LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 30.

Politics of Europe.—Reform of the House of Lords.—The proper use and design of the House of Lords are the following:—First, to fortify the po[illegible] and to secure the stability of a regal government, an order of men ecclesiastical and civil, nat[illegible] allied to the interest of church and state, and [illegible] permanent institutions of the country. Secon[illegible] to enable the King, by his right of bestowing the peerage, to reward the most eminent servants of the public, in a manner most grateful to them, [illegible] without expense to the nation; and thirdly, to [illegible]swer a purpose, which is of still superior importance to the other two, and is mainly conducive to [illegible] harmony and quiet operation of a government like our own,—we mean, to stem the progress of popular fury, and to give time for due reflection and s[illegible]riety in any agitation of the public mind. Large [illegible]odies of men are subject to sudden phrensies; [illegible] a House of Commons is as liable to these humors as any other assemblies, particularly in a certa[illegible] state of public opinion, and when pushed on by factious combinations. Opinions are sometimes circulated amongst a multitude without proof or examination, acquiring confidence and reputation merely by being repeated from [illegible] occasions founded upon these opinions, diffusing themselves with a rapidity [illegible] may [illegible] to those prejudices which actuate the minds of the vulgar,—accustomed to condemn the clamour of the populace,—disdaining to have laws and opinions forced upon them by their inferiors in rank, they will oppose resolutions which are founded in the folly and violence of the lower part of the community. Were the voice of the people always dictated by reflection, and the House of Commons the true representative of all the rights and interests of the people; did every man, or every one man in a hundred, think for himself or actually consider the measure he was about to approve or censure; or even were common people tolerably steady in the judgment which they formed, we should hold the interference of a superior order, such as the House of Lords, not only superfluous, but wrong; for when every thing is allowed to [illegible] difference of rank and education which the actual state of these advantages deserves, that conclusion, after all, is most likely to be right and expedient, which appears to be so to the separate judgment and decision of a great majority of the nation; at least, that is general, is right *for them*, which is agreeable to their fixed opinions and desires. But when we observe what is urged as the public opinion, to be, in truth, the opinion only, or perhaps the feigned profession, of a few crafty leaders; that the numbers, who join the cry, serve only to swell and multiply the sound, without any accession of judgment, or exercise of understanding; and that oftentimes the [illegible] counsels have been thus overborne by tumult and uproar; we may conceive occasions to arise, in which the commonwealth may be saved by the reluctance of the nobility to adopt the caprices, or to yield to the vehemence of the common people. We think this occasion has at present arisen in the case of the Irish Municipal Bill, and has repeatedly arisen since the [illegible] the Reform Act. The Lords, [illegible] just as much independent of the Commons are of the Lords; [illegible] Crown exists as a check to both, and a due and resolute [illegible] per functions, the people look [illegible] liberties, their rights, and [illegible] the other two branches of [illegible]

[illegible] lately returned from Skye, on whose [illegible] place the fullest reliance was in[illegible] of his residing there that the state [illegible] such, that unless they received an [illegible] of provision he had reason to fear [illegible] must, more than one hundred people [illegible] starvation in the Parish of Slate alone. [illegible] this gentleman's farm, he was truly [illegible] the condition of the flocks and cattle; [illegible] were lying dead on the ground, too [illegible] count. We doubt not a benevolent [illegible] come forward and alleviate these sufferings.—*Edinburgh paper.*

On Wednesday, an alarming occurrence happened to the wife of Mr. Hodge, miller, at Milnab, near Crieff, upon her going to a park, near her residence, where a number of cattle were grazing. She had one of her children in her arms, and another by her side. She had no sooner appeared, than an infuriated cow made a violent attack upon her and her two children. The animal first rushed upon the child by her side, and knocked it down. The mother, for the protection of the child, laid down the one in her arms, and ran to aid the other; but she had no sooner done so, than the animal attacked the child she had just laid down. The mother in a state of desperation, seeing no other way of saving her children prostrated herself over them. The animal then rushed upon herself, butting her severely; and had it not been for the timely aid of a number of labouring men, who ran to her assistance, it is probable the mother and her two children would have fallen a sacrifice to the fury of the enraged animal.—[illegible]b.

Advance of Wages.—The journeymen joiners in Leeds have during the present week required an advance of 2s. per week upon their last wages, to which the masters have generally agreed. The trade is brisk; a great number of buildings are now in progress, and the demand for men still continues.

The Ladies of London have agreed to present the Hon. Grantley Berkley with a piece of plate, for procuring them a gallery in the House of Commons. Subscriptions limited to a guinea a piece.

Sergeant Wilde's extra fee, in the old Attwood case, before the Lords, is 5000 guineas! His opening speech will be over ten days.

Talleyrand's health, to the astonishment of every body, is rapidly improving. He goes out supported on the arm of his niece, the Duchess; but for his oratorical and argumentative powers, is quite indisposed.

