

ENGLISH NEWS.

The London Herald says that the principal American firms which suspended payment have been able to liquidate their liabilities to an extent far exceeding their most sanguine expectations.

The arrival of John Van Buren, Esq. son of the President of the U. S. is announced in the London papers of June 15.

The Liverpool papers state that a new steamer, the Tiger, will probably be despatched from that port to New York. She is a vessel of the largest class, her size preventing her admission into any of the Liverpool docks. She is propelled by engines of 300 horse-power, with expansive valves, and is fitted up with Mr. Samuel Hall's patent condensers.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Stevenson have returned to their residence in Portland place, from a visit to Antip, the seat of Lord Spencer.

The steam ship Victoria, on her passage from Hull to London, burst one of her boilers on the 18th ult. by which 5 or 6 persons were killed and several severely wounded.

Lord Hill, the Commander in Chief, has granted to the 29th regiment the distinction of wearing a Star on their pouches.—This is the only regiment in the service, with the exception of the Guards, that is allowed the privilege. This distinguished regiment is shortly to be made Fusiliers.

London, June 9.

Although money is becoming more in demand for mercantile purposes, still we cannot yet quote any very general increase of animation in the markets for the principal descriptions of produce, whether colonial or foreign. The quantity of goods offered since Wednesday has been very considerable indeed, considering of large parcels of Mauritius, Bengal, West India, and other Sugars, as well as many descriptions of Coffee, Silk, piece Goods, and manufactures. The actual sales have exceeded the average usually taken, and these markets may therefore be quoted in a healthy state. The American trade still labors under the depression, though not by any means so great as a few weeks since. The accounts received from the United States to the 12th ult. concur in representing that a more favorable condition of things existed, the consequence of a return of specie payments by all the banks of the State and City of New York, and in many other parts of the Union.

We are glad to learn that Her Majesty has spontaneously forwarded to the fund for erecting a monument to Nelson the magnificent donation of 500 guineas. This example given by the first lady in the land, will no doubt be zealously imitated by all Her Majesty's female subjects. We hope the good effects of so truly splendid an instance of the Royal wish for the promotion of a great national object will be felt reverently to the public meeting on the 6th instant. Her Majesty has also sent a similar sum to the Wellington memorial.—*Ministerial paper.*

England and the United States are equally interested in looking at this affair, (the Mexican blockade,) with some jealousy. The trickery by which the Duke of Wellington was imposed on, when a French fleet was sent to Algiers to demand satisfaction for an affront offered to a Consul, ought not to be forgotten. If the French obtain possession of a strong hold on the Mexican coast, it will be an easy matter to induce them to relinquish it: and with the half civilized Mexicans for their neighbors, there will never be a difficulty in finding pretexts for new demands of satisfaction. Mexico might then become as completely a French possession as Algiers is now, for there would be immediately a strong colonization party in the Chambers.—*London Courier.*

Captain Roberts, of the steam ship Sirius, was presented to the Queen at her levee on the 8th June.

Lord Brougham on the same day, in the House of Lords, called attention to the proclamation of martial law in Canada, which he said was illegal.—He announced his intention to bring up the subject again on a future day.

The Royal William, steam packet, it is stated in the Liverpool Mail, was to sail from that port for N. York on the 5th July. She is said to be a vessel of great speed, and first rate accommodations.

The steamer Sir Lionel Smith, which sailed from New York on the 13th May for London, had not arrived the 7th June.

The Atlantic Steam Navigation Company have issued a prospectus, in which they propose, with a capital of £500,000, to build or purchase six steam ships, and to run between England and New York once a fortnight.—They expect to divide 20 per cent. annually on their capital.

A line of packets between Havre and New York is in contemplation.

Chief Baron Joy, of the Irish Bench, is dead. The papers talk of Mr. O'Connell as his successor.

There was a formidable attack near Waterford in Ireland, on the first June, between a large body of peasantry and 30 policemen backed by the same number of the 68th light infantry. Four of the policemen were dreadfully injured, and others, with the soldiers, were put to flight. The countrymen succeeded in carrying off the cattle that had been seized for tithes.

The accounts of the progress of the plague in various parts of Turkey are somewhat alarming.

Major General Sir Maurice O'Connell, his family and suite, will take their passage by the ship Fairlie, 755 tons, to Sydney. They will embark at Plymouth on the 23d July, and touch at the Cape. Sir Maurice is a relation to D. O'Connell, Esq. M. P., and has recently been appointed Commander of the Force in Australia.

