

thirty-five attended—nearly one hundred persons present at Church... some had come from eight or ten miles distant.

July 11.—The people just about here (or rather some few) can't... won't divert themselves of the fear of tithes, if they attend the ministrations of a Clergyman of the Church; or, as they call it, "ENCOURAGE" them to come into the country.

OPENING OF TRINITY CHAPEL, MONTREAL.

The exertions that have been made by the Christian public, during the last three or four years, to spread the lights of our religion through the land deserve the most favorable mention, and the most hearty wishes for success.

His Lordship yesterday consecrated Trinity Church, lately erected here, and preached on the occasion a highly appropriate sermon from the 95th psalm. Want of room prevents us from giving even a synopsis of the learned Bishop's discourse; we can only say, that he pointed out with effect the parallels in the rites and observances of the religion of the ancient Jews, and that of our Saviour; he maintained the propriety of the church ritual with eloquence and force; he showed the antiquity of a liturgy and its beneficial effects both in regard to the pastors and their flocks, the fitness of the ceremonies in the performance of public worship, and concluded with a general view of the economy of the Church.

We were much disappointed to see so few present.—Montreal Herald, June 4.

Intelligence.

THE UNICORN STEAMER.

From the New York Albion.

CANADA BILL. CLERGY RESERVES.

The Lord Chancellor, on Monday, after informing the House of Lords that the Judges were in attendance, moved that they deliver their opinions on the questions touching the Canada Clergy Reserves, which had been referred to them by the House.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The steam boat Unicorn, the first of Mr. Canard's line, departed from Liverpool on the appointed day, 16th of May, and arrived at Halifax, on Monday, the 1st of June at 11 A. M., and departed again the same evening for Boston, where she arrived on Wednesday evening the 3d, after a passage of forty hours.

The passengers have subscribed a sum of money to purchase and present a piece of plate to Captain Douglas. We have long known Capt. D. as a commander of one of the steam packets between Montreal and Quebec, and we have no doubt he will be a very popular commander.

The Irish municipal reform bill had its second reading by a vote of 131 to 32.

Tuesday, May 5.—In the House of Commons there was a long and very interesting debate on the subject of convict transportation—brought on by a petition, numerously signed, for its total abolition.

Wednesday, May 6.—In the House of Commons the debate on Lord Stanley's registration bill was again postponed, in consequence of the absence of Lord John Russell, which absence was caused by the recent murder of his uncle, Lord William Russell.

Friday, May 8.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Mountbatten moved to have laid on the table the address of the Upper Canada House of Assembly, imploring her Majesty to promote emigration to that country; also what had passed between the Emigration Company and Government on that subject.

The Earl of Aberdeen asked if Government intended to do anything respecting emigration from the Highlands and the Isle of Skye.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that the budget would be deferred from the 11th to the 15th.

Monday, May 11.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Mountbatten inquired whether government would guarantee the payment of interest on the loan of £250,000 voted by the House of Assembly in Upper Canada, to carry on public works in that province.

Wednesday, May 12.—Earl Stanhope moved an address to her Majesty against the opium trade in China. In his speech in support of the motion Earl Stanhope deprecated the war, and censured Lord Palmerston; he also censured Captain Elliott severely, in a general review of his proceedings.

Lord Melbourne replied, opposing the motion, and vindicating Lord Palmerston and Captain Elliott.

The Duke of Wellington, in a speech of unusual length for him, earnestly advised the dismissal of the motion by voting the inexpedient. Under existing circumstances he thought it inexpedient for the house to pronounce an opinion on the case. He was not regarded, he should decline voting, because he would not pledge himself on the one hand to approve the war, nor on the other to advise her Majesty to submit to insults such as he be-

lieved had never before been inflicted on a representative of the British crown.

The Duke's advice was followed—the previous question was moved and carried, amounting to a negative of the motion.