The Leeds petition for Irish Reform, received 5000 signatures in one day.

The amount of rental upon which the county rate for Middlesex is assessed this year, is £5,368,884; being an increase of £125,976 over that of the past year.

Railway Travelling.—A gentleman in the morning, went to Liverpool, 30 miles off, purchased and took back with him to Manchester, on the railroad, 150 tons of cotton. This he immediately disposed of, and the article being liked, an offer was made to take another such quantity. Off he starts again, and actually that evening delivered the second 150 tons, having travelled 120 miles in four journeys, and bought, sold, and delivered, 30 miles off, at two distinct and consecutive deliveries, 300 tons of goods in twelve hours!—*Railway Magazine.*

The ladies steel busks at Paris are encased in India rubber, which prevents the rust of the metal from staining their dresses.

PORTSMOUTH, June 4.

The Stakesby and Catharine Stewart Forbes transports are ordered to bring home the Rifle Brigade from Halifax; and the Maitland, Lieut. Binstead, to carry the Royals from Cork to Quebec, and bring home the 79th Highlanders. In the case of both these regiments how advantageous it would be to the country to allow all such men as desired it to remain in those colonies; a large portion are married have families, and they themselves would form [illegible] of a most valuable militia force, continu[illegible] by settlers from other regiments that [illegible] home also; there is no difficulty in [illegible] recruits; in fact, it would be a very improved [illegible]m of emigration.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

UNITED STATES.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

(From the Portland Advertiser.)

The documents printed by order of the U. S. Senate relating to the North Eastern Boundary, consist of letters between Messrs. Livingston, M'Lane, and Forsyth, on the part of our Government, and Sir Charles R. Vaughan and Mr. Charles Bankhead, on the part of Great Britan, commencing as far back as July, 1832. The amount of the whole boundary question is, that the subject is as far from being settled as ever. The Boston Gazette gives the following synopsis:—

"To understand the correspondence it is proper to remind our readers, that, at the close of the late administration, after long negociations and vain endeavors to ascertain the true boundary line, as fixed by the Treaty of 1783, the two Governments agreed to refer the decision to the King of Netherlands arbitrator. That monarch was requested to designate the true line. Now, as the negociators had never been able to ascertain the boundary, the king soon came to the conclusion that *he* should not be more successful; in short, rather than puzzle himself to find the old line, he determined to draw a new one, and thus, like most arbitrators, he split the difference; but as he had not been requested to make a new line, but to ascertain the old one, in regard to which there was lack of testimony, his decision was reluctantly accepted by England, but it was totally rejected by the United States. This rejection was communicated to Mr. Bankhead, the British Charge, by Mr. Secretary Livingston, and [illegible] it was proposed to open a new negotiation, it was said that [illegible] our Government [illegible] territory of Maine, and that the Government of the United States would controvert it as unconstitutional. In regard to the latter [illegible] Mr. Livingston says:—

"Means will probably be found of removing all constitutional difficulties that have hitherto attended the establishment of a boundary more convenient to both parties, than that designated by the treaty, or than that recommended by his majesty the King of the Netherlands;" and he adds, "that an arrangement is now in progress, with every probability of a speedy conclusion, between the U. States and the State of Maine, by which the Government of the United States will be clothed with more ample powers than it has heretofore possessed, to effect that end."

"Although the rejection created some surprise and disappointment to the British Government, Mr. Vaughan, the British Envoy, in April following announced to Mr. Livingston that his government was disposed to renew the negociation, provided it could be done in good faith and with any hope of coming to a conclusion. At the same time, he stated that his Government would not recognize the right of the citizens of Maine, nor of any other citizens of the United States, to navigate the St. John River.

"In reply, Mr. Livingston waives, for the present, claims to the navigation of the St. John. He proposes that the whole subject be referred to an equal number of Commissioners, "with an umpire selected by some friendly sovereign, from among the most skilful men in Europe, to decide on all points on which they disagree: or by a commission, entirely composed of such men, so selected, to be attended in the survey and view of the country by agents appointed by the parties."

"Mr. Vaughan, replying to this, May 11, 1833, doubts the expediency of this mode, but says he has sent the proposal to his Government: he also suggests to Mr. L. the expediency of proposing some other mode, which would be more likely to be acceptable to the British Government.

"The British Envoy next intimates the opinions that the time has arrived for abandoning the imaginary boundary, which has been so imperfectly described, and of running a new conventional line which will be more convenient to both parties than the one hitherto insisted on, under the Treaty.

"To this, the American Secretary replies, that the President feels restricted, by the past action of the Senate, to negociate for any new boundary line, the territory of Maine, without cut off any portion of the [illegible] State to such [illegible] Legislature of that State to such [illegible]

"The rest of the voluminous documents are principally occupied in discussing various suppositions touching the location and nature of the "highlands" spoken of in the Treaty of 1783, and whether the rivers which empty into the Bay of Chaleur and the Bay of Fundy can be considered as "falling into the Atlantic." The American Government contends that rivers emptying into those Bays, fall into the Atlantic Ocean through the Bays.

