and with good spirit.—*Mercury.*

**Survivors of the Brig Vernon.**—The survivors of the crew of the brig Vernon arrived here yesterday in the scho. Mercy Jane from Havana. Six of the Pirates were the last to be shot the morning that vessel left—one had escaped; the officers and men who had the Pirates in charge were imprisoned, where they were to be kept until his re-capture. The Spanish Capt. by whose spirited and noble conduct the Pirates were captured and the survivors rescued, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Spanish navy. We are glad to hear that the Merchants of this town intend to present him with some testimonial of their respect for his praiseworthy conduct on the occasion.—*Halifax Jour.*

**Health Inspector.**—Dr. Hoffman has been appointed Health Officer in place of the late Dr. Almon. Dr. Hoffman is the senior Medical Practitioner of the Town, and therefore is well entitled to the preferment which he has obtained.—*Recorder.*

Miramichi Aug. 11.

## THE SEASON.

The hay harvest may now be considered at an end. From all directions we learn, that the yield is abundant, and that the crop has been housed and stacked in the best condition.

The weather still continues unusually hot and dry, and fears are entertained, that if we are not visited at a very early period, with rain, the grain and potatoes will suffer.

We were yesterday shewn some ears of the finest wheat we ever saw in Miramichi, from a field in the vicinity of Chatham. It is in such a forward state, that it will be fit for reaping the latter part of this week. The proprietor, Mr. Hea, informs us, that the soil was originally as poor as any in the County, which was saying but little in its behalf, but by proper culture, and copious manuring, it has been brought to its present state of productiveness. This is another proof, to the many yearly occurring, what proper management and tillage will eventually accomplish. We recommend it to the special attention of our Agricultural readers.—*Gleaner.*

Woodstock, August 8.

**New Survey of the Boundary.**—Capt. Broughton, R. E., Mr. Featherstonhaugh, Jun. and Mr. Wigtman, with a surveying party, arrived here last evening, from Head Quarters. After remaining a short time, they proceeded on a route to the Disputed Territory. We understand they will commence operations in the neighbourhood of the Grand Falls, thence they will proceed to Lake Metis, and thence to Quebec. From Quebec they will proceed to the S. W., and will in all probability fall in with the American party that have proceeded to the Kennebec.

Another instance of American Avarice.—Our correspondent at Madawaska, under date of the 5th inst., informs us that "Col. Parks,

March of Maine, accompanied by Mr. Haines, Editor of the Bangor Democrat, had arrived at the Port on the Fish River for the purpose of taking the Census of Madawaska, and that they had actually commenced operations this morning. Col. Parks is said to be under the directions of the Government. We are not aware of the authorities of Maine having intimated to our Executive that such was their intention.

**Coal.**—The Picton 'Mechanic & Farmer' states that, several of the Miners were recently discharged from the Albion Miners in consequence of the falling off in the demand for coal. Pennsylvania Coal is superseding the use of Nova Scotia coal, on account of the difference in cost. The Mechanic & Farmer suggests a reduction in price.

## PROVINCIAL.

St. John, Aug. 17.

**Circuit Court.**—The trial of Davis Morris, for the murder of John Williams, on-board the ship Columbus, last spring, came on Wednesday before His Honor Judge Carter; and a verdict of Guilty of Murder was returned against the prisoner.—*News.*

**Boundary Question.**—Saturday's Courier contains lengthy extracts from the Report of the Commissioners, who surveyed the ground last summer, and it affords us much pleasure to state that commissioners have expressed their convictions, belief, that the claims of Great Britain to the whole of the Disputed Territory, are founded on justice; and are in plain accordance with the second article of the treaty of 1783; and with the physical geography of the country.—*Ibid.*

**Commissioner's Changes.**—Deputy Commissioner General Hewitson, who recently returned from London, having resumed the charge of the Commissariat Department at Halifax, Assistant Commissioner General W. H. R. Foster, who has been in charge during Mr. Hewitson's absence, has been transferred to the head of the Department in the Province.—Toronto is Frederickton. Assistant Commissioner General Goldsmith will still continue in charge at St. John.—*Courier.*

**Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia.**—We have before us an elegant work with the above title, by Miss Maria Morris, of Halifax. The wild flowers of these Provinces have been collected and elegantly drawn from nature at full size by this accomplished young lady, who has commenced the publication of a series of engravings of these beautiful natural objects in style becoming their beauty. It is pleasing to observe the progress of the fine arts in this sister Province, and Miss Morris has added greatly to the advancement of the pleasing study and natural science. Every lover of our native flowers will consider the work extremely interesting.—*Id.*

We understand that Major Brookes, of the 69th Regt., prior to his departure from this City for Britain, addressed a very complimentary note to Lieut. Colonel B. L. Peters, of the 1st Battalion City Militia, accompanied with the presentation of a Sword and Belt as a mark of his respect, and esteem for the military prowess and gentlemanly character of the zealous colonel.—*Ibid.*

**Fire at Sand Point, Carleton.**—On Wednesday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in a large new double house of two stories belonging to Alderman Bond, of Carleton, which destroyed that building and two others on the opposite side of the street, belonging to Mr. B. and also consumed a one story house belonging Mr. James Irish. The fog was very dense, which prevented the fire being discovered on this side the harbour. As there had been no fire on the premises strong suspicions are entertained that it was the work of an incendiary.

**SKATING IN MAY.**—New Discovery.—Mr. Bradwell, the ingenious mechanist of Covent Garden "time out of mind the faired" coach-maker," as the bills say, has after long study succeeded in making a substance which exactly imitates the smoothest ice. A small surface has been laid down with this singular invention, and various members of the Skating Club have performed their elegant evolutions upon it. This substance is not so easily cut up by the skate as ice is, and of course those who skate upon it are in no danger of drowning. It is supposed that the inventor will secure the benefit of his ingenuity by a patent.—*Mark Lane Express.*

## From the Jamaica Standard.

July 17, 1840.

**The Weather Crops, &c.**—We are happy to state that the weather, which for the last two or three months has been unusually hot for the season of the year, recently changed in the course of last week, during which we were favored with several most acceptable showers; especially on Friday evening last, when the rain came down in torrents, accompanied with a severe thunder storm. The air has in consequence become several degrees cooler.

More favorable weather for taking off the crops, however, could not have been afforded; of which the greatest portion, even the latest parishes, is now completed, showing, we are afraid, nearly as great a decrease upon last year's ruinously small crops, as that year was upon the one preceding. Nor, we regret to say, is there much better prospect for the next; indeed we have heard some Planters of the very best experience—a sort, that they do not expect that there will be a single estate in St. James's which will turn the hundred hogheads, next year; while about ten estates—considerably less than one half of the usual number—have this year managed to encompass that amount. Nor can the late dry weather be blamed with any degree of propriety for these gloomy anticipations. A few in-

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