Wednesday, May 13.—House of Lords not in session. In the House of Commons the day was devoted to petitions.—One of these, signed by 16,000 inhabitants of Sheffield, was for Parliamentary reform. It embraced six objects—1, the dismissal of the present ministers—2, that Her Majesty would form a ministry by which universal suffrage should be made a cabinet measure—3, that no time should be wasted in long speeches while the people were starving—4, that all lawyers be excluded from Parliament—5, that a compendium of laws be framed, instead of the seventy-five huge volumes in which the statutes are now contained—and 6, that the heirs and descendants of peers be excluded from the House of Commons.

Thursday, May 14.—In the House of Lords counsel were heard against the Irish municipal reform bill.

In the Commons Sir S. Canning put questions concerning the relations of England with Persia. Lord Palmerston said they were just the same as they had been the last year. An envoy from Persia had arrived last summer, to whom Lord P. gave a distinct statement of British demands. The answer of the envoy was totally unsatisfactory. A rejoinder had been sent, to which no reply had yet been received. He was confident, however, that the demands of England would be fully complied with.

After this the new writ for Ludlow was again debated, Lord J. Russell being present. He did not oppose the motion, but stated his intention at an early day to introduce a general measure to prevent bribery at elections.

Sir Robert Peel expressed his approval of Lord John Russell's course, and the motion carried.

Mr. Dancombe moved the discharge of Stockdale and his attorney, Howard, and the motion was carried.

THE TWO SICILIES. The quarrel between England and the King of the Two Sicilies has been happily adjusted by the mediation of France.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION. On the 7th of May, Lord John Russell gave his promised explanation, as follows:—

I have some doubt how far it is consistent with my duty to answer the question which the honourable gentleman has just put to me; but no doubt there is considerable anxiety upon the subject, and as papers upon the subject have been published in the United States, I think it would be desirable to give a general outline of the state in which the question at present stands between the United States and this country relative to the Maine boundary.

The house will recollect that there were two very distinct questions; the one was the general question of the boundary, arising out of the treaty of 1783, and the treaty of Ghent; and the other was with respect to the interpretation of our agreement for the sake of preserving jurisdiction and possession undisturbed by the two parties, made in the course of the spring of 1839.

With respect to the former part of the subject, a proposition was made by my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the name of the Government, last year, and the reply to that was a proposition of a totally different nature being made by the Government of the United States. At the same time commissioners were appointed by the Government of Great Britain, who had surveyed the disputed country, and had arrived in this country in January last. Their report was received only a few days ago; it contains matter of very considerable importance, and is now under the consideration of the Government, and an answer will be immediately returned to the last proposition made by the Government of the United States, informing them how far we can fall in with the proposition they last made.

This is the only answer I can give at present upon that branch of the subject. With respect to the question relating to the provisional agreement of last year, it is unfortunate that it is almost entirely upon it that recent difficulties have arisen. The agreement proposed by General Scott, and agreed to by the Governor of Maine, was that Great Britain should hold the valley of Upper St. John, and Maine that of the Arrowscook, without it being concluded that the right was in either. Unfortunately the agreement did not state the exact position in which the jurisdiction of either party was to remain. That agreement was offered by General Scott on the 21st of March, it was agreed to by Sir John Harvey on the 23d March, and by the Government of Maine on the 25th. It afterwards appeared, late in the autumn, that the persons belonging to this civil possession of Maine, had advanced into the valley of Upper St. John, and had established themselves in a position where the Fish River falls into the St. John, called the Mouth or Confluence of St. John and the Fish River.

The party which had advanced into the valley of Upper St. John, consisted of only twenty or thirty individuals, armed with guns, and a field piece, which they fired off in token of taking possession. In consequence of these proceedings there were remonstrances made by Mr. Fox to the Government of the United States, and it not appearing that there was likely to be any effectual check put to those proceedings, the Governor of the British North American provinces, in connexion with the commander of the forces, has advanced two companies of Infantry, to a place called the Point in the disputed boundary. In the representation made on the part of the United States, there certainly must have been some oversight on the part of the Governor of Maine in his communications to the secretary of state for the United States, in not advertising to that point, but merely referring to another part of the agreement in which it was stated that they had done nothing to disturb the Maine settlement.