"The amount of it all goes to show that the whole negociation is again open to settlement, and that the question remains as it did in 1829.

"After all, it appears to us, that if both Governments would appoint a commission of Civil Engineers to go and survey the country, and run the boundary line according to equitable principles, and as near to the contemplated original line as practicable, having respect to the common use, by both nations, of such navigable rivers as fall near the boundary, it would be satisfactory to both nations. As Maine denies the right of our Government, without her consent, to negociate away any portion of the territory of Maine, perhaps the most speedy mode of settlement would be, for both nations to authorize the Government of Maine and that of New-Brunswick to arrange the question of boundary between themselves. They could then, perhaps, settle the question to their own mutual satisfaction; whatever would be satisfactory to Maine, would doubtless be agreeable to the people of the United States, and whatever would be agreeable to New-Brunswick, ought to be satisfactory to the British Government. The matter has been in dispute more than forty years; the parties have not made any approximation to a settlement, and unless some different course be pursued, the controversy bids fair to be interminable."

FIRES IN NEW-YORK.—About half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday night there was an alarm of fire, which was ascertained to proceed from the burning of some shavings, placed under benches in the basement story of the Methodist meeting house, in John-street. From the appearance of the premises it was obvious that fire had been communicated designedly. A fireman belonging to No. 1, caught an individual on the premises just after the alarm was given, who was on his knees upon one of the benches in the room saying his prayers. Upon his examination at the watch house, he gave his name as John P. Kelley, and stated he was a printer, just arrived from Philadelphia. A number of Catholic tracts were found upon him, also a mahogany crucifix. He gave no explanation relative to his being there at so unseasonable an hour.

In less than half an hour after the above occurrence, the five-story brick building [illegible] Disbrow, Pell & Co., type [illegible] Gray & Adams, printers, and the office of the American Monthly Magazine, was discovered to be on fire in the basement, and a brick workshop situated in the rear, was at the same moment on fire in several places. In a very short time the building with its contents were reduced to a heap of ruins. The Baptist Church on the opposite side, was on fire in different places from the great heat, but owing to the activity of the firemen, and a judicious direction of the chief engineer, the building was saved from destruction. This is the second time, this venerable structure has been threatened with and rescued from the ravages of fire, and the third time that Mr. Dearborn has been burned out. There is not the least doubt that the premises were set on fire. Loss estimated at D.75,000—half insured.

At half-past 11 o'clock, and while the fire in Gold-street was raging, the tocsin of the Hall was again sounded for a fire in the first district. As many of the machines as could be spared, were immediately despatched to the fresh scene of conflagration. This fire broke out in a carpenter's shop at No. 92 Franklin-street, in the midst of a number of frame buildings, mostly occupied by poor families. The flames spread with rapidity, and before the engines had time to get to work upon them, 8 or 10 buildings, front and rear, were destroyed; it was finally arrested, after having destroyed or greatly injured the following: Nos. 88, 90, 92, 94 Franklin-street, the grocery store of D. E. Ruckel, on the corner of Greenwich and Franklin, 367 and 369 Greenwich, the former occupied by John Beam, collector, and the latter by W. Newkirk as a shoe store, the last named but slightly injured in one of the gables. Also several buildings in the rear of the above.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Printing Establishment of the American Bible Society, in New-York, was burnt yesterday morning. It was occupied by Daniel Fanshaw, whose loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. $5000 only insured.—The Bible Society owned the building, on which they had $5000 insurance, and an equal amount on their property within it. In both cases the insurance will cover their loss. Mr. Fanshaw [illegible] power presses, and a steam engine and apparatus for driving them.—*Boston Evening Transcript, Thursday, July 21.*

Exploring Expedition to the Pacific Ocean.—We learn that the President has given orders to have the exploring vessels fitted out, with the least possible delay. The appropriation made by Congress was ample to ensure all the great objects contemplated by the expedition, and the Executive is determined that nothing shall be wanting to render the expedition in every respect worthy the character and great commercial resources of the country.

The frigate Macedonian is now undergoing thorough repairs at Norfolk, two brigs of 200 tons each, [illegible] more tenders, and a storeship of competent dimensions, is, we understand, the force agreed upon, and to be put in a state of immediate preparation.

Capt. Thomas A. C. Jones, an officer possessing many high qualities for such a service, has been appointed to the command; and officers for the other vessels will be immediately selected.

The Macedonian has been chosen, instead of a sloop of war, on account of the increased accommodations she will afford to the scientific corps, a department the President is determined shall be complete in its organization, including the ablest men that can be procured, so that nothing within the whole range of every department of natural history and philosophy shall be omitted. Not only on this account has the frigate been selected, but also for the purpose of a more extended protection to our whalemen and traders; and to impress on the minds of the natives a just conception of our character, power, and policy. The frequent [illegible] committed on our commerce by [illegible] the distant seas, make this measure the dictate of humanity.—*Washington Globe.*

[From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser & Advocate, July 4.]

