impatiently. 'But wait a little while, and I'll give you something to quicken your palate. I've made some curds—you are so fond of them. If you don't praise the sweet cream Mrs. Halpin so kindly sent me this morning, when you eat these curds—I shall think—I don't know what I shall think.'

The dinner proceeded, and at length, the dessert composed of curds of cream, was served.

'Isn't that beautiful!' said Mrs. Bolton, as she poured some of the cream received from Mrs. Halpin into a saucer of curds which she handed to her husband.

Bolton took the curds and ate them. Moreover, he praised them; for how could he help doing so? Were not his wife's eyes upon him, and her ears open? But never in his life had he found so little pleasure in eating.

'Do you know,' said Mrs. Bolton, after she had served the curds, and said a good deal in favour of the cream, 'that I promise myself much pleasure in having such good neighbors? Mrs. Halpin I've always heard spoken of in the highest terms. She's a sister of Judge Caldwell, with whose family were so intimate at Haddington.'

'You must be in error about that.'

'No. Mrs. Caldwell often spoke to me about her, and said that she had written to her sister that we talked of buying the farm.'

'I never knew this before,' said Mr. Bolton.

'Didn't you? I thought I had mentioned it.'

'No.'

'Well its true. And moreover, Mrs. Caldwell told me before we left, that she had received a letter from her sister, in which she mentioned that her husband had often heard you spoken of by the Judge, and promised himself great pleasure in your society.'

Mr. Bolton pushed back his chair from the table and, rising left the room. He could not bear to hear another word.

'Is my horse ready, Ben?' said he as he came into the open air.

'Yes, sir,' replied Ben.

'Are you going now?' asked Mrs. Bolton, coming to the door as Ben led up the horse.

'Yes. I wish to be home early, and so I must start early.'

And Bolton sprung into the saddle.

But for the presence of his wife, it is more than probable that he would have quietly directed Ben to go and re-hang the gate, and thus re-establish Mr. Halpin's right of way through his premises. But this would have been an exposure of himself to better half that he had not the courage to make. So he rode away. His purpose was to visit the city, which was three miles distance, on business. As he moved along in the direction of the gate through which he was to pass on his way to the turnpike, he had to go very near the spot where Ben had been at work in the morning. The unhinged gate lay upon the ground, where according to his directions, it had been thrown; and the place it had formerly occupied was closed up by four strong bars, firmly attached to the posts.

Mr. Bolton didn't like the looks of this at all. But it was done; and he was not the man to look back when he had once undertaken to do a thing.

As he was riding along, just after passing from his grounds, he met Mr. Dix, who paused as Bolton came up.

'Well, neighbor,' said the former in a tone of mild persuasion, 'I hope you have thought better of the matter about which we were talking a few hours ago.'

'About Halpin's right way of through my farm, you mean?'

'Yes. I [illegible] re-open the gate, and [illegible] as they have been—at least for the present. These offensive measures only provoke anger and never do any good.'

Bolton shook his head.

'He has no right to trespass on my premises,' said he sternly.

'As to the matter of right,' replied Mr. Dix, 'I think the general opinion will be against you. By attempting to carry out your present purpose, you will subject yourself to a good deal of odium; which every man ought to avoid if possible. And, in the end, if the matter goes to court, you will not only have to yield his right of way, but be compelled to pay costs of suit and damages as may be awarded against you for expense and trouble occasioned Mr. Halpin. Now let me counsel you to avoid all these consequences, if possible.'

'O, you need not suppose all this array of consequence will frighten me,' said Mr. Bolton. 'I don't know what fear is. I generally try to do right, and then like Crockett, go a-head.'

'Still, Mr. Bolton,' urged the neighbor mildly, 'don't you think it would be wiser and better to see Mr. Halpin first, and explain to him how much you are disappointed at finding a right of way for another farm across the one you have purchased? I am sure some arrangement satisfactory to both can be made. Mr. Halpin, if you take him right, is not an unreasonable man. He will do almost anything to oblige another. But he is very stubborn if you attempt to drive him. If he comes home and finds things as they now are, he will feel dreadfully outraged; and you will become enemies instead of friends.'

'It can't be helped now,' said Mr. Bolton, 'what is done is done.'

'It is not too late to undo the work,' suggested Mr. Dix.

'Yes it is. I'm not the man to make back tracks. Good day Mr. Dix!'

And, speaking to his horse, Mr. Bolton started off at a brisk trot. He did not feel very comfortable. How could he? He felt that he had done wrong, and that trouble and mortification were before him. But a stubborn pride would not allow him to retrace a few wrong steps taken from a wrong impulse. To the city he went transacted his business, and then turned his face homeward with a heavy pressure upon his feelings.

'Ah me!' he sighed to himself, as he rode along, 'I wish I had thought twice, this morning before I acted once. I need not have been so precipitate. But I was provoked to think that any one claimed the right to make a public road through my farm. If I'd known that Halpin was a brother in law of Judge Caldwell. That makes the matter so much the worse.'

