

Civil Intelligence.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA AT HALIFAX.

From the Quebec Mercury Extraordinary.

Quebec, 19th August, 1840.
The *Unionist*, Captain Douglas, having reached this port at a quarter past two o'clock, we hasten to lay before our readers the following principal items of intelligence brought by the *Acadia*, at Halifax, in ten days and a half from Liverpool, the most rapid passage yet made. We understand that but for the fog, which detained the *Acadia* below the harbour, she would have been in Halifax on the morning of the tenth day.

By this vessel we have received London papers of the 3d inst. In the House of Lords, on the evening of Monday, the 3d August, the Bishop of Exeter presented many petitions against the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill, from Beverley, Exeter, Cambridge, and several places in Canada.
The *Acadia* left Liverpool on Tuesday, the 4th of August, at 2 p.m., passed Holyhead at 8 p.m.; on the 6th, passed Kinalea at 4 p.m., and took her departure from Cape Clear on the same day at 8 p.m. The Latitude and Longitude up to her arrival at Halifax were as follows:—

Lat.	Long.
August 6, —51	13 51
7, —49 48	19 53
8, —48 51	25 45
9, —48 35	31 35
10, —47 32	36 28
11, —47 3	41 19
12, —46 44	47 43
13, —45 31	52 43
14, —45 21	58 50

On the 15th, she was off Sombra light house at 8 a.m., and after being detained by fog about ten hours, a pilot came on board, and she arrived at Cunard's Wharf at 8 o'clock, p.m.; she sailed thence for Boston in two and a half hours.

Several days of fine warm weather had a very beneficial effect on the crops in England, and it was expected that the harvest would be at least an average one.

The *Unionist* passed the bark *Agenor*, of Belfast, and seven other vessels, bound up.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE PRESIDENT.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—As gentlemen fight mortal duels on all gross breaches of courtesy, whilst material interests are left to more pacific decision, so will the French nation be more inclined to stake its very existence on "the blow in the face" it has just received, with regard to the East, than on account of any other wrong. As the Treasury journals are constantly clashing the truth, which they do not flatly gainsay, as regards the *insult*, the following are the facts:—The last open protocol, of the 27th of July, 1839, signed by the contracting Powers, was to the effect that they were all *five* agreed jointly and amicably to settle the affairs of Egypt and Turkey. The views of France, as regards these countries, continued, up to a few days since, the objects of constant negotiation of that Power with England, and were never interrupted but by the astounding notification that a compact had been signed by Lord Palmerston with the three other Powers, excluding France! If to this is added that this protocol had been long in contemplation, and that the insurrection of Syria had been excited by England—ready for the occasion—can one hesitate to repeat that two acts of Machiavellianism have been committed the most opposed to the spirit of the nation?—*Morning Post*.

General Espartero has been honoured with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The announcement of this distinction must have reached him about the time that he was raising the standard of rebellion in Barcelona—a singularly opportune compliment, therefore, to "El Rey Espartero"! Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore, M. Cremieux, the French barister, and several distinguished members of the Israelite faith, together with Mr. Wire and Dr. Madden, embarked on the *Marselles* on the 22d inst. for Malta on their way to Alexandria.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

From the London Times.

The report of Commissioners Mudge and Featherstonhaugh upon the north-western boundary of the British province of New Brunswick is among the most important documents that we have ever read, and the most decisive as to the merits of the great international question.

Any person who paid attention (and who has not?) to the clamors of the republican newspapers for some years past, must have been persuaded, had he not known better, that the citizens of the State of Maine were a set of the most oppressed and ill-used of God's creatures—lamb-like worried by the prowling wolves of England—turtle-doves fluttered in their nest—stricken and sighing soldiers under wanton injury, with whom the world must sympathize, and who well deserved that every man able to use a firelock would join in that appeal to arms which they so long and justly have threatened.

The press of England, and *The Times* amongst other journals, had vaguely apprehended without directing, that the American claims had partially, though not entirely, some sort of foundation in positive truth and justice, and that a mutual compromise, or in other words a certain sacrifice of pretensions on both sides, might be necessary towards an equitable judgment of the feud. Our own fear was that the claim of England to the line of boundary from Mars Hill (south west) towards the source of the Connecticut River (north west) was to be untenable, and that we should very possibly have had to bribe America by a sum of money into a peaceable acquiescence in the demand of a road or some narrow strip of territory along which to carry our indispensable communications between Fredericton and Quebec.

It was assumed as almost certain, that where there was so much smoke that there must have been some sparks of fire—that where there was such confident and vehement assertion, though scarcely likely to be a plausible protest whereon to justify or excuse it—and that, in fact, if Maine was not altogether in the right, it was but of a question that England must be to a considerable extent mistaken. We shared that impression, so prevalent of late years amongst our countrymen, and should, according to the blindness of our credulity, have, not reluctantly, compounded for a surrender of some portion of the national claim.