This day completes sixty years since we declared our independence from the mother country. In that position we then stood, it was truly assuming bold and hazardous consequences. We had then but about three millions of people, and were divided in opinion as to the policy of separating from Great Britain, and adopting principles which there was reason to believe would meet with united opposition from all the monarchical and aristocratical governments of the old world.

Let us then make a passing remark of what has been the result of that fearful and glorious struggle under our free form of government, from the adoption of the federal constitution to the present time, a period of less than half a century. Within that short time we have been acknowledged an independent nation by all the governments of the old world, have made treaties with them, and extended our commerce to them all—we have increased in population ten millions of people, have added thirteen new states to the thirteen old ones, besides our territorial governments—passed successfully through a second war with Great Britain, which cost us upwards of one hundred millions of dollars—built a Navy which is respected by all the European powers—(our army is in the millions of our militia)—put our sea coasts in a state of defence—expended many millions in extending our country by purchase and works for the protection of commerce on the seaboard, and for the facilities of travel from our Atlantic cities through the wilderness of the far West—built up cities which in point of population and splendour are only surpassed by some four or five of the ancient cities of Europe—dug canals and made railroads over some thousands of miles—cleared millions of acres of forest lands; removed obstructions from the mighty rivers of the West, and now navigate them with some hundreds of steam vessels, and carry on our internal commerce with some hundreds more on our rivers and seas—established public schools for the education of some millions of children—dotted our [illegible] with the principle of association of wealth to accomplish particular works, either by voluntary co-partnership, or a legal corporation, which early adopted; and it is obviously beneficial to persons of small means, who, by thus uniting their little sums are enabled to accomplish magnificent and useful works otherwise unattainable, or beyond the reach of [illegible] except the most wealthy.—The system thus [illegible] begun, has been steadily pursued through all our history down to our own days. It has given to the country your wharves—your docks—your bridges—your turnpikes—your canals—your steam boats—your railroads—many of your most splendid edifices—your flourishing manufactories—your wide spread commerce. To abandon the system, as some ultra theorists demand, would be to stop short in the march of improvement. If there be abuses in it—and all systems are liable to abuses, correct them; but to prohibit all corporate associations of wealth which are controllable by the legislative will, would be but yielding to the demands of folly, ignorance, or knavery."

The above is an extract from Mr. David Henshaw's Address on the 4th July, at Boston.

HYDROPHOBIA.—We have to record another melancholy death by this appalling disease. Paul Smith, a lad between seventeen and eighteen years of age, an apprentice to Mr. James Freeland, carpenter, No. 215 Houston-street, was bitten by a dog in April last. The dog did not give distinct signs of disease [illegible] some days afterwards. Young Smith's [illegible] and he experienced no inconvenience from it until Tuesday morning last, at breakfast, when the pouring of the coffee excited spasms, which increased so rapidly, that, overcome with agony, he died on Wednesday morning at one o'clock, or about twenty hours from the first appearance of the disease. This makes *five cases of death by hydrophobia* which have been reported to the city inspector within two months. The other persons were, a young man in Greenwich-street, a young lady in Sullivan-street, [illegible] and Dr. Moore's coachman at Belle[illegible]

"The Champion's presence," says the statement, "has, we have no doubt, given to the American Schooners a more northerly and easterly direction"—but, say the Merchants, Jonathan had a more powerful inducement—as the Herrings, following an old established practice, took a northerly and easterly direction. But even taking the whole account as it appears—and admitting that it is satisfactory, as far as it goes, which we do by no means admit—it does not touch the scene of M. Baullet's patriotic labors in the neighbourhood of St. George's Bay. There are two important objects to which the attention of British Commanders on the North American waters should be directed. It is not enough within the limits fixed by Treaty—they must protect British subjects in the exercise of their rights, wherever all parties are admitted on equal terms—and not permit foreigners to monopolize by force what they are only allowed to share.—*Novascotian.*

From the Novascotian, July 20.

MR. HOWE.—Next to the love a man should have for his *wife*, (if he fortunately has one,) there can be no sentiment or feeling more dear, generous and manly, to a well regulated mind, than a love for his native Country! It is this that makes the most enviable emotions gather in his bosom, when prosperity and happiness encircle the land of his home; that concentrates his associations, and hallows past reminiscences. From this emanates grateful feelings for benefits received, and an acknowledgment for those obligations which crowd around him; sentiments which germinate in the purest affections of the heart. Who then should *pause* to express the pride they feel when their country advances in wealth and happiness—in the accumulation of the blessings of social and improved life? To hesitate would be a crime!

For some time past, the growing importance and prosperous condition of New-Brunswick, have been the boast and pride of her sons. The blessings of commercial prosperity are felt and appreciated, by a due application of capital in the internal improvement of the country; and for the advancement of these facilities of communication, necessary to encourage and foster commerce, the main spring of the wealth of the Province, and incite industry and activity throughout the country.