And on rode Mr. Bolton, thinking of the trouble he had so needlessly pulled down about his ears.

For the last mile of the way there had been a gentleman riding along in advance of Mr. Bolton, and as the horse of the latter made a little the best speed, he gained on him slowly until, just as he reached the point where the rode leading to his farm left the turnpike, he came up with him.

'Mr. Bolton, I believe,' said the gentleman smiling, as both, in turning the narrow lane, came up side by side.

'That's my name,' was replied.

'And mine is Halpin,' returned the other, offering his hand, which Mr. Bolton could not but take, though not so cordially as would have been the case had the gate opening from his farm into Mr. Halpin's been on its hinges. 'I have often heard my brother-in-law, Judge Caldwell, speak of you and your lady. We promise ourselves much pleasure in having you for neighbors; Mrs. Halpin and I will take a very early opportunity to call upon you. How is all your family?'

'Quite well, I thank you,' replied Mr. Bolton, trying to appear polite and pleased, yet half averting his face from the earnest eyes of Mr. Halpin.

'We have a beautiful day,' said the latter, who perceived that, from some cause, Mr. Bolton was not at ease.

'Very beautiful,' was the brief answer.

'You have been into the city,' said Mr. Halpin, after a brief pause.

'Yes, I had some business that made it necessary for me to go into town.' Another silence.

'You have a beautiful farm—one of the finest in the neighborhood, said Mr. Halpin.

'Yes, it is choice land,' returned the unhappy Mr. Bolton.

'The place has been a little neglected since the last occupant left,' continued Mr. Halpin. 'And since your purchase of it some ill disposed persons have trespassed on the premises. Day before yesterday, as I was crossing the lower edge of your farm—you know that, through some ill contrivance, my right of way to the public road is across the south edge of your premises. But we will talk of that some other time. It is not a good arrangement at all, and cannot but be annoying to you. I shall make some proposition before long about purchasing a narrow strip of ground and fencing it in as a road. But of that another time. We shall not quarrel about it. Well, as I was saying, the day before yesterday, as I was passing along the lower edge of your farm, I saw a man deliberately break a large branch from a choice young plum tree in full blossom, near your house, that only came into bearing last year. I was terribly vexed about it, and rode up to remonstrate with him. At first, he seemed disposed to resent my interference with his right to destroy my neighbor's property. But seeing that I was not in a temper to be trifled with, he took himself off. I then went back home, and sent one of my lads over in company with a couple of good dogs, and put the property in their charge. I found all safe when I returned in the evening.'

'It was very kind in you—very kind!' returned Mr. Bolton. He could say no less. But O, how rebuked and dissatisfied he felt.

'About that right of way,' he stammered out, after a brief silence, partly averting his eyes, as he spoke. 'I—I——'

'Oh, we'll not speak of that now,' returned Mr. Halpin, cheerfully. 'Let's get better acquainted first.'

'But, Mr. Halpin—,—I——.'

They were now at the gate entering upon Mr. Bolton's farm, and the neighbor pushed it open, and held it for Bolton to pass through. Then, as it swung back on its hinges, he said, touching his hat politely—

'Good day! Mrs. Halpin and I will call over very soon, perhaps this evening if nothing interfere to prevent. If we come, we shall do so without any ceremony. Make my compliments, if you please to Mrs. Bolton.'

Mr. Halpin had turned his horse's head and was moving off towards the place of entrance to his own farm.

Poor Bolton! What was he to do? Never had he felt so oppressive a sense of shame—such deep humiliation. He had reined up his horse after passing through the gate, and there he still stood undetermined, in the confusion of the moment, what to do. Briskly rode Mr. Halpin he discovered the outrage prepetrated against him and that by a man for whom he entertained the kindest feelings in advance, and even gone out of his way to serve.

'Oh, why did I act with such mad haste!' exclaimed Mr. Bolton, as he thought thus, and saw but a moment or two intervening between him and the bitter humiliation. He might repair the wrong, and in his heart he resolved to do it. But what could restore to him the good opinion of his neighbour? Nothing; that was gone forever.

So troubled oppressed and shame stricken was Mr. Bolton, that he remained on the same spot where Mr. Halpin had left him, looking after the latter until he arrived at the place where an obstruction had been thrown in his way. By this time the very breath of Mr. Bolton was suspended. Unbounded was his surpise, as he observed Mr. Halpin leap from his horse, swing open the gate and pass through. Had he seen aright? He rubbed his eyes and looked again. Mr. Halpin had closed the gate and was on the other side, in the act of mounting his horse.

'Have I done right?' said a voice at this moment.

Bolton started, and looking around saw Mr. Dix.

