

and \$200,000 furnished by the other states of the Confederation.

THE CITY STATUE OF WELLINGTON.—The final arrangements of this statue—which promises to be honourable to the metropolis, the country, and the age—have been made with Sir Francis Chantrey. Government has presented to the committee, gun metal, fruits of his Grace's victories, to the amount of £1,520, this, added to the sum already subscribed makes £10,250. On signing the agreement the sculptor is to receive £3,000, £2,000 with the metal when the small model is completed; and £4,000 when the work is finished, which is to be on the 18th June, 1843. The remainder of the sum will be expended in providing a site and erecting a pedestal of granite, months before the statue is ready. It is to be an equestrian statue in bronze, not less than ten feet high, from the top of the pedestal, on which the horse stands, to the top of the head of the rider.

CANADA.—Colonel Wyndham has sent out a commission to Canada to purchase an estate of 1000 acres, and intends furnishing the assistance to persons desirous of emigrating from his estates to Australia and Canada, as was given by the late Earl of Egremont.

London, April 1.

The probabilities of a collision with the United States respecting the boundary question are much canvassed in the City. The solution of the problem, rests entirely with the British government. The leading American merchants of the City feel confident that their government will not give way, and should our ministry not withdraw the claim made to the territory in dispute, then war is inevitable—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

It was mentioned in the City yesterday, that our government and the American ministers have so far arranged the dispute with respect to the boundary question, as to diminish, very considerably, the expectation that any unfriendly feeling will arise between the two countries on this subject.—*ib.*

The great preparations making by the United States, and by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, to assert their right on the boundary question, has not produced a fall of more than 1 per cent, on the extreme value of stock realised at the commencement of the present account.—*ib.*

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—It has been currently reported in Exeter, to-day; that information had been received from an authentic source that Lord John Russell has not only tendered his resignation, but that he positively declared he will not continue in office a week after Easter.—*Woolmer's Exeter Gazette*.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March, 26.—Lord Brougham called the attention of the government to the state of the Canadian prisoners, who, he understood, were imprisoned with common felons, and treated with every indignity. He hoped we should escape a rupture with America, and more especially as we were in the wrong.

New York, April 16.

The Great Western, British Steam Packet, Capt. Hoskins, R. N., arrived at 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, full of passengers, and full of favourable news. The Great Western has had a boisterous passage. She left Liverpool on her regular day, and has been prevented from reaching port solely by the adverse contingencies of the ocean, which no human agency can guard against. All the speculations, on her delay, therefore, have been at fault, and the only reason of her non-arrival some six or eight days before, are solely ascribable to the elements. Every thing has been done to get her here before, which skill and perseverance could do; but we must not quarrel with the delay until we make up our minds to quarrel with

the Atlantic. The news she brings is good enough to make up for any apparent tardiness in receiving it. It is good in all its aspects: better by far than we had made up our minds to receive, and more anti-belligerent than the most pacific had anticipated. The British public and the British newspapers are more rational than we expected them to be, and to speak the sober truth, more rational than a great portion of our own press, and abundantly more so than the extemporaneous bluster got up in Congress on this occasion.

The subject of the corn laws is the engrossing thought and action in England, and the matter is put at rest for the present by an immense majority in Parliament against the measure. The French politics must be judged of by a perusal of the proceedings which we give. It is quite clear that the measures of the ministry lately in power, are disapproved, for that ministry has been dismissed. The formation of a new one has been attended with great difficulty, so great indeed as to have led to very grave statements—even so great as the abdication of the King. This, however, is a gravity almost grave enough to be ludicrous, unless the Government of Louis Philippe is really the Gossamer Web which its enemies have so delighted in representing it—which we certainly do not believe.

In the House of Lords on the 21st, the Earl of Roden moved for a select committee to enquire into the state of Ireland since 1835. The motion was opposed by Lords Melbourne and Norinanby, and advocated by the Duke of Wellington at great length, and carried by a vote of 63 to 58.

The Brighton Gazette states that the Government have assured Judge Bedard, the father of the 92 resolutions, in the Lower Canada House of Assembly, who was raised to the bench by Lord Gosford, and suspended by Sir John Colborne, that he and his two French brethren shall be restored to the bench.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is the reported resignation of the Melbourne Ministry, which is contained in the following Postscript in the latest London Standard.

Standard Office, March 22, 5 o'clock.

We understand that a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers, took place this morning at the Marquis of Lansdowne's, in Berkley square, on the subject of the division last night in the House of Lords. The result of the deliberation has not yet been officially made known, but it is strongly rumored in the best informed political circles, that ministers have determined to resign.

Seven o'clock.

Since the above was written, we learn from the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons this evening, that the report of the resignation of ministers, though not confirmed to the fullest extent, is in a great measure corroborated.

The London Globe of the 22d says, "A report was circulated in the city as we went to press, that a message is to be brought down to the House this evening relative to the supply of 20,000 additional troops to the army. This, we believe, will prove not quite accurate. There will, however, be an increase to the extent of six or seven thousand."

Very great activity prevails in the Ordnance department at the present time. The gun business has not been so brisk since the battle of Waterloo, and good workmen are with difficulty obtained. Very extensive contracts (indeed the largest ever known) have been lately entered into for the supply of military and naval stores of all descriptions. Large quantities of stores have been lately shipped off from the Tower for the colonies and various parts of the united kingdom.