The Council of the Chiefs of the Malawaska settlement within a very restricted boundary, while we contend that it extends to the Fish River. (Hear.) However, according to the last accounts received from that country, it does not appear that Maine entertains any intention of going beyond what she has hitherto done.—I have been given to understand that such is the opinion entertained on this subject by those on the spot, and I believe that it is also the opinion of the Governor of New Brunswick that the two parties will remain in their present position, and there is, I will not say no possibility, but certainly no probability, of any collision taking place between the adverse parties. (Hear, hear.)

Such being the state of affairs, it appeared to me to be my duty to write to the Governor of the British North American provinces, to inform him that it would be exceedingly desirable, if any ambiguity existed in the instrument agreed upon between the Governor of New Brunswick and the Governor of Maine, in order to avoid the chance of collision between the adverse parties, that the exact geographical position at present occupied by each party should be distinctly ascertained and made the foundation of a fresh agreement. Gov. Thomson coincided with me in opinion on this point, and in obedience to my wishes he sent to the American government to make such a proposal, adding, which is a matter of great importance, and of which I entirely approve, a proposition that commissioners should be appointed on each side, to see that such agreement should be faithfully carried into effect.

Such is an outline of the state of affairs at present between the two countries—no doubt it implies that differences of an unpleasant nature have occurred between the two countries on this question of the boundary; but when I consider how much both countries are interested in the preservation of peace—(hear, hear, and cheers)—the great responsibility that will be incurred by whichever country shall unnecessarily have recourse to hostilities, (cheers.) I trust and believe that peace will not be interrupted, but that the whole will end in a formal and amicable settlement of all existing differences. (Cheers.)

Canada.—Lord John Russell said, that looking to the precedents having any analogy to the bill for the government of Canada, it appeared that no precedents bearing exactly upon the point in question were to be found in history, but looking to the analogy of those cases which the most nearly resembled it, he was of opinion that it was necessary to obtain the vote of a committee of the whole house on the subject before the house could agree to the clause relating to the civil list, and to the appropriation of revenue for forming such civil list. Under those circumstances, he would move that the House do resolve itself into a committee on Monday se'night (17th) for the purpose of considering the clause of the bill relating to the charge of the civil government of Upper and Lower Canada.—Agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS. Lord John Russell had announced in the House that government did not intend, this year, to propose any direct grant for the purpose of emigration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that, before the close of the session, the expense of the war with China would be brought before the House and a vote taken upon it.

The papers make no further mention of the "maternal probabilities" of the Queen, and we perceive that Her Majesty had resumed her dancing enjoyments, the cessation of which was chiefly relied on as evidence in support of the prevailing rumor.

The Rev. George Grantham, one of the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, was found lying dead under the window of his room. It is supposed that he fell out while raising the sash.

The papers announce the death of Judith Gris, sister of the celebrated Julia, and herself a vocalist of some eminence.

The Queen gave her first state ball since the royal marriage, on the night of May 11. Among the company were Earl Grey, Duke of Wellington, Lord Holland, Sir Robert Peel, Earl of Ripon and Earl of Aberdeen—a curious mingling of political opposites.

The Queen's birthday, May 18, was to be celebrated as a national holiday throughout the kingdom.

The approaching marriage of the Russian Grand Duke to the Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt, has been officially announced. The Spanish General Corrovia died at Lisbon on the 29th of April.

Lord Stanley had fired another of his monstrous charges against the wreck of the Royal George, and with excellent effect. Among the articles brought up by the explosion were great quantities of candles and some butter.

Among the deaths announced as those of Mr. Morrison, of hyacinth pit notoriety, and Count Guiccioli, husband of Lord Byron's mistress.

MURDER OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.

The murder of an aged and highly-respected nobleman has created a painful sensation in London. On Tuesday morning, Lord William Russell, brother of the late and uncle of the present Duke of Bedford, and Lord John Russell, was found dead in his bed, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The circumstances were detailed at a coroner's inquest held at the residence of the murdered nobleman, in Norfolk-st., Park Lane.