Persons having business to transact in any part of the Province, can avail themselves of the comparatively improved means of locomotion which now exist. On the principal rivers and bays, staunch and efficient steamboats ply; and, on the great roads, stage coaches or waggons run for the accommodation of travellers. A stage coach now leaves St. John, New-Brunswick, weekly on Monday morning, and arrives at Amherst Tuesday afternoon, and returns to St. John in equal time on the Thursday following. Another Coach is shortly to run, (this week, I believe,) between Miramichi and Dorchester, to meet the St. John Coach; thereby forming a safe and expeditious communication between Miramichi, St. John, Amherst, and the intermediate places; which, it is to be hoped, will be extended to Halifax; the latter, Mr. Howe, the Capitalists of your town should undertake.

Nova-Scotians, fond of good scenery and a fine Country, would be highly gratified with an excursion to St. John in the Coach, and from thence visit Fredericton by steamer, up the noble river St. John. The huge and rugged rocks in awful and majestic grandeur, piled by nature's hand, which meet the eye on either side of the river near Long Reach and Kingston; the deep green foliage of the trees, and the luxuriant meadows, that lie extended in different widths; the Islands that in succession appear, edged with willows, and the towering elms with their branches bending to the breeze, whose time worn trunks betoken age, and seem to mock at man's puny existence; the various streamlets and tributaries obeying nature's laws, and returning from whence they sprung, which you have to pass as you ascend the river; the cottages and country around, together, are calculated to call forth soft and generous feelings, which bid the soul forget her cares, and indulge in fancies, true to nature, and pure as the fountain from whence they spring! The rich and variegated scenery which New-Brunswick affords, will fully repay the traveller for his outlay, to say nothing of the invigorating influence of the forest breeze; and I have no doubt the time is fast approaching when the excursion will be made by the fashionable and informed of Nova Scotia, with pleasure and profit. The more that Province is known, the more and estimate of her resources that will bring into action the treasures of her bosom and soil, by the introduction of capital, upon which her future greatness and prosperity chiefly depend.

To disseminate this knowledge, and call attention to one's own native land, is a pleasing task—one, however, that requires time and pains, which only a favoured few have to bestow.

The love of a Country, of which I have already spoke, loudly calls upon those who wield the destinies of Nova-Scotia to acts of duty; to fill that station in society, which their sires, had they lived, would occupy—and strengthen and unite those energies they possess, to advance and improve the country, and thereby enrich themselves and offspring. The spirit of the age, signs of the times, and the intelligence they enjoy, require it at their hands. A retrospective view of what our country was when our fathers began to reclaim the solitary wilderness, to seek a scanty support, contrasted with its present condition, would, I should suppose, be a strong inducement for perseverance and industry in every laudable undertaking; and should arouse the capitalists of this Province from their present state of inertia and inactivity. In fine, that man must be a true son of folly who supposes that wealth and prosperity spring from idleness and langour; when in truth, they arise only by industry and enterprise.

New-Brunswick offers examples to Nova-Scotia worthy of imitation; and I hope the trifling occurrence of a Coach running weekly between St. John and Amherst, will have a beneficial tendency. That it will, I have no doubt, from the excitement produced by the Coach and four, as they dashed into the pleasant village of Amherst.

I will not attempt a description of this scene, perhaps it would appear ludicrous if truly pictured; but it goes to shew that the praiseworthy and patriotic enterprise of New-Brunswickers is, at least, felt and estimated by the good folks of this place.

Yours, &c. R. K.

Amherst, July 6, 1836.

A large Bear, weighing upwards of 600 lbs. was shot on the 4th inst., by Mr. Cornelius Mood, at Salmon River Lakes, near the settlement of Temperance. Bruin was, at the time, engaged in summarily *lynching* an Ox, belonging to Mr. John Wyman, of Chebogue. One of his fore-paws, which is 8 inches in length, and 5 in breadth, may be seen at this office.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

KINGSTON, U. C., June 22.—The following Address to the Right Reverend Alexander McDonell, Catholic Bishop of Kingston, is travelling among the Protestants of Toronto for signatures. It is already most respectably, and no doubt will be very numerously signed:—

To the Right Reverend ALEXANDER MACDONELL, D. D., Bishop of Regiopolis, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Lordship,

We, the Protestants of the city of Toronto, beg to approach your Lordship with sentiments of the highest respect for your pious, loyal, and patriotic labors during a long life, and for the Christian liberality which you have ever evinced towards those of a different creed.

We beg to reciprocate the charitable feelings breathed throughout your Lordship's Address to the Electors of Stormont and Glengary. We trust that in the approaching contest for the maintenance of the British Constitution,—Catholic and Protestant, side by side, and hand in hand, may achieve a victory over a Revolutionary faction, attempting to sever this Colony from the Mother Country; and we take leave of your Lordship, with the wish that Providence may gild the evening of your life with every blessing, and that Catholics and Protestants, all over the world, may live united in the bonds of Christian fellowship.