'Yes, you have done right,' he turned, with an emotion he could not conceal; 'and from my heart I thank you for this kind office. You have saved me from the consequence of a hasty, ill-judged, ill natured act—consequences that would have been most painful. Oblige me still further, Mr. Dix, by letting this matter remain with yourself, at least for the present. Before it comes to the ears of Mr. Halpin, I wish to let him see some better points of my character.'

To this Mr. Dix pledged himself. After repeating his thanks, Mr. Bolton, rode away a wiser and a better man. When Mr. Halpin some weeks afterwards, made reference to the right of way across Mr. Bolton's land, and asked if he would not sell him a narrow strip on the south edge of his farm to be fenced off for a road, the latter said,

'No, Mr. Halpin, I will not sell you the land; but as it is of little or no value to me, I will cheerfully vacate it for a road, if you are willing to run the fence.'

And thus was settled, most amicably, a matter that bid fair, in the beginning, to result in a long and angry disputation, involving loss of money, time, and friendly relationships. Ever after, when disposed to act from a first angry impulse Mr. Bolton's thoughts would turn to this right of way question, and he would become cool and rational in a moment.

May rulers learn the same discretion.

THE HERO OF KARS.

In the course of a few days the most distinguished soldier will be among us. General William Fenwick Williams is on his way back from St. Petersburgh, through Berlin, after the brief captivity which followed the surrender of Kars. Not the least among the incidental recommendations of the treaty of peace is, that it has restored to us the man who has made the name of Kars famous by its association with his heroic defence. The whole course of the war has been rather to damage military reputations than to produce heroes. The latter must be sought chiefly in the humbler ranks and not often among their privileged superiors; but General Williams stands out brightly and honourably beyond all others; and all the more so because the success of the exploits was insolated and distant from the theatre of war in the Crimea, and therefore, beyond the cabals and cross purposes which are now known to have been rife in the allied camp. He had a field and fortress to himself, and the very neglect with which he was treated, proved the means of developing the qualities for which he is now honoured. During the ever-memerable siege of Kars of General Williams was regarded by the Turks as "no end of a man;" and, though the recognition of his merits by his Christian compatriots came somewhat late, his countrymen have cordially endorsed the Turkish estimate. Indeed, the admiration of Englishmen has been fully displayed long before the opportunity has been afforded of paying him personal respect and honour. Both houses of parliament have resounded with his praises; he has been the hero of a great debate—the only one, hitherto, of the session—in which opposition and ministerialists, emulated each other in doing justice to his rare qualities as a man and a general. Royalty, too, has done itself honour by honouring him with a substantial mark of its favour, in the title of baronet, and a pension. General Williams is too noble minded to take pleasure in the humiliation of a another, but in the reports of the debates, which must have reached him in his exile, he cannot have failed to contrast the stern censure passed on Lord Stratford with the eulogy of which he has himself been the subject. If he ever wished for retribution, his desire was fulfilled in the late debate. It is not too much to say, that the return of General Williams will excite far greater interest than can be caused by that of any other officer who took part in the war. He is especially a people's hero, and while the Horse Guards may lavish its favours upon the Aireys, the Lucans, and the Cardigans, or exert its influence to shield them from the results of their own incapacity, the public, with juster discrimination, will reserve their applause for the man who has really deserved it by his noble display of soldier like and heroic qualities, under the most trying conditions and fearful circumstances.

Steam to Canada.—A new line of steamers is about to be established between Liverpool and America, a company having been formed under the law of limited liability in Canada and this country, with a capital of £250,000, to run to Portland, in Maine, calling at Newfoundland and Halifax, to land freight and passengers. The inhabitants of Newfoundland have memoralized Government to grant sufficient aid to enable the establishment of direct communication with England both ways, and the present undertaking is calculated opportunely to supply the requirement. It is intended to commence with two powerful vessels of about 2,000 tons measurement, possessing besides large cargo space accommodation for three classes of passengers. The first is intended to leave Liverpool about the 1st of August.

General Williams.—Extract of a letter addressed by Sir W. F. Williams to a gentleman in this city, dated Berlin, May 28, 1856:—

"How thankful I ought to be, and indeed am, to God, for having spared me through so many dangers, to serve the Queen in such a manner as has obtained her approbation, and the good will of all my countrymen on both sides of the water.—Of all the proofs which I have or shall receive of this too general sentiment in my favour, the sword voted to me by the Nova Scotians is *the most acceptable to my heart*; and when I again come in sight of the shores of that land where I first drew my breath, I shall feel that I am a thousand-fold requited for all I have gone through during the eventful years of the last terrible struggle.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

The Sultan has sent 40,000 francs, through the Turkish Ambassador at Paris, for the sufferers by the inundation.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., July 4, 1856.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS ROOM.

Arrival of the "Canada."

One Week Later From England!

Halifax, July 2, 1856.

The Canada, from Liverpool, soon after 11 o'clock, A. M., Saturday, June 21st, arrived at Halifax, Tuesday, July 1st, at 9 o'clock, P. M.