From such a necessity it is most gratifying to be convinced by the official report above alluded to, that Great Britain stands henceforth completely and finally relieved.

It has seldom occurred to us to meet in the course of any political controversy a demonstration so triumphant as that brought forward on the part of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh in support of a right so hotly and pertinaciously disputed. The temper, the diligence, the reasoning power, the thorough knowledge of their subject in all its branches, and their lucid exposition of such a variety of complex and difficult matter, which are presented by the report of these gentlemen, must do them the highest honor both here and in America, although praise from the latter quarter may no doubt be somewhat grudgingly bestowed. Indeed, after the disappointment with this decisive paper will have infected upon the confidence of our neighbours, we can only and ought scarcely blame them for showing signs of considerable dissatisfaction. We trust, however, that the good sense of America, when it has had time to operate, and the respect for Justice, which belongs to, as it ought to be inherent in, a free people, boasting of the fairness of their foreign policy and the wisdom of their domestic institutions, will be long smooth down any angry sentiments which may have been excited and interrupted their friendly relations with Great Britain.

I would be an attempt at once irksome and superfluous, for our readers to follow us through an analysis of the facts and arguments which constitute the body of proof in this report. It may suffice to state, as the result of the labors assigned to the commissioners, that they have satisfactorily ascertained by a strict investigation of the face of the country, and by an industrious perusal and comparison of charters, treaties, transfers of territory, and other historical records, the absolute and indisputable conformity between the intent and spirit of the treaty of 1783 and the demarcation of territory originally contended for by Great Britain; that no portion of the "disputed" districts ever could, under the authority of that treaty, or with any colour of Justice, have been claimed by the United States; that the award of the King of Holland, which transferred to the republic about three-fifths of the "disputed territory," was founded on erroneous data, and on entire ignorance of facts which have since subsequently developed; that the award of that Sovereign, accepted by the parties, could never have been a country intersecting thereto physical and irremovable obstacles; that so far from the smallest fraction of the disputed territory falling within the line of the United States, it would actually prove a vast addition to the territory of the United States; that the portion of what has heretofore been regarded as part of the State of Maine itself; and that, in fine, the conclusions upon which certain "official agents" of the republic have rested the American case, instead of being the legitimate results of a practical investigation, are unsubstantial inventions brought

forward in the absence of all real investigation, conveying erroneous ideas of the nature of the country, and calculated to mislead not only their own authorities, but public opinion in the United States and in Europe, as to the merits of the question.

Again and again the same conviction is emphatically repeated, viz., that "notwithstanding the assertions which during so long a period have been so confidently urged, that the United States alone can rightfully claim the territory in question, we hope to have proved, that the claim of Great Britain does not, as has been alleged, rest upon vague and indefensible grounds; but that she has always had a clear and indefensible title, by right and by possession, to the whole of the whole disputed territory—a title, it is true, which has hitherto been somewhat obscured by its rather complicated history, and by the want of that interest which countries in the state of a wilderness sometimes fail to inspire."

To the rights thus ably stated and zealously enforced it is not too much to express a hope that full justice will be done by the Government of this great country, and that the credit reflected on the commissioners by the service they have now rendered to Great Britain will not be turned into disgrace against their employers, through a failure to discharge with skill, firmness and patriotism, the national interest thus brought home to the consciousness of all intelligent and honest men.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.

From the same.

It has long been to us, and a numerous class of society, a subject of unfeigned regret that Lord Durham laboured for so many months under an illness which, we fear, was as painful as it was protracted, and it is but a melancholy consolation for those who were attached to the noble lord that the same blow which has deprived them of a relative and a friend has also released him from a state of the most oppressive suffering. The noble earl was considered by those who knew him best to be a man of straightforward truth and integrity, with little in him of a sordid or ungenerous nature, and with a heart quite capable of kind and warm affections. The faults of this departed nobleman came more under the head of temper than of principle. He was said to be arrogant, though perhaps without cause—imperious in his domestic circle, yet his immediate family loved him—irritable when opposed, though we never heard that he was vindictive—and it is possible that the proneness to excitement with which he has often been reproached may have proceeded more from a morbid and harassing ill-health, than from original infirmity of the moral temperament.

Respecting Lord Durham's capacity or solid attainments as a statesman, we cannot conscientiously affirm much to his advantage. He was all his life a flashy politician—talked of, boasted of, as being pre-eminent—but never, that we know of, accomplishing any act or exhibiting any powers on which persons of sagacious judgment could rely as indications of eminence thereafter.

In his Russian mission his lordship was generally looked upon as having rather evaded any difficulties which a bolder mind, and one more tenacious of high purposes, might have struggled with, although perhaps unsuccessfully, than to have fairly encountered and overcome them. His whole demeanour at the Court of St. Petersburg, if not foolishly slandered, was mainly characterised by obsequious complaisance towards the Sovereign, whose unfriendly feelings and purposes against this country he had, as the advocates of Lord Palmerston assert, been instructed to penetrate and to traverse.