Character of the Chinese.—The Chinese, upon the whole, live under the best government and the wisest laws of any people [illegible] The tranquility which has reigned [illegible] for more than a century [illegible] which has taken place [illegible] and the great [illegible] Asiatic nations. [illegible] They possess [illegible] being inured to toil [illegible] Generally [illegible] state, that in ordinary work, [illegible] of handicraft, one Chi[illegible] to four of our Indian subjects. The merchants and other men of business are acute, methodical, and enterprising. Among the lower classes of tradesmen, it is true, chicanery is not unfrequently practised; but among the higher order of dealers, extensive commercial intercourse produces its usual effect of a regard for character, and hence there are in general punctual as well as faithful to their engagements.—Here, as in every other country of Asia, the greatest share of roguery is to be found amongst the public functionaries; and from the highest to the lowest these persons may be described as extremely corrupt and rapacious. This is not to be wondered at; for their salaries are paltry or but nominal, and the greater number of them purchase their places, as a mere commercial speculation.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Historical and Descriptive Account of China, Vol. 3.*

A new printing machine has been invented in London, which is described as follows:

"The machine is put in action by two men working with the ordinary windlass, the same as the common crane; and the time being kept by the most accurate mode of checking, namely the vibration of a pendulum, there were eleven copies perfected on each side in the astonishingly short space of five seconds; at which speed, by extending the calculation to the extreme result, the process would be 7,920 copies perfected in one hour. This extraordinary speed of production, should the machine be applied to newspaper printing, would be an invaluable acquisition."

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1836.

American papers brought by the Steamer *Royal Tar*, with which we have been favored, furnish the subjoined extracts from Paris papers received at New-York.—The Princess Victoria, it will be seen, if the statement below be correct, has chosen a husband for herself, in the person of the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, in preference to the son of the Prince of Orange.

PARIS, June 11.—A correspondent of the Messager affirms, that on Saturday last, M. Dedel, the Dutch Ambassador at the Court of St. James, made, on behalf of the eldest son of the Prince of Orange, a formal application for the hand of the Princess Victoria. Although the King and Queen were personally in favour of the young candidate, the Privy Council determined on leaving to the Princess the choice of her husband; and communicated the result of their deliberation to the Duchess of Kent. Her royal highness replied, that her daughter had already decided for the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe Coburg. As soon as the answer of the Duchess of Kent was received, couriers were despatched to different parts of the continent; and the formalities which precede the nuptials of royal Princesses are already in progress. The court of the Tuileries has, it is said, invited the Duke of Saxe-Coburg to pass some time with the royal family at Fontainbleau.

It is positively announced that Lord Granville yesterday communicated to the President of the Council, the resolution taken by the English Cabinet, to occupy all the accessible points on the coast of Biscay. We also learn that the English fleet off Portsmouth is destined for the coast of Spain. On Thursday the King admitted to a private audience Captain Cazy, of the Duguesne. It is affirmed at the Hotel of the Marine, that he is charged with a mission to the Bey of Tunis, whom government has at length resolved to protect against the intrigues of the Russians and Turks. The presence of a superior French officer at Tunis, will afford a moral assistance that will no doubt be understood by the Sublime Porte, and it is not likely that the Ottoman government will expose its fleet a second time to the chances of an unequal engagement with the French squadron. Capt. Cazy is on the point of setting sail.—*Messager.*

SPAIN.—It is reported that Cordova with his escort composed of 18 caviliers has been captured, and it is added that the Junta of Biscay has received official notice of the event. It is also said that Espartiro is dead.

A letter from head quarters at Villarranca, of the 2d June, states that the British auxiliary troops has been attacked suddenly by Iturriza, who forced them back upon their first lines,—they have experienced a considerable loss,—whilst the Carlists had only 7 officers and 24 men wounded, and 14 killed. It is also said that 6000 men have gone from Vittoria to Valladolid, where an insurrection has broken out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.—A melancholy event, and one which may produce very serious consequences, has thrown our capital, usually so quiet, into a great excitement. A Mr. Churchill, an English merchant, was amusing himself with shooting in the neighborhood of the city, when, unfortunately, some shot from his gun, struck the leg of a Turkish child, who immediately began to make the most dreadful outcry. The father of the wounded boy, and some of his friends, drawn by his shrieks, seized on Mr. Churchill, and dragged him before the Cadi, who, on his own private authority, caused the bastinado on the soles of the feet, to be administered to him. This punishment is generally reserved for slaves, or delinquent Greeks. At the close of this first audience of the Turkish justice, so cruelly severe, Mr. Churchill was borne, rather than led, before the Reis Effendi, and then, by a formal order of the Sultan, to whom the matter had been referred, he was loaded with irons and thrown into prison, in company with the most infamous criminals. The English Ambassador, on learning what had passed, hastened to demand the immediate liberation of Mr. Churchill, which was refused. The Minister at the same time signified to the Turkish Minister, that if in 24 hours he did not receive satisfaction, he would break off all communication with the Turkish government.—It cannot be foretold how this affair may terminate. It is sufficient, if it be not amicably settled, to overturn suddenly, the hopes which have recently been formed, of the continuance of the tranquillity of Europe.