The Baltic arrived off Liverpool, 4 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, 19th. The Indian, from Quebec arrived at Liverpool at half-past ten on the evening of Thursday, 19th.

The Steamer Himalaya, from Halifax, arrived at Portsmouth, 27th June, 8 days, 3 1-4 hours, the shortest passage made. The Hermann sailed from Southampton, P. M. 18th. The Edinburgh sailed from the Clyde, 18th, all carrying despatches to the associated press.

BRITAIN.

Steamers which left England, Wednesday, 18th, took out intelligence of Crampton's arrival, also of declaration in Parliament, that Dallas would remain, and that the British Government would negotiate with him. Present advices add nothing to this information, except that apprehensions of war are passing away more rapidly than they arose. Nomination of Mr. Buchanan has excited little attention, machinery of presidential nomination not being generally understood in Britain. The leading presses are however, discussing the matter.

Baillie's motion, in the House of Commons, on American difficulties, on which hopes of a defeat & probable resignation of Palmerston were founded, has been withdrawn. Rumour says that no minister will be sent to the Washington administration, but this must be taken as rumour only. The following is the latest; in Parliament, Friday evening, 20th:—Mr. Gladstone stated that, on Monday last, when Lord Palmerston announced that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to continue diplomatic relations with American minister, he did not give any explanation of the motives which led to that course, nor did he advert to the conduct of the American Government in the dismissal of Crampton; at that period there was reason to expect an immediate discussion upon the question, and therefore he might have thought explanations at that time premature. He did not complain of this silence, but the motion to which an hon. gentleman opposite, who had given notice of an intention to introduce the question, was about to take, he referred to the terms in which the despatch in answer to Mr. Marcy would be produced. He, therefore, thought it important that the House should know as early as possible the nature of the reply which the Government intended to give to the despatch from Mr. Marcy respecting the dismissal of Mr. Crampton from Washington, and perhaps when they had that answer would be the time to discuss the question, he therefore wished to know when the Government would be prepared to lay their reply to Mr. Marcy upon the table.

Lord Palmerston said his hon. friend had rightly understood the motives which induced him to abstain on Monday from making any observations upon the subject; these motives were equally strong upon the present occasion. He would, therefore, say in reply to the question, that he had no doubt of being able to lay all the papers upon the table, including Lord Clarendon's answer to Mr. Marcy, in the course of next week, probably on an early day.

Sir J. Pakington said, hon. gentlemen had acted quite right in asking the Government for the production of the papers, and he was glad to hear that in the course of a few days the House would be in possession of the answer returned to Mr. Marcy's despatch. It would, perhaps, be only fair towards the Government to postpone any discussion on their conduct with regard to the Enlistment question until the despatch was produced; but he earnestly hoped the despatch would not be long delayed. He spoke in no party sense and with no party object, when he said that he regarded with feelings of the greatest anxiety, he might almost say of shame, the state of our relations with America—for the present painful position of affairs—he attached blame, judging only from document which were in the hands of hon. members, to what he considered to be the serious misconduct and unwise policy of her Majesty's government, by which the government of the United States had been irritated, deceived and offended. Under these circumstances he regretted that Mr. Baillie felt himself under the necessity of withdrawing his motion, but he trusted that the intention of Mr. Moore, or some other independent member, would afford hon. members on the Conservative side of the House an opportunity of calling attention to the real merits of the question.

Sir G. Grey strongly deprecated the tone adopted by the hon. Baronet in expressing so decided an opinion upon the question at the present moment; he was glad, however, to find not only from cheers on his own side of the House, but from the manifest indications on the side of the hon. Baronet, that his views did not meet with general concurrence.

Mr. Moore appealed to Lord Palmerston to appoint an early day for the discussion. No answer was made and the subject dropped.

Sir Edmund Lyons is to be raised to the peerage for his services in the Black Sea being the only peerage manufactured from this war.

The Queen gave a grand ball on the evening of the 17th, there were two thousand invitations. Mr. Dallas was present.

The fountains of Sydenham Palace were opened, they excel Versailles.

Prince Napoleon is visiting English ports in a yacht.

Collections continue in England for sufferers from the inundation in France.

The baneful ribbon system is prevailing extensively in the North Western Counties of Ireland, especially Donegal and Sligo.

Owing to the instructions from Government, the constabulary are making great exertions to break up the confederacy, and numerous arrest have taken place in Donegal. One day last week, 21 persons were marched into Lifford by the constabulary and committed for trial at the assizes.

FRANCE.

Napoleon is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for her son. Project of law on the Subject has been sent to the Senate and debated with closed doors. The project proposes that on the Emperor's demise, the Empress should reign assisted by a Council of Regency, whose names the Emperor will leave under sealed envelope, meanwhile the Government papers are writing upon the project.