Lord William, who was in his seventy-third year, rather infirm and very deaf, lived alone in his house in Norfolk street; his establishment consisting of two female servants and a Swiss valet, who had only been a short time in his service. On Tuesday evening, he dined at home, and retired to his bed-room at his usual hour—half past ten. The two women-servants went to bed about the same time; the valet sitting up till nearly twelve, when his mistress's bell summoned him; and he assisted Lord William to undress, saw him get into bed, and by his Lordship's desire lighted a candle and gave him a book. There was nothing extraordinary in Lord William's manner.

The valet then went to bed. The doors and windows were all fastened. About a quarter before seven on Wednesday morning, Sarah Macker, the housemaid, got up; and she found the papers under her master's writing room scattered about. His opera-glass, clock, and some other articles of dress, were in the hall wrapped up as if ready to be carried off. The plate in the pantry was all "lying about," and some of it taken; so there was no doubt a robbery had been committed. She went up stairs and called the valet, who was almost dressed, having only his coat put on.—He ran down stairs, and said, "Son person has been robbed; they went into Lord William's room, and found him lying on his back, his head nearly severed from his body, and the clothes soaked with his blood. Convoisier, the Swiss valet, was arrested, and his examination was still in progress. The facts stated pointed strongly to him as the perpetrator of the murder.

STATE OF TRADE. YORKSHIRE.—More goods on general description were sold last week in the cloth halls at Leeds than during any week in the present year. Considerable quantities of goods have also been disposed of out of market, and, together with the prospect of an early and abundant harvest, induces the expectation of a good and full trade. Trade was also more brisk in the ware houses; and on the whole, the prospect more cheering. In the foreign wool market at Leeds there was rather more demand, and prices remained very firm.

THE TEA TRADE, MONDAY.—The deliveries of tea last week amounted to 355,000 lbs. being again rather less. There has been very little doing in the market, and we cannot quote any very buoyant prices; in fact, owing to expected large arrivals, there were plenty of sellers but no buyers this afternoon, at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. for Company's Ceylon.

From a report of the British and Foreign Temperance Society in London it appears that the number of teetotalers—of strict abstinence men and women—in the United Kingdom at the present moment, was estimated at 1,000,000 in a quarter; of which upward of two millions were natives of Ireland.

From the Sun of May 15. THE BUDGET.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has just forwarded his Budget, and has stated that the expenditure for the year, including all extras, will be £49,432,000, while the whole revenue, making certain expected abatements, on a favorable estimate would not exceed £46,700,000, showing a deficiency of £2,700,000. To meet this the light Honorable Gentleman proposes to increase the present Customs and Excise duties five per cent, and the assessed tax ten per cent. There is to be no increase in the Stamp duties. The duties on spirits—in order to avoid any change in the differential protection,—are to be raised uniformly 4d. in the gallon. Duties on corn, as they are not raised for revenue, are not to be increased, and the duties on stage coaches and licenses are not to be increased. The Chancellor proposes to reduce the taxes on four-wheeled carriages to a uniform rate of £3 per carriage. All abatements to take effect from this day, May 15th.

The opening prices of Securities were.—Consols 91 to 91 1/2 for Honey and 91 1/2 to 91 3/4 for Acacia; New 3 per Cents, 100 to 100 1/2; Exchequer Bills, 99 to 99 1/2, prem.

FRANCE. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 12th of May, the Minister of the Interior announced that King had commanded his son, the Prince de Joinville, to go to the island of St. Helena, and convey to France the remains of the Emperor Napoleon. On this event the Journal des Debats remarks as follows:—

"Who would have said, twenty-five years ago, when England was directing against France the whole of Europe, that the day was so near at hand when the two nations, reconciled by a new revolution, would rely upon each other for the maintenance of the peace of the world, so long disturbed by their quarrels? Who would have thought that England anxious to efface a sad remembrance from its annals, would have expressed its desire that the restoration of the ashes of Napoleon might become the pledge of the permanent reconciliation of the two nations?"

The alliance with England is still further consolidated by this event. In vain do diplomatists show up treaties, if they are not ratified in the hearts of the people. We may now, however, believe that the noble resolution of the British government, that some sentiments of amity shall exist between the two countries, they will be buried in the tomb in which the ashes of Napoleon are to be deposited."