A late French paper gives some further details, from their Constantinople correspondent, respecting this affair, and adds from the London Times the following paragraph:—"Lord Ponsonby, in his last official note addressed to the Porte, an answer to which was looked for with much anxiety, demands that some person should be indicated with whom he can confer on business relative to English subjects, as he is not willing to have any farther communication with the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

New potatoes were for sale in our market on Saturday, for the first time this season. Old ones find ready sale at 3s. to 3s. 9d. per bushel.—The weather of late has been highly favorable for agricultural purposes, and the crops are in every direction looking well, with perhaps the exception of grass, which is rather light.

The crops in Pennsylvania, and other sections of the U. States are represented as being far more promising than they were a month or six weeks ago.—The price of Flour had partially declined in the Boston market a few days ago.—590,792 brls. and 6[illegible] half brls. Flour arrived at New-York via the North River from the opening of the navigation to the 1st of July.

The Upper Canada Elections have closed, giving a decided majority in favor of Sir Francis Head and the Constitution. It is expected that the House will number about 45 constitutionalists and 15 radicals—of the latter party, Messrs. Bidwell, (late speaker) and Mackenzie and Perry have lost their election.

*** The Public Grammar School of this City will be re-opened for the reception of Pupils on Tuesday next, 2d August.

King's College, Windsor, N. S.—The Rev. James Shreve, of Chester, has lately proceeded to the degree of Doctor in Divinity; and the Rev. Gilbert L. Wiggins of St. John, N. B. to that of Master in Arts.

The Right Reverend and venerable WILLIAM WHITE, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on Sunday the 17th instant, in the 89th year of his age.—He was consecrated a Bishop of Pennsylvania, in England, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, and was the father of the American Church.—Philadelphia was his native city.

Several destructive fires have occurred in New-York within the last fortnight—one in Gold-street, another in Franklin, near Greenwich-street, on Wednesday evening the 13th instant; and last Wednesday the Printing Establishment of the American Bible Society, in Nassau-street, was destroyed, in which 19 power presses and a steam engine were working, built on the [illegible] of the [illegible] New Orleans, by which about eighteen [illegible]s of cotton, in Behan's yard, were consumed, estimated at 100,000 dollars.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, July 29.—The last Pictou Bee contains a communication from Commander Fair, of H. M. Ship Champion, which vessel has been cruising for some time in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Like many others we read it with some surprize—as, after the accounts brought by our fishermen, we were not prepared for such a statement of the order and harmony of the fishing grounds. We do not pretend to be very learned in these matters—but we will notice a few objections which mercantile men in Halifax urge, not against the truth, but the wisdom of this statement.

"All was quiet and well at the Magdalenes, (2 days ago.) Not a single American fishing vessel there," says the statement. Who can doubt it—because, having completed their first voyage, loaded with spring herrings, caught in the very harbors of the Magdalenes, where they have no right to fish—they have all returned to the United States. But if Commander Fair keeps a sharp look out, he will find them back for mackerel in the fall—and if our information be correct, he might have found their taxable and duty stored on the islands awaiting their return.

"The Champion cruised on the Coast of Labrador, from Mount Joliet as far westward as the Bay of Seven Islands." "No American fishing vessels have been seen on the Coast of Labrador this year." Now it is contended, that the first of these sentences naturally prepared us for the other—because the Americans are not such fools as to waste the spring on waters over which the Champion sailed, for the [illegible] reasons—because the fish are elsewhere.

"The Champion's presence," says the statement, "has, we have no doubt, given to the American Schooners a more northerly and easterly direction"—but, say the Merchants, Jonathan had a more powerful inducement—as the Herrings, following an old established practice, took a northerly and easterly direction. But even taking the whole account as it appears—and admitting that it is satisfactory, as far as it goes, which we do by no means admit—it does not touch the scene of M. Baullet's patriotic labors in the neighbourhood of St. George's Bay. There are two important objects to which the attention of British Commanders on the North American waters should be directed. It is not enough within the limits fixed by Treaty—they must protect British subjects in the exercise of their rights, wherever all parties are admitted on equal terms—and not permit foreigners to monopolize by force what they are only allowed to share.—*Novascotian.*

From the Novascotian, July 20.