Latest from Paris under date of the 21st states, the *Moniteur* contains a decree ordering the creation of a general system of inspection of the army and commissariat by special staff established for that purpose. The *Moniteur* also gives the project of Senators in committee on the Regency. it states that the Emperor is to attain his majority at 18 years of age—the Empress mother to be Regent and guardian of her son during his minority, but not to contract second marriage while it continues, in case of the Empress's death, the Regency to pass to the senior Prince of France, then to the other princess in order of hereditary succession, and failing them all, to Council of Regency appointed by the Senate.

Two and a half million francs have been collected for sufferers from inundation.

BELGIUM.

The Editor of the Brussels paper, *Le Nationel*, has been fined and imprisoned for an editorial alleged to be libellous of the Duchess of Brabant.

ITALY.

Two or three changes have taken place in the Sardinian ministry, the chief being the appointment of Gen. Marmora to the War Department.

Baron Werner, the Austrian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Rome, the rumoured object being, if possible, to convince Cardinal Antonelli and his colleagues of the necessity of making reforms in the administration.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent, writes from Vienna, Marshal Radetzky had communicated from Lombardy with his Government, stating that if certain symptoms of excitement continued in the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces, he should demand an increase of 30,000 Austrian troops. The Council was summoned on receipt of this despatch, at which the Emperor presided, when it was agreed that the increased force should be acceded if necessary.

The same writer says:—"I understand a note has been received by the French Government which is very haughty and independent.

On the 15th, the King of Sardinia distributed the English Crimean medal to his troops, at Turin, with military ceremonies.

DENMARK.

The treaty of commerce between Denmark and the United States expired on the 14th. The first American vessel that appeared in the Sound since that event was the "Sarah Bryant," Capt. Jefferson, which arrived on the 17th, bound from Cronstadt to New York, with a cargo of Russian produce. She paid the Sound dues, but under protest.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government is turning its attention to its American territory. An Imperial decree notified, that to assist the developement of Russian naval power in the Pacific Ocean, the administration of the fleets and harbours thereon, should be placed under the independent control of the Government of Eastern Siberia. An Expedition is fitting at Hamburg, by the Russian American Company, to sail next month for Russian American territory. The expedition is of the nature of a new Colony, numbering five hundred persons, including artificers of all kinds. The Russian ships Czarewitch and Constantine, and Hamburg steamer, will convey the expedition.

The papers say that it appears now settled, that we shall obtain no grain to speak of this season from Russia, and hundreds of vessels in the Black Sea, which had gone there in anticipation of meeting cargoes, may have to return empty.

Prince Menschikoff has been summoned from retirement by the Emperor, to consult him respecting a rumoured military expedition in Asia.

Latest advices from St. Petersburg state that in consequence of the dearness of provisions in the Crimea, and sickness which prevails there, a decree has been issued, prohibiting all persons not inhabitants from landing there.

The last accounts from the Crimea to the 7th, state that on the previous day Lord Gough invested Marshal Pellisier and the French and English Generals with the Order of the Bath. The ceremony took place in a shed erected at head quarters, and decorated with national flags. The evacuation of the Crimea proceeded rapidly. Balaklava would be clear by the 15th of June.

MARKETS.

Consols, 94 1-2.

Cotton—Fair bowed and Mobile, 6 5-8d.; Orleans, 6 7-8d.

Breadstuffs firm.—Wheat advanced 2d.; Flour, 6d. to 1s.; Corn, 1s. to 1s. 6d.

Timber—Yellow Pine, 21d. to 22d.; Red, 14d. to 15d; Birch, 13d. to 20d. Deals, £8 to £8 15s.

Freights—Bars and Rails to Boston, 14s. to 17s. 6d.; to New York, 9s. to 10s.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, 14th, Janna, Leith; Lucy Ann, Drogheda; Delhi, Shields; 16th, Perseverance, Dublin; 17th, Halcyon, Hull; 18th, Edward Hyman, Liverpool.

Sailed, 17th Protege, Dundalk; Peter Maxwell, Liverpool; 18th, Kelvin, Liverpool.

NAVAL EXPEDITION TO AMERICA.

The following appears in the naval and military intelligence of the *Times* on Wednesday, the 11th:

Her Majesty's ships Nile, 91; Shannon, 51; Pylades, 21; Cossack, 21, have been telegraphed to prepare for sea (for foreign service) with all possible despatch. Their destination is believed and currently reported to be North America. The Cossack has had orders for some days, we have been informed for Halifax, and this, we doubt not is the intended destination of the squadron now so instantaneously ordered to prepare for active service. The Arrogant had received instructions to fit out for the conveyance of the British Ambassador and staff from England to St. Petersburg but she has now returned the fittings and supplied their places with something more substantial. Last evening, at half-past six, the Arrogant steamed through Spithead and down Channel under sealed orders.