It is said that the condition of Ireland has long been one of the darkest spots on the surface of general individual well-being in the British Empire. There is probably no country in the world containing within itself such ample resources for national wealth and power, and

the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of every individual of the community. A climate singularly genial, mild and fertilizing rains a soil rich beyond what is ordinarily to be found vast resources of a mineral character, an insular position surrounded by capacious bays and harbours, affording every convenience for commerce and capable of furnishing shelter and protection to the largest fleets, and finally large rivers teeming with the riches of the deep, intersecting the country in every direction, and connecting all the most important points of the land with the great highway of the seas—are natural advantages which would seem to have pointed out Ireland as a country eminently capable of furnishing all the means for promoting the well-being and happiness of its people. Yet of these natural advantages have failed to produce a prosperous well-regulated and flourishing community. Ireland is eminently distinguished for its internal disorders, its national and individual poverty, and its backwardness in all the great arts and means of modern civilization—circumstances operating partly as a cause, and partly as an effect, have left Ireland a prey to every ill and calamity which can befall a social community.

In such a state of things, it must be deeply gratifying to the Philanthropist, the lover of mankind, and the patriot, to observe, in the aspect of the times, clear indications of a course of policy which affords a reasonable hope that a country which has hitherto been a source of weakness to the British Empire, will become one of the main pillars of its strength: that the natural resources of Ireland will be made available; that the condition of its people will be gradually elevated to the level of the British community; that well-regulated habits of domestic comfort and economy will be diffused over the country; and that a state of things will be established in which industry may always find employment and destitute indigence relief.

A provision for the destitute poor must be regarded as laying the foundation of any great improvement in the social condition of Ireland.

Without such a provision neither life nor property is safe; there is no encouragement for the capitalist to expend his means in permanent improvements, and no solid groundwork can be laid for the acquisition of well-regulated habits of industry and economy by the laborious part of the population. We are fully aware that there are peculiar difficulties to be encountered—we are as conscious of them as the most violent opponent of an Irish poor law can be. The scheme now proposed may probably fail, but it cannot fail without suggesting the means for carrying into effect some other system, which will attain the desired end.—*London Atlas.*

It is said that the British Government has purchased the port of Aden, on the Red Sea.

At a Privy Council held on the 8th of June by Her Majesty, the Earl of Gosford was again sworn as a member of the Council, having been a member during the reign of William IV. So it seems that his Lordship is not in disgrace at home.

Macadamizing.—There seldom has been a man, so ill used as this benefactor of mankind. His name, and his improvement in road-making, has furnished a new word to the English language. Every road or way made with broken stone, is now said to be Macadamized, so that his name and fame is connected with all such roads. Yes, such roads! Only think! broken stones, of every quality and size thrown down on a pavement or a broken and uneven surface full of inequalities of mud, and then call it Macadamizing. In the first instance, the stones never settle and form a hard smooth surface, but are rolled into the drains or washed away; in the second, they sink in the mud to become loose whenever it is wet. Mr. Adam never expected but that the broken stone should be laid on a soft dry earth cleared of all hard substance to a depth of several inches, at least a foot, for a new road, and that his name would be abused by connecting it with roads which have no claim to that honor.

The death of the French diplomatist, Talleyrand, has caused nearly as many conflicting accounts of his character, as philosophers have given of the colour of the Chameleon. One, in strong language, asserts that the dead Prince's character was all black, while another, almost as confidently, describes it as nearly all pure white.

From the Jamaica Times.

It is with sincere pleasure that we congratulate the island on the successful issue of the deliberations of the House of Assembly. Freedom will ere long be proclaimed—ull, complete, and unrestricted freedom will be conferred on those who, according to law, would have had to continue in servitude for two years more. No dissentient voice was heard within the walls of the Assembly, all joined in the wish so often expressed, that the remaining term of apprenticeship should be cancelled, that the excitement produced by a law which has done inconceivable harm to her people, and creating discord and dissatisfaction, should at once cease. Thank God! it is now nearly at an end, 1st August, and we trust that Jamaica will enjoy that repose, so eagerly and anxiously sought after, by all who wish the Island well.

The Provinces of Porto Rico and Nicaragua have declared themselves independent from the Central American Government, and the Province of Honduras is expected to follow the example of the two first named.

From Central America.—By the arrival of the Patey Blunt, Capt. Peterson, from Omea, June first, we learn that the revolution still continues in Central America. The revolutionary party, with a force of about 600 men are headed by a mulatto named Carrova. They have committed many depredations on the road, and killed or robbed many travellers.