MR. HOWE.—Next to the love a man should have for his *wife*, (if he fortunately has one,) there can be no sentiment or feeling more dear, generous and manly, to a well regulated mind, than a love for his native Country! It is this that makes the most enviable emotions gather in his bosom, when prosperity and happiness encircle the land of his home; that concentrates his associations, and hallows past reminiscences. From this emanates grateful feelings for benefits received, and an acknowledgment for those obligations which crowd around him; sentiments which germinate in the purest affections of the heart. Who then should *pause* to express the pride they feel when their country advances in wealth and happiness—in the accumulation of the blessings of social and improved life? To hesitate would be a crime!

For some time past, the growing importance and prosperous condition of New-Brunswick, have been the boast and pride of her sons. The blessings of commercial prosperity are felt and appreciated, by a due application of capital in the internal improvement of the country; and for the advancement of these facilities of communication, necessary to encourage and foster commerce, the main spring of the wealth of the Province, and incite industry and activity throughout the country.

Persons having business to transact in any part of the Province, can avail themselves of the comparatively improved means of locomotion which now exist. On the principal rivers and bays, staunch and efficient steamboats ply; and, on the great roads, stage coaches or waggons run for the accommodation of travellers. A stage coach now leaves St. John, New-Brunswick, weekly on Monday morning, and arrives at Amherst Tuesday afternoon, and returns to St. John in equal time on the Thursday following. Another Coach is shortly to run, (this week, I believe,) between Miramichi and Dorchester, to meet the St. John Coach; thereby forming a safe and expeditious communication between Miramichi, St. John, Amherst, and the intermediate places; which, it is to be hoped, will be extended to Halifax; the latter, Mr. Howe, the Capitalists of your town should undertake.

Nova-Scotians, fond of good scenery and a fine Country, would be highly gratified with an excursion to St. John in the Coach, and from thence visit Fredericton by steamer, up the noble river St. John. The huge and rugged rocks in awful and majestic grandeur, piled by nature's hand, which meet the eye on either side of the river near Long Reach and Kingston; the deep green foliage of the trees, and the luxuriant meadows, that lie extended in different widths; the Islands that in succession appear, edged with willows, and the towering elms with their branches bending to the breeze, whose time worn trunks betoken age, and seem to mock at man's puny existence; the various streamlets and tributaries obeying nature's laws, and returning from whence they sprung, which you have to pass as you ascend the river; the cottages and country around, together, are calculated to call forth soft and generous feelings, which bid the soul forget her cares, and indulge in fancies, true to nature, and pure as the fountain from whence they spring! The rich and variegated scenery which New-Brunswick affords, will fully repay the traveller for his outlay, to say nothing of the invigorating influence of the forest breeze; and I have no doubt the time is fast approaching when the excursion will be made by the fashionable and informed of Nova Scotia, with pleasure and profit. The more that Province is known, the more and estimate of her resources that will bring into action the treasures of her bosom and soil, by the introduction of capital, upon which her future greatness and prosperity chiefly depend.

To disseminate this knowledge, and call attention to one's own native land, is a pleasing task—one, however, that requires time and pains, which only a favoured few have to bestow.

The love of a Country, of which I have already spoke, loudly calls upon those who wield the destinies of Nova-Scotia to acts of duty; to fill that station in society, which their sires, had they lived, would occupy—and strengthen and unite those energies they possess, to advance and improve the country, and thereby enrich themselves and offspring. The spirit of the age, signs of the times, and the intelligence they enjoy, require it at their hands. A retrospective view of what our country was when our fathers began to reclaim the solitary wilderness, to seek a scanty support, contrasted with its present condition, would, I should suppose, be a strong inducement for perseverance and industry in every laudable undertaking; and should arouse the capitalists of this Province from their present state of inertia and inactivity. In fine, that man must be a true son of folly who supposes that wealth and prosperity spring from idleness and langour; when in truth, they arise only by industry and enterprise.

New-Brunswick offers examples to Nova-Scotia worthy of imitation; and I hope the trifling occurrence of a Coach running weekly between St. John and Amherst, will have a beneficial tendency. That it will, I have no doubt, from the excitement produced by the Coach and four, as they dashed into the pleasant village of Amherst.

I will not attempt a description of this scene, perhaps it would appear ludicrous if truly pictured; but it goes to shew that the praiseworthy and patriotic enterprise of New-Brunswickers is, at least, felt and estimated by the good folks of this place.

Yours, &c. R. K.

Amherst, July 6, 1836.

A large Bear, weighing upwards of 600 lbs. was shot on the 4th inst., by Mr. Cornelius Mood, at Salmon River Lakes, near the settlement of Temperance. Bruin was, at the time, engaged in summarily *lynching* an Ox, belonging to Mr. John Wyman, of Chebogue. One of his fore-paws, which is 8 inches in length, and 5 in breadth, may be seen at this office.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

KINGSTON, U. C., June 22.—The following Address to the Right Reverend Alexander McDonell, Catholic Bishop of Kingston, is travelling among the Protestants of Toronto for signatures. It is already most respectably, and no doubt will be very numerously signed:—

To the Right Reverend ALEXAN