The Shannon is not yet commissioned, but was yesterday put in hand to be prepared for a crew with the utmost despatch, and a vast body of artificers were set upon her to expedite her readiness. All the commanders of the gun-boats at Portsmouth were also called at the Port Admiral's yesterday morning—it is rumored to receive instructions for having their respective vessels ready for active service at telegraphic notice. When these vessels sail there will be upon, or on their way to, the North American and West India station, the following fleet:—Nile, 91; Powerful, 84; Boscawen 70; Imaum, 72; Pembroke, 60; Cornwallis, 60; Euryalus, 51; Amphion, 34; Vestal, 26; Eurydice, 26; Termagant, 24; Cossack, 21; Pylades, 21; Arachne, 18; Malacca, 17; Falcon 17; Archer, 15; Mariner, 12; Espiegle, 12; Arab, 12; Daring, 12; Buzzard, 6; Argus, 6; Basilisk, 6; Scorpion, 6; Hermes, 6. Only one-third of the above are sailing ships; the steamers, although mounting but few guns, mount the heaviest carried, and good crews. The Nile, Pembroke, and Cornwallis are screw line-of-battle ships; Euryalus is the heaviest first-class frigate; Termagant, Cossack, Pylades, and Malacca are the heaviest class of corvettes, carrying 68 and 84-pounders. The Vestal and Eurydice are heavily armed "donkey" frigates; the Amphion is a heavily armed frigate. The 12-gun sloops are the newest and most efficient of their class, all carrying long 32's; and the 6-gun steamers are mounted with bow, stern, and broadside guns of the heaviest metal and longest range; and if a flotilla of gunboats be taken into consideration, about 80 of the newest and heaviest guns of the longest range may be added to the computation.

The light squadron of despatch boats and gunboats under the command of Captain Watson, C. B., in the Imperieuse, of 51 guns, and comprising of the first named class, the Wanderer, the Victor the Ringdove, the Lapwing, the Pioneer, and the Intrepid, and, of the second class, the Starling, the Janus, the Beaver, and the Drake, all arrived in Falmouth on Sunday, and will fill up with coal and provisions immediately, in consequence of the receipt on that day of an Admiralty telegraphic despatch, which was communicated to the Commodore, then off the port, by one of the gunboats. The evolutions of the past week have embraced sailing, steaming, gunnery, and various other exercises, which are now suspended, as it is surmised these ships will all proceed to the American coast forthwith. The Mohawk and other steamers are expected to join at Falmouth.

The screw corvettes, Cossack, 21, and Tartar, 21, left Spithead on the afternoon of Wednesday, for Halifax; and the Pylades, 21, followed the same evening, the Nile, 91, sailed next.

The Effects of Defeat on the Liberals.—We really feel concerned for the distress of our opponents, caused by their overthrow at the late Election, these gentlelemen, should take into consideration that in this enlightened period of the world, the poor as well as the rich *think*, and are quite as sensitive on their rights as are their more wealthy neighbours. Now the bullying of the *Telegraph*, the sowing of sectarian dissention by the *Rev. Editors* of the "*Visitor*" and the "*Intelligencer*," and the threats of the shipbuilders and merchants who figured conspicuously in the late turmoil, cannot be expected to produce the effect by them desired; the failure of the Prohibitory Law, should have taught those gentlemen that people now a-days will not be cohersed, but rather that threats and oppression very naturally beget their like. In a country like this, where every man can if he wishes it, become his own employer, and Lord of the soil he cultivates, it is a little strange that it never occurred to those who would dictate to the constituency, that such a course of procedure was both ridiculous and worse than futile. An attempt to persecute those who do not think with them, and will not second their views, will most assuredly recoil upon themselves it is a trite but truthful saying that "curses like chickens come home to roost," and it is not improbable that at another Election, those hard names and ugly threats may be remembered, but certainly not to the advantage of the donors, should they again aspire to Legislative honors. We give our political opponents every credit for their organization, perseverance and *bounteous* conduct towards the constituency, and certainly had their cause been as good as ours, they would have left our friends toiling at a humble distance in the rear; their defeat we trust will go far to disabuse them of the false position they had assumed, and this confessed, why should they feel angry at their want of success. Better, far better, take it good naturedly, and smile at least *out side the skin*, knowing "'tis not in mortals to command success." Having won the battle we can afford to bear with their infirmities, yet for their own sakes, we should be pleased to see them more *Temperate, more Religious, and more Loyal.*

The British North American.—It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure we are enabled to inform our fellow colonists, that this hitherto obscure portion of her Majesty's dominions has at length claimed the attention of the British Press, and that we have before us the first number of a London Periodical called the "*Canadian News.*" It has been long an urgent desideratum that such a medium of information for the British public, relating to those Provinces should exist. We therefore hail it with a cordial greeting as the harbinger of our future greatness, inasmuch as it will open up to public gaze, a country teeming with the elements of wealth, health, and happiness. A country that has to the people of the British Isles hitherto been a *terra incognita*. It will we feel assured thro' the medium above alluded to, become not only better known to the world, but also appreciated; and when through such a reliable source our natural wealth shall be established, capitalists will be induced to bring to our shores that which will develope our hidden treasures, and at no distant date not only render our land as celebrated as California, but go far to correct the outrages committed by those who have delighted to traduce and vilify one of the choicest locations under the british flag. The work is published by Algar & Street, 11, Clements Lane, London, and may be inspected at our office, where a few copies can be obtained.