The Constitution states that the Cabinet received only on Monday evening the despatch of the English Government, announcing its compliance with the application for the remains of Napoleon.—The Cabinet, adds this journal, resolved to take the earliest opportunity of announcing this pleasing intelligence to the Chamber of Deputies. It says also that Generals Bertrand, Gourgaud and Petit, and Count de Las Cases, will accompany the Prince de Joinville on his mission to St. Helena.

"It is supposed," observes the Times, "that the transferring of the remains of Napoleon will not take place before October." Mr. Danton, late U. S. Minister at the court of Spain, had arrived at Paris with his family.

The proceedings in the Chamber, when the announcement respecting Napoleon was made, are thus described:—"The Minister of the Interior, the King has commanded his son, the Prince de Joinville, to go to the island of St. Helena (bursts of cheering interrupted his sentence)—and to take from there the ashes of the Emperor Napoleon, in order that they may find their resting place in France." (Repeated cries of bravo.) "Our magnanimous ally," continued the minister, "in this circumstance has wished to efface the last trace of past animosity, and to use to the noblest purpose the tomb of Napoleon."

The Prince de Joinville, and another general will bring the ashes to Paris, where they will be placed in the Invalids, and a solemn ceremony worthy of the country and of the occasion will take place. Napoleon was legitimate sovereign of this country, and at his return he must reign and command still. His sword will be placed on the monument to be erected in this glorious and silent asylum of his former comrades in arms. For an important monument must be erected, accompanied *Omne et in silentio* (verboim). The project of law we propose to ask a million of francs for the removal of the ashes to the country, and the erection of the tomb. (Cries of "bravo, bravo.") M. Hernoaux moved to the tribune, and proposed to vote with enthusiasm the money asked for. The president said he was equally surprised by the generous impulse, the regulations of the Chamber required twenty-four hours for the presentation of a new law. The deputies quitted their seats, and for a quarter of an hour the business was suspended.

TURKEY AND EGYPT. No change appears to have taken place in the question between these two powers, and indeed Lord Palmerston declared in the House of Commons that matters remained in statu quo.

In Turkey the good work of reform was vigorously pressed forward. A proof of the sincerity of the Sultan was recently afforded in the deposition of Akif Pacha from the government of Nicomedia, on the complaint of the inhabitants that he was cruel and exacting.

CHINA. Bombay letters of March 31 announce that preparations for the Chinese expedition were in progress, on a most extensive scale. Singapore was the place, and the 7th of May the time, for the general muster.

The Supreme Court of Calcutta had decided that the scrip issued by General Elliott, for the opium surrendered to him, was issued under constraint of a foreign power; that his acts were therefore invalid, and that his certificates were good for nothing. It is reported that the cholera has again broken out in the East Indies. At Bombay, it is said, thirty had been attacked with it, almost simultaneously.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, May 12. Since this day week, there have been large arrivals of foreign wheat, with moderate supplies of foreign barley and flour; of malt, coarsely, the last during the season; but from Ireland the imports of all articles in the trade still continue extremely limited. From Tuesday to Friday day was paid on 75,435 quarters of wheat, 12,757 quarters of barley, 177 quarters of peas, 3333 quarters of Indian corn, and 14,927 barrels of flour, all of which are available for consumption; but, notwithstanding this accession of grain, has continued throughout firm, and a fair amount of business was transacted in foreign wheat and flour at full prices, and in some instances a small advance on both has been realized. For Indian Corn there has been good demand for Ireland, and considerable purchases have been made, and latterly at 1s. to 2s. per quarter advance. New Irish wheat has also been taken to a considerable extent for the same destination, which has greatly re-

lieved the market from an article almost unsaleable here. No change in the value of free American Flour, but that in bond may be quoted 6d. to 1s. per barrel lower.

Halifax, N. S., Monday, 1 P.M. June, 1840.

The steamer Unicorn came in about 11 o'clock of day, in the most beautiful style, although she has had a long passage of nearly 16 days, the most tedious part of which was the first, in consequence of a continuation of strong westerly gales, and the ship being unusually deep, having on board a much larger supply of coal than she was ever intended to carry. She has brought about thirty passengers, the most of whom are intended for St. John, N. B., and the United States. I send you a file of the latest Liverpool and London dates, although I have not had a moment to examine them.