UNITED STATES.

There were 71 deaths in New York last week, principally among the dissipated, from drinking cold water.

The weather was excessively hot in Boston yesterday and the day before—much warmer than it has yet been in this city. At Topli's Reading Room, at 11 o'clock, a thermometer on the north side indicated ninety-five degrees.

At Philadelphia it was still hotter. The thermometer stood at 90 1/4 degrees in

the shade in Chestnut street, at half-past two o'clock.

Abner Kneeland.—The Committee of the Executive Council, to whom was assigned the petition for the pardon of Abner Kneeland sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the common jail, to blasphemy,—have unanimously reported against the prayer of said petition. There was a remonstrance in the case, as well as a petition, and both papers were signed by a great number of the most respectable names in Boston. Mr. Kneeland made no application for pardon.—*(Salem Gazette.)*

A letter from London, dated the 2nd inst., mentions that a party of Cavalry, amounting to sixty, has arrived on the previous evening with twenty-six prisoners who were taken in the London and Western Districts. All the militia in these districts are out on service.

There will be almost a total eclipse of the sun on the 13th of September next in the United States. It will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States, until that of May 26th 1854; which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1854.

It is stated in the Texas Telegraph of June 9, that despatches from the Texas Ministers in England, had been received by the department of State, announcing the important fact that a commercial treaty had been permitted the establishment of a direct trade between the two countries.

Capt. Davis, of the Am. sch. Ellen, Bronson, while passing through the Welland Canal in Upper Canada, was violently assaulted and beaten by some British officers on board of another vessel who wished to pass the Ellen Bronson, contrary to the wishes of said Davis.

Calsis, July 17.

We are informed that on Saturday night last, the dwelling house of Mr. E. Grover, of St. Stephen, N. B. (opposite this town) was consumed by fire, and shocking to relate, two of his daughters, one about 16, the other about 14 years old, and a boy aged about 11 years, perished in the flames.—*Frontier Journal.*

CANADA.

Quebec, July 11.

Education.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor General has appointed the hon. Charles Buller, to enquire into the state of education in the Province, with a view to provide for its more general extension, by an Ordinance of the Governor and Special Council.

This certainly is the first step to be taken for the improvement of the condition of the Province; without an extended Education it is needless to expect that any great portion of the people can exercise to advantage a share in the Government and legislation, whether in regard to the whole Province or its municipal concerns. Unless qualified to close fit persons to act for them, and that such persons are to be found in sufficient numbers, the most liberal system of Government must prove deceptive, and give rise to abuses and anarchy.

Without general Education the natural efforts of the people to better their condition must fail to produce the proper effect, for want of sufficient knowledge and proper management.

There is, however, an Education which is worse than none; that is Education without the most essential part of it, moral instruction, which serves to guide the individual throughout all the relations of life. That moral instruction should ever prove sufficient for this purpose without religious authority, sanctioning and giving strength to the whole is not warranted by experience. The acquisition of the additional power given to the individual by what is commonly called Education, only makes him a more dangerous member of society. It is arms given to men without discipline and government, which they will probably use for their own destruction or the unauthorized destruction of others.

From the mixture of languages, religion and manners in this country, the establishment of a general system of Education is one of great difficulty, which we trust may become for the advantage of all.—*Gaz.*

Mr. Cumming of the Bank of Montreal, returned from Watertown last night, by the Upper Canada stage, having succeeded in obtaining all the money belonging to the establishment, which was stolen from George Auldjo, Esq., at the time the Sir Robert Peel was plundered and burned.—*Montreal Cour.*

Toronto, July 5.

From all parts of the Province we receive very promising accounts of the crops, and an abundant harvest is expected. Throughout the States it will be seen from the extracts we have given, under the proper head, that the crops promise well.—*British Colonist.*

Letters have been received from Andrew Stewart Esq. Agent for the Quebec Constitutional Association, dated London, 1st June. Mr. Stuart was still occupied on the business of his mission, and did not then expect to be able to sail for Canada before August.

It is supposed that the desertion from the United States Army within the last 3 years, have been nearly or quite six thousand in number.

Toronto, July 13.