Peace or War?—*That is the question.*—John Bull appears to treat the conduct of Brother Jonathan, in pretty much the same way a Father would a stubborn self willed and evil disposed Boy, allowing him to be offended without cause, and to be pleased again without amends. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton, is one of those pieces of unmerited insult, that might be looked for from such an unripe and crude government as that of the neighbouring Republic, and which the old Gentleman, taking into consideration that the Boy is a good customer, can afford to laugh at. A temporary fall of Stocks on one side the water, and a little gasconading on the other, will settle the question.

☞ On the subject of the dispute between England and America, the *European Times* says he has copied a very angry article from one of Lord Palmerston's organs. It is a remarkable fact too, that the Premier and the leading members of the Cabinet were absent from the House of Commons on the evening of Thursday, to avoid being questioned as to the present phase of the American dispute. The Government would appear to have been placed in a "fix" by the tactics of the Washington Cabinet. He further says—The earnestness and rapidity with which the British Steam Fleet on the North American and West India station is now being fitted out and enforced, looks as if Lord Palmerston's government really contemplated a brush with the Americans. Even now the work of preparation is still going on.

The Weather.—On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, this City was visited by one of the most severe gales, ever experienced at this season of the year. The thunder and lightning was truly appalling, accompanied with deluging rains. The force of the wind was irresistable and did much damage, in blowing down Houses, fences, and whatever was not very securely erected. The new Tower of Trinity Church had to bend to the breeze, until it was thought by spectators it would be hurled from its base, and be prostrated to the earth. Three of our fishing boats were blown off, and up to this time their fate is uncertain. We may expect to hear of disasters along shore.

Last evening we were again visited with a heavy thunder storm, and rain. To day the fog which we hoped to have seen dispelled by this crash of elements, is densely thick, with a promise of more rain.

Suicide.—On the evening of Tuesday last, Mr. George Dewar, a young man of about twenty years of age, carrying on business at Quaco, committed suicide by hanging himself to the bed post. He is said to have appeared for some days in a low and desponding state, but there was no suspicion of the melancholy result. Rumor has given a cause for the occurrence but for obvious reasons we think it unnecessary to state it.

Distinguished Arrival.—His Imperial Majesty's ship *La Sirene*, 36, sailing frigate, Commodore Massengo, arrived here on Sunday morning, and came to an anchor at George's Island. Soon after anchoring the stranger saluted the Naval and Military authorities with the customary number of guns, which were immediately returned by her Majesty's ship *Boscawen*.—Halifax Chronicle.

The Semi-annual Examination of the Central National Schools in this city, under the care of Mr. Kidd and Miss Vickery, took place on Thursday last in the presence of the Rev. Wm. Donald, the Rev. Wm. Scovil, W. Knight and G. D. Robinson, Esqrs. Members of the Board. There were upwards of two hundred boys and one hundred and seventy-five girls present, who acquited themselves very creditably in the several branches which had occupied their attention during the half year.

The Silver Medals for regularity in attendance, general proficiency and good conduct were given to Pat Cotter of the boys' and Jane Turner of the girls' school, and other prizes were bestowed on the following pupils for proficiency in their several classes:

1st. Matthew Paul.	6th. George Crane.
2d. Samuel Couillard.	7th. John Graham.
3d. George Long.	8th. Robert A. Porter.
4th. Prince Cotter.	9th. Samuel Whiteford
5th. Benj. Budge.	10th. Andrew Kelly.

FOR THE GIRLS:

1st. Maria Coates.	4th. Annie Thomas.
2d. Margaret Warwick.	5th. Margaret M'Coach
3d. Isabella Millar.	

These schools will be resumed after the Midsummer vacation, on Monday the 5th August.—*Cour.*

Grammar School.—The semi-annual examination of our City Grammar School took place last Monday. The examiners were Judge Parker, the Rev. Mr. Donald, and Wm. Wright, Esq. members of the Board. The examination, which occupied five hours, evinced a marked progress in all the departments, Latin, Greek, French, and English. The high expressions of satisfaction uttered at the close by the Judge, and in which the other members of the Board, and several ladies and gentlemen who were present, very cordially participated, must have been very gratifying to Dr. Paterson, the Principal, and Mr. Hutchinson the Assistant Teacher in the English department, as well as to the pupils themselves. Many prizes were awarded, a list of which appeared in the Courier, of Wednesday.—*Ib.*

☞ Palmer, the wholesale Poisoner, was executed in England on the 13th ult. agreebly to his sentence. The hour for the closing scene was 8 o'clock in the morning. 20,000 spectators it is stated witnessed the catastrophe—thousands of whom blocked up the streets from which the Execution could be witnessed; and notwithstanding the rain fell copiously, they spent the whole night exposed to the weather, rather than miss the melancholy spectacle.