I understand Mr. Cunard has chartered another steamer, the Achilles, to start this day (1st June) from Liverpool. Goodwin's arrest in England.—Goodwin, the young man who left New York with a large amount of money belonging to his employers, was arrested in Plymouth on the 7th, in company with an abandoned female who went with him from New York. Thirteen thousand dollars were found in his possession, which he surrendered to Mr. Cripps (the member of the firm who went to England in pursuit of him.) He stated he had spent about D.500 of the stolen money. In consideration of this surrender he consented to prosecute. Mr. C. made a present of £20 to the woman, to pay her passage to the United States, and also gave £40 to the officers who had assisted him in the recovery of his property.—Boston Post.

UNITED STATES.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN—ARREST OF LETT AND DAFOE. While the Great Britain was lying at the wharf in this village on Saturday, receiving passengers and baggage for Lewiston, a trunk was taken on board by a curman and left near the ladies' cabin. Soon after the trunk was moved to a different position by a person who was noticed by a lady on board, and very soon after it exploded, with a report like that of a cannon, blowing the trunk to atoms and throwing fire in all directions, so that it was communicated to the wood and other materials on deck. Much glass was broken in the boat and other injury done. One gentleman only happened to be in an exposed position, and he escaped with a severe burn in the face and some other slight injuries. The fragments of the trunk show that it contained a jug or stone vessel of some kind with a composition of white rosin, turpentine, vitriol, gum shellac, cotton, &c. At the time of the explosion, Lett, the reputed murderer of Capt. Usher, and who, it is said, boasts of having blown up Brock's Monument, and for the apprehension of whom we believe about \$10,000 reward has been offered within the last two years by the authorities of Upper Canada, was seen walking upon the dock at no great distance from the boat. He was soon after arrested in front of the United States Hotel by constable Reid, to whose promptness and energy on the occasion much credit is due. Lett was armed with four pistols and a bowie knife, and made a desperate but unavailing effort to use them and escape. The curman immediately recognized Lett as the person who employed and paid him for carrying the trunk. Such was the excitement and indignation among our citizens, that Lett was forthwith tendered to the captain of the British boat Gildersleeve then in port, bound to Kingston, on condition that he should be surrendered to the Canadian authorities.—Very properly no doubt, the Captain declined the proposition, and Lett was well secured in jail.

From the description given by the lady referred to above, of the person who removed the trunk from where the curman left it, suspicion settled upon a man by the name of Dafeo, supposed to be an accomplice of Lett. The citizens in conjunction with the village authorities took measures for the arrest of Dafeo, and at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees called on the occasion a resolution passed authorising the offer of a reward of \$250 for his apprehension. During the evening, Dafeo was discovered and arrested at the Centre House in this village, and committed to jail. The prisoners will be brought before the police magistrates for examination to-day, and the facts disclosed by the investigation, which it is believed will implicate others in this infernal plot for the wanton and wicked destruction of human life, we intend to lay before the public, as the natural fruits of that modern frontier patriotism, encouraged by profligate demagogues and the toleration of lawless mobs. Lett and Dafeo are Canadian refugees, who we understand have been languishing about this village for some days.—Oswego Herald.

From the Augusta Chronicle of May 28. GREAT FRESHET. The rains which have fallen in the early part of this week up to Wednesday morning, have produced the greatest rise in the Savannah, which has occurred since the celebrated Yazoo fresh in 1786, and those of our citizens who saw that the body of water is much greater than at that time. The damage produced on plantations, both above and below this city, will be immense, and the destruction of property incalculable.—The growing crops have no doubt been entirely destroyed.

The damage done in this city, cannot be ascertained for some days; the amount of property destroyed is already known to be very considerable. A considerable portion of the upper bridge has been carried away, and it is supposed that all the upper wharves have been entirely destroyed. Our city is now an island, and the water on the back commons is from two to six hundred yards wide, cutting off all communication with the adjacent country in every direction. To give our readers a distance some idea of the extent of the freshet, a six oared boat can pass without difficulty through Broad Street from Bennoch's old corner up to the extreme end of the city, and how far beyond we know not; and from the Globe Hotel up Broad street is almost a continuous lake of water.