Thirty-four of the State prisoners who have confessed their guilt, and thrown themselves on the mercy of the Government, will leave this day in the William IV. for Kingston. Seventeen of them are sentenced to three years hard labor in the Penitentiary, at the expiration of which term they are bound to expiate themselves forever. The other seventeen are sent for safe keeping in Fort Henry, or such other place as the commander of the forces may think proper, till Her Majesty's pleasure respecting them can be known. The seventeen sentenced to hard labor seem the most ignorant and misguided of the lot. Of course it is expected the sentence of the remainder will be more severe. Two were discharged yesterday, pardoned.

W. G. Edmondson, grandson of the late Col. Graham and Charles Low, a Captain of Rebels, gave

strong circumstance it is understood, appeared in evidence to induce the Executive to extend pardon to these men. About a third of the above number claim to be Amalgams.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur left here this morning under the customary salute on a visit to His Excellency the Earl of Durham, now on the Niagara frontier. Our city will be honoured by his presence on Monday next.—*Patriot.*

Prescott, July 5.

About three hundred of the 43rd Regiment, together with the Officers of the staff, and the Band, passed up on Monday evening last, having left Montreal on Saturday morning, thus accomplishing the distance in three days; a detachment of the same Regiment left Montreal for Kingston via the Rideau Canal; there is no doubt they will be six or seven days on the way. Government will surely soon open their eyes to the difference in the two routes.—*Sentinel.*

Our neighbours at Ogdensburg showed an unusual degree of feeling yesterday, being the Anniversary of their glorious Independence. There is no doubt the day has not been celebrated among them with such true Republican zeal, since 1770. One would suppose (and it is not improbable) that they actually believed it would be the last time, the whole United States as a Nation would again unite in celebrating that momentous day that gave birth to the American Republic, which like the frail flower has sprung up and bloomed, only to die. We are told that something like five hundred cannon shots were fired upon the occasion.—*Id.*

An Engineer Officer has just arrived from Kingston, to commence the erection of block houses, &c. for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Troops that may be stationed here, a measure highly necessary, and one that has been too long delayed.—*Id.*

The British Fleet, on the North American station at Quebec, and Halifax, together with that which has been ordered to rendezvous at Bermuda, is composed of 32 vessels, ships of the line, frigates, small steam frigates, and carry 1160 guns, and 10,210 men.

The lady and family of Sir George Arthur, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, arrived at New York in the packet ship Westminster, from London, on the 15th instant.

The United States Congress adjourned on Monday the 9th instant, after a session of more than seven months, leaving unfinished upon the tables at least one half of all the business prepared for their action.

The Banks in Philadelphia have determined to resume specie payments on the 1st of August.

Sydney, July 4.

Murder!—On the evening of the 25th ult. Roderick McIsaac, a Scotchman, residing in the Broad Or Lake was murdered in the street at Sydney, by one William Ormond, who it appears had a quarrel with McIsaac some months since, and who declared that he would have revenge on him. Ormond watched at a corner of the street, with a large bludgeon and after the poor man passed struck him a violent blow on the side of the head, which split the skull. Ormond being prepared ran off immediately; although several persons were near the spot at the time, he has not as yet been taken.

Bill Johnson, the Pirate of the Lakes, is asserted by the New York papers, to be an official of the United States Government. It is recorded in the American Blue Book, or official List, in the following terms:—W. Johnson, Secret Inspector, French Creek, Cape Vincent Collection District—Compensation \$365.

A New York paper very properly asks:—“What is the nature of those secret services?” It is moreover boldly asserted that scores of individuals holding offices under the United States Government, have aided and assisted the border banditti.

We learn with much satisfaction that our townsman Dr. James Faunt, has gained the surgical prize at the London Hospital, and has been appointed the Resident Physician and Medical Superintendent, pro tem, of that extensive Institution. Such distinguished success is highly honorable to this young gentleman, and must be peculiarly gratifying to his friends.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—At the annual meeting on the first of May for the distribution of prizes and for conferring Academic honours, the Senatus Academicus of this University, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon WILLIAM JOHNSTON ALMON Student of Medicine in that University, and son of the Hon. WILLIAM B. ALMON, M. D. of this town.—*Guardian.*

A serious disturbance took place in New York on the 4th July. The Daily Whip states that it commenced about 2 o'clock, on the part of some Irishmen in Centre Street, who fell upon two sailors, and almost beat them to death. About 4 o'clock, it is said, there could not be less than 5000 engaged in the scuffle, amidst the cries of “Down with the Irish,” “Down with the Yankees.” The riot was not effectually quelled until 9 o'clock. A large number of persons were severely injured, and it was reported that three men were killed.