The Courier is authorised to state that His Excellency has, upon the petition of the jury, and the recommendation of the Judge who tried the prisoner, commuted the sentence of death passed on O'Neill, for killing Cotter, to fourteen years imprisonment.

☞ The Union Club boat crew of St. John, have been defeated in Halifax harbour, in a six mile race. The Halifax boat came in four boat's length a-head. The stakes were $1,000 a-side.

ELECTIONS.

Since our last issue, the Election for Victoria, has transpired, and ended in the return of Messrs. Watters and Tibbits.

Also, the County of Carleton, which returns Messrs. Connell, and Perley.

Queens.—This Election took place on Wednesday last. The following is the statement received: Earle, 930; Johnston, 751; Ferris, 732; Robertson, 352. Parish of Brunswick not yet heard from.

Charlotte.—The Election of four members to represent this County, took place yesterday. The following is the state of the Poll:—

Boyd,	1411.
Gilmor,	1328.
McAdam,	1309.
Street,	1152.
Thomson,	1082.
Dt. Thomson,	994.

Grand Manan not heard from.

King's County Election takes place to day, and Albert to-morrow, which will complete the returns of the Province, giving a very great predonderance in favor of the Governer, and Constitutional Government.

☞ *Holloway's Ointment and Pills* have again cured a Bad Leg after 17 years suffering. Henry Webster, of Coburg, Canada, was a martyr for seventeen years with a bad leg, there were several sores on it from the knee to the ankle, many reputed remedies were tried, but without benefiting him, indeed, they made him worse rather than better; after every other remedy had failed, he determined to give a fair trial to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these two remedies after a few weeks perseverance, caused such an improved state of the blood, that the leg completely healed up; and in two months he was a stronger and healthier man than ever he had been in his life, to the astonishment of every one.

Married.

At Kingston, by the Rev. William E. Scovil, on the 25th ult., Richard T. Crawford, of Canada West, to Susannah, E., sixth daughter of Mr. Daniel Crawford, of Kingston, K. C.

On the 6th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Smith, Edward Wood, Esq., to Miss Martha Oulton, both of Bay de Verte Road.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, D. D., Mr. John Dougherty, Parish of Canterbury to Miss Mary Smith, Parish of Wakefield.

At Wolfville, on the 11th ult., by the Rev. S. W. DeBlois, A. M., J. Newton, Freeman, Esq., of Liverpool, N. S., to Mary, widow of the late Rev John Mills, of St. Martins, N. B., and daughter of the late Joseph Brass, Esq., of Horton, N. S.

At Eastport, 22nd ult., by the Rev. Charles Hughes, Mr. J. A. Copp, to Mary A. Hatch, both of Eastport.

In Boston, 16th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Gannett, George Grant Dunbrack, of St. John, N. B., to Sophia Meir, of Halifax, N. S.

Died.

At Carleton, on the 24th ult., Susan, aged 10 years, youngest daughter of Mrs. Spragg, widow.

On Friday morning, aged 4 years, Robert, only son of John Richey.

At his father's residence on the 30th ult., after an illness of fourteen months of consumption, Mr. John Machum, aged 24 years.

On Monday last, at Hampton Ferry, Norval, fifth son of Samuel Hallet, aged 27 years.

At Norton, June 16th, after a short illness, Mr. Simon Baxter, aged 63.

On Thursday last, at Dipper Harbour, deeply regretted, in his 77th year, James Thomson, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, an old and respected inhabitant of that place.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—Arrived—

Friday—Packet ship Imperial, Moran, Liverpool 32—J. & R. Reed, general cargo and passengers.

Ship Grant Tasmania, Brewer, Mobile—J. H. Robinson, ballast.

Steamer Admiral, Small, Boston—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Ship Messina, Hatch, Boston, 5—Hall & Fairweather, ballast.

Bloomer, King, New York, 10—Master, flour.

Alameda, Crocker, Alexandria—Eastabrooks & King, wheat and flour.

Bream, Robinson, Barbadoes—J. & T. Robinson, molasses.

Schr. Pleiades, McBurnie, New York, 10—Wm. Thomson, flour.

Sunday—Brig Planet, Perry, Yarmouth, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

John Oliver, Newcome, Barbadoes, 21—J. Fairweather, molasses.

Monday—Barque Mathilda Christiana, Jorden, Baltimore, 5—Cudlip & Snider, ballast.

Schr B. L. Penneman, Linney, Gloucester—Geo. Eaton, navy bread.

Wednesday—Brigt Antelope, Moore, New York, 3—Cudlip & Snider assorted cargo.

Bucentaur, Parsons Providence, 4—.

Sea bee, Henick, Providence, 5—.