In short, there is scarce a street in the city that the water is not now, (eight o'clock P. M.) passing through, and the river is still rising at the rate of four to six inches an hour; and should it continue to rise in the same ratio for four or six hours longer, the whole city will be inundated. The lower bridge has, as we stated in our issue of the current, and is still standing at the time we write, though serious fears are entertained for its safety. Many of our citizens have been driven from their dwellings, and in some of the houses the water is several feet deep.

The river at dark had risen thirty-five feet above low water mark.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sunday the 24th May, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth day, the Royal Standard was displayed on Citadel Hill. The celebration, however, took place yesterday, when the Royal Standard was again hoisted, and the Signal and Telegraph Staffs were profusely decorated with flags. The shipping in harbour also displayed their flags; and at 12 o'clock a Grand Review of all the troops in Garrison, commanded by His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, took place on the Common. A Royal Salute was fired by the Artillery stationed on the brow of Citadel Hill, which was responded to by a few field pieces on the right of the line. A feu de joie was then fired, and three cheers given by the troops in line, composed of the Sappers and Miners, the 8th, 37th and Fusilier Regiments. After marching round the Common three in slow and quick time, giving the usual salute, the regiments proceeded to their respective barracks. The day was beautifully fine, which attracted a greater number than usual, to witness the pleasing spectacle.

His Excellency held a levee at Government House at 1 o'clock, which was numerously attended.—Halifax Times.

LOWER CANADA.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives the following statement of the grounds of the claim of W. & J. Crooks, Merchants, of Upper Canada, rejected by the Senate:— This was the case of the vessel called the Lord Nelson, captured by Lieut. Woolsey, on Lake Ontario, in 1812, for an alleged violation of the embargo laws. The vessel and cargo were sold, and the proceeds paid into Court. The claimants finally obtained a decree in their favour, and received—not their money—but an order on the Clerk of the Southern District, for the money arising from the sales of the vessel and cargo. No money was ever paid on the order, and Theron Rudd, the clerk, with

whom the money was deposited, became bankrupt and a defaulter in a large amount. The government was applied to, through the British Minister, for redress, but nothing was done in relation to it, and the claimants came to Congress, where a bill for their relief has this day been rejected. The principle assumed is that the government is not responsible for its own officers. It is an important decision in reference to cases which are likely to be of frequent occurrence. A draft upon a sub-treasurer, for instance may be protested—the sub may be steaming it across the Atlantic, and the government declare it is not responsible for the delinquency of its officers.—Quebec Mercury.

WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC WITH A GENERAL CARGO FOR QUEBEC.—The brig Hero, Miller, which arrived yesterday from St. John, Newfoundland, brought 18 passengers from the wreck of the Atlantic, of which event we have collected the following particulars:—

The new bark Atlantic, of Perth, (284 tons) George Morton, master, from Dundee to Quebec with a general cargo, ran on shore near Cape St. Francis (Newfoundland) at half-past eleven o'clock, on the night of Tuesday, 3rd May. The passengers, twenty seven in number, and the crew, had a miraculous escape, but all succeeded in getting ashore with the exception of a boy named Hogg, who was unfortunately drowned. From a Newfoundland paper brought by Captain Miller, of the Hero, with a perusal of which we have been favored, we learn that the passengers of the Atlantic arrived at St. John's the capital of that Island, in a very destitute condition, and appeals were being made to the charitable public to secure for them assistance of which they stood in need. Scarcely an article of clothing was saved from the wreck—the loss of the ship having almost entirely obliterated the work of an instant, and the circumstances superadding every consideration but the preservation of life; many got on shore as they rushed from their beds on being aroused from the shock. His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland promptly and humanely sent to their assistance on being informed of their situation. They reached St. John's, from the wreck of the Atlantic at Pouch Cove, overland, not however without much difficulty; and some of them have suffered injuries in the awful dangers which they have providentially escaped. The following is a list of the passengers who have arrived in Quebec, from the wreck of the Atlantic: we have no doubt that the National Charitable Societies of this city on whom they may have a claim will immediately take into consideration the situation of such of them as stand in need of relief. Thomas Butterfield; Peter MacFarlane, engineer; Alexander Mackenzie, carrier; Donald McGregor, labourer; a wife and three children; labourer; Benjamin Hogg, labourer; a wife and three children; Henry Burgie, furrier, with a wife and one child; James Robertson, merchant; and John Duff, a boy.—Total 18, the others, nine in number, remained in St. John's.—Ibid.