The New York Commercial Advertiser asserts that all the late reports about invasions into Canada from Michigan &c. elsewhere, disturbances in the London District &c., are totally destitute of foundation.

Intercourse.—A paper of St. John N. B. says that the Chamber of Commerce of that City have had under their consideration the desirableness of establishing the means of a more speedy and frequent communication between St. John and Halifax.

Nautical Challenge.—The Coronation festivities, and the aquatic amusements of the day, seem to have excited the amateurs of our sister city, St. John. Almost immediately subsequent, a challenge appeared in the St. John papers, which “battered” the world, in favour of a St. John's boat, for 1,000 dollars. This was held, and exhibited a strong love for the “oar that lifts the sail.”

very spray,” as well as a strong confidence in the powers of the crew: two qualities requisite for success in the mysteries of boat-craft.

On reading the challenge, we involuntarily turned to Halifax—its noble sheet of water fit nurse of first rate boatmen,—its former scenes, and struggles, and triumphs,—and we thought, will this challenge produce no ripple on Chebucto,—will the oarsmen of former feats exhibit apathy, will they fear their brethren across the Bay, or will they hazard a stern-chase in the hope of better? Such enquiries as these have been answered.—“We understand that our crack boat builder, Messrs.—himself, the young, a veteran in the amateur department—has received orders to build a boat to suit the St. Johnners, and to accept the challenge in the name of Halifax.

The Halifax boat is to be 40 feet keel, six oared. We expect soon to hear of the arrangement of preliminaries, and of the day of trial,—for we cannot suppose that the challengers will hold back when the challenger cry “lay on Maduff.”—*Id.*

New Publications. A very neat semi-monthly periodical, devoted to Music, appeared in Boston on May 2.—terms three dollars a year. It contains Biographical notices of Musical composers,—notices of Musical Societies and Musical Instruments—original communications on Music, Editorial articles on the same subject, and four pages of original and select Music, very neatly printed. Among the latter articles we see a contribution from a native of Halifax.—*Nova Scotia.*

New Brunswick seems to outstrip us in the fields of Parnassus, as it does in more substantial tracts. Before Mr. Leggett's announced work has seen the light, we find M. E. K. Addison among the aspirants of poetic fame with a poem in four cantos, entitled the Boy of the Lake. This is to be published by subscription, 2s. 6d. per copy. “What's in a name,” and yet the title just quoted does not sound very poetic. The Lad of the Lake would be more euphonious, but not objectionable as regards sound, and we would suggest, in place of either, the Laddie of the Lake, Scott's, Lady, and Addison's Laddie, of the Lake,—might then start pretty fairly all other things being nearly equal,—and, for the sake of our Colonial fame, we would wish that the New Brunswick Laddie would not be altogether an inappropriate companion to the far-famed Scotch Lady.

During the late Wesleyan Conference, Addresses to the Governors of P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, expressive of loyalty and affectionate attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government, &c. were presented. They have been presented and have received suitable replies.

St. John, July 21.

By the English Mail, which arrived on Sunday last, we received London papers to the 5th of June; since which, the arrival of the Ship *Mersey*, Capt. MATHEWS, of this port, has put us in possession of Liverpool papers of the 13th and London of the 12th of that month. The papers are chiefly filled with accounts of preparations for the approaching Coronation.

The Irish questions are making considerable progress in Parliament, Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell differed as to the amount of the franchise in the Corporation Bill, and divided the House, which left Sir Robert in a minority of 26; the vote having been—For Lord John Russell, and a 26 qualification 137; for Sir Robert, and a £10 qualification 111. The Conservative leaders thought this a breach of contract on the part of his opponent, and intimated that in consequence other portions of the Bill would require to be altered. The differences, however, will be ultimately reconciled, and the Bill passed.

Commercial Bank.—The corner stone of the edifice about to be erected by the Corporation of the Commercial Bank, at the corner of Prince William and Princess streets, at their Banking House, was laid on Wednesday, with Masonic honours, in the presence of a large concourse of people; the Rev. Dr. Gray assisted at the ceremony.—The fine band of the 11th Regiment now in this garrison, attended and enlivened the scene by the performance of several pieces of music, concluding with “God save the Queen,” and three hearty cheers from the assembled multitude.—*City Gazette.*

Great Boat Race.—The notice which appeared in our columns of the 29th ult. containing a challenge for One Thousand Dollars, has been spiritedly accepted by two distinct parties, one at Halifax, and the other at New York. Two communications have been received by us declaring the acceptance of the challenge, copies of which have been furnished to the Gentlemen authorising the publication of the notice. Our gallant native crew are cheerfully preparing themselves for the contest, and we expect, that in a few days hence, a Committee will be appointed and the necessary arrangements entered into for the following race.—*Chronicle.*

From the Fredericton Sentinel of Saturday last.