The public will be gratified to learn that about 150 Emigrants, many of whom had been ten to fourteen days in the sheds for want of necessary means to enable them to proceed, were sent off Saturday, to various parts of Upper Canada at the expense of the Government. The conduct of the head of the Government on the occasion is highly creditable. As soon as he was made acquainted with the circumstances he gave immediate orders to have them forwarded. We understand that all who may arrive similarly situated will be forwarded in like manner with as little delay as possible, and that those who are able to work will get immediate employment on the public works on the Trent, Welland Canal, road from Oakville to Huron, &c.—Montreal Herald.

UPPER CANADA.

The Commander of the Forces, Lieut. Gen. R. D. Jackson, arrived here on Monday evening, when he was saluted by 17 guns, the bands and grenadiers being in attendance. On the following day he inspected the troops on the plains. He stopped at this post until Thursday morning, and during his stay he expressed himself well pleased with the commanding situation of London, its present prosperity and future prospects. As a military station it meets his entire approbation, as from its central position in this Western peninsula, the troops can be in readiness to meet an invading enemy with the greatest possible facility, at whatever point they may choose to commence an attack. To make this system of defence perfect, we should urge, and we believe it is in contemplation that there should be constructed military roads diverging from London to the shores of Lakes Erie and Huron, and to the Western frontier. This would not only add to our defence, but it would also open up the country for settlement, and give an impetus to the increasing wealth of the Province.—London Gazette.

We regret to announce, and the public at large will be sorry to hear, that Col. Cameron, the universally esteemed Sheriff of this district, has felt an act of duty to himself to resign his situation.—Niagara Chronicle.

ROBBERY.—The house of the Rev. Thomas Green was broken into last night, and a silver hunting-watch, bearing the maker's name and number, (Morris, London, 2464) stolen therefrom.—Ibid.

Chauncey Skinner, found guilty of murder at the recent assizes for this District, suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday morning, pursuant to sentence. The unhappy man, we are told, met his fate with much firmness, and addressed the multitude around, praying them to take his untimely end as a solemn warning to the violation of the laws of God and man. The Rev. Mr. Grassett has, we hear, been unwilling in his attentions to the spiritual wants of the miserable convict since his condemnation, and it is to be hoped that the Rev. gentleman's ministry will have fitted this miserable man for exchanging time for eternity.

More than fifteen hundred persons—as many women (!) we are shocked to say, as men—witnessed the awful ceremony; and tho' some went to their farms and others to their merchandise, it is to be hoped that the public terror, which is, or ought to be, the only reason for inflicting the penalty of death, will not have been weakened in its effect.—Toronto Patriot, June 9.

The Lord Bishop of this diocese returned on Saturday last from a clerical visit to the district of Niagara. His Lordship appears to be in excellent health. On Sunday, being Whitsunday, His Lordship, assisted by his chaplains, administered the sacrament to a large number of his congregation in St. James's Cathedral Church.—Id.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN returns her grateful thanks to her patrons in Cobourg and its vicinity for the liberal encouragement she has received since the opening of her School, and begs to announce that she has still accommodation for a few additional Boarders, who will be received on very moderate terms, which may be known on application. Her charges for Day-scholars are the same as formerly advertised.

By unremitting attention to the pupils entrusted to her care, she hopes for a continuance of the patronage she has hitherto received. The assistance of competent Masters is engaged; and in the course of the ensuing vacation, she expects to receive from England a supply of the most approved School-Books, as well as patterns of the most fashionable fancy-work done by young Ladies.