The Ball and Supper which were to have taken place at the seat of government, on the day appointed for Her Majesty's Coronation, but which were deferred owing to the departure of the Lieut. Governor for Lower Canada, took place on Thursday evening; when a large party assembled at Government House in honour of the event.

The company began to arrive about nine o'clock, and at half past nine a royal salute was fired from one of the team boats, moored opposite the scene of pleasure; the Band of the 66th playing “God save the Queen.”—The dancing of quadrilles and waltzes then commenced, and was kept up with much spirit, relieved occasionally by the display of fireworks and discharge of rockets from the boat by the Volunteer Artillery under the direction of Lt. Col. Haynes.

At 12 o'clock, the Supper Rooms were thrown open, and a large party sat down to a

repast, embracing all the delicate son. After supper, His Excellency the health of the Queen, prefaced with a speech which it was not least “received in the most enthusiastic

The health of the Earl of Durham General, was then given by Her Majesty's Governor, who int with the following remarks, and a received with the most unbounded

I propose to you the health of a quished nobleman and statesman, Her Majesty our beloved Queen, graciously pleased to confer more powers than were ever before of subject in British America; and, clear to you,—a declaration from those confidential communicat which I have been recently honor this Province in my person,—by it individual,—that His Excellency's ed views are directed to the devel the vast resources, and the advan the best interests of all British Am one based upon the preservation connexion, I feel convinced that I as a faithful interpreter of the wish ings of the people of this loyal P pledging their hearty support to H in carrying such views and objects

The health of His Excellency Durham, the Governor General.

Dancing was afterwards resumed, the light fantastic toe,” till a late the company took their departure, lighted in no small degree by the u affable demeanor of His Excellency Harvey.

The United States Congress has a need a law to provide for the exam iners of steam engines, by scientific ical men.

It affords us much satisfaction to the Honourable Judge CARTER, to been entrusted the Addresses from and its vicinity, and from Miram FRANKLIN Bona Head on his retir Government of Upper Canada, took opportunity, after his arrival in Lon ing upon that distinguished individ sending them to him. Sir Fra high gratification he felt at receivin tianous of approbation and regai said would descend as heir looms to

—*Royal Gazette.*

THE STANDA

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY JULY

Charlotte County P. B. HARRIS HATCH, Esq. Pres. Director next week. John Wilco Director next week. THOMAS DISCOURT, Esq. THURSDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 12 P.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M. with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY they must lie over until next week.

Aims and Work Book. Commencement next week.—*Thor*

Saint Stephens Ban WILLIAM FORSTER, Esq. Pres. Director next week. Robert Todd, Esq. P. B. and Notes for Discount on 10 P.M. and before WEDNESDAY they must lie over until next week.

Bank open from 10 till 3

LATEST DATES

LONDON.....J. LIVERPOOL.....J. EDINBURGH.....J. PARIS.....J. TORONTO.....J. MONTREAL.....J. QUEBEC.....J. HALIFAX.....J. NEW YORK.....J.

The conclusion of the following ext correspondence of the N. Y. Courier deserves particular attention, as shew appreciation of the Boundary question government is dot so apocryphal as m The propriety of securing a direct co over our own territory from Halifax not denied even by the stoutest pretent but how that is to be obtained is a me with the States, and a much easier m should Earl Durham's be followed up

From the Frontier.—The Earl has explicitly declared himself in legislative union of all the Canada appointed the Hon. Arthur Buller topher Danken, Esq. a Commissioner for Education. The Earl of policy, according to his answer dresses of the people of Cornwall such a force in Canada as well as out. That he is for “prevention came here to extend, not to ab rights of the Canadians. That b fully desired to have a commun tween all the colonies and the o plets—to be executed by the met try, &c.

It is always a useful as well as thing to contemplate the happy co which result from the operations of feelings of our nature; and the m sive these consequences may be, is the sum of happiness attendan Such reflections will naturally mind of any one who witnessed the spontaneous promptitude with teams of this town turned out last it was understood that the path f sidence of the Reverend Mr. Ver Roman Catholic Church was out. A long string of one horse carts l