Of the so-styled "despotism" mission to North America little can with truth be remarked, but that it was a failure the most entire, and the history of a few years will show, the most calamitous to the empire, that has attended any effort of colonial policy since that series of horrible absurdities which ended in the establishment of the United States republic; while so far as concerned himself, the whole course of his autocracy was vain glorification, and reckless of national consequences—beginning in buoyant self conceit, and ending in feeble-minded petulance and mortification.

Lord Durham had some disciples among the most shallow and unscrupulous of the revolutionary rabble. But they knew not their man, nor did he know them. They thought he might be rusted in his demonstrations of democracy—he flattered himself might be made subservient to his ambition, and led after his footsteps. The first practical trial would have undeceived them both.

The highest order of minds, and the most accurate of observers were those who professed to be the least anxious of any useful result from the ever-promising, never-executing, career of Lord Durham. He was a man who spread much soil about, to catch every breeze by which even a feather could be lifted, but he had little or no ballast aboard him, and seldom kept a steady helm, or looked out far ahead.

FRANCE.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

Great exasperation prevails in Paris against the English Cabinet, and the Parisian journals are unanimous in denouncing what they designate the perfidious policy of Lord Palmerston on the affairs of the East. They inquire if the noble lord proposes to open a second time the gates of Constantinople to Russia; and M. Thiers, in his *Constitutionnel*, significantly remarks, "If England is determined to overturn the East, and treat the Porte and Egypt as the Congress of Verona and Laybach treated Spain, Naples, and Piedmont, the first, the most imperative duty of France will be to break on the instant with the English government." The conduct of the Four Powers, in concluding a treaty without consulting France, is regarded as an insult to the national honour, more especially as it is understood that orders to capture Egypt were sent to the British Admiral four days before the treaty was signed! A correspondent describes the irritation of the French Cabinet as extreme, and that it has been all but resolved to raise a war cry of 200,000 men, in order to convince the British Cabinet that France is really in earnest in the matter. The alarm occasioned by these rumours had depressed the French Funds three per cent. in two days.

Our correspondent states that the excitement to which the convention of the Four Powers has led in Paris is an opportune "tub" wherewith to amuse the whale during the "three glorious days;" and that the French Government is disposed to regard it in that light. The rain, which appears to be falling in torrents in Paris, will no doubt, combined with the present excuse that has presented itself for joining England and the English government, prove a useful auxiliary of order.

In spite of the belligerent tone of the French press, unanimity only, when the denunciation of England is the theme, we have but little apprehension on the subject.

SPAIN.

From the same.

The *Gazette de Madrid* of the 23d inst. confirms the previous accounts of the insurrection at Barcelona, and the conduct of the *carabines* Espartero, the new Knight of the Bath, and adds that although the dictatorship of the new Grand Cross of the Bath may not, as yet, have been sanctioned by the Cortes, its existence is not, therefore, less to be doubted.

There is no additional news from Spain of any importance. The contents of the Madrid papers of the 21st have been anticipated. Instructions have been dispatched from Paris to M. De La Redoute, to decline to act in his diplomatic capacity, should the Queen Regent be in *durese*. M. Perez de Castro has arrived at Perpignan, and a dispatch has been sent from Barcelona to Madrid, dismissing the other ministers. The *Emancipation* of Toulouse, of the 24th, states that the news of the insurrectionary movement at Barcelona had been received with striking demonstrations of joy at Tarragona, Girona, and Reus. At Sagunt, the National Guards made a target of a placard affixed to the walls of that city, proclaiming the Municipal Bill, by firing ball cartridges at it.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

From the same.

Private letters and journals from Malta, Constantinople, Egypt, and Syria, have reached us. These advices are from Malta to the 16th instant, Constantinople to the 7th, Smyrna to the 11th, Beyrout to the 5th, and Alexandria to the 7th.

The news from Beyrout is of an important character, fully confirming the accounts communicated in our last paper. The Arabs and mountaineers of Lebanon were in complete insurrection, and their example was spreading like wildfire through Syria—an affair which Mehmet Ali will find much more difficult of arrangement than the settlement of his differences with the Sultan. The excesses committed by the Egyptian and Albanian troops sent from Alexandria, had been such that the Druses, Turks, and Christians, had with one accord risen upon the government of Mehmet Ali. In every contest which has yet taken place, the insurgents have had the advantage. They have numerous leaders, of tried courage and experience, and are in expectation of being joined by others. They have hoisted the Turkish flag, and profess to be fighting for their legitimate sovereign, the Sultan. The Egyptian troops have been attacked, beaten, and held in check, at all points. Interesting details of the progress of the insurrection will be found in an extract from the private correspondence of the *Evo de l'Orient*, which we have elsewhere given. The garrison of Beyrout amounts to 20,000 men, composed chiefly of Turks, more likely to join the mountaineers than to oppose them; Egyptians, too young to be of much service; and Albanians, ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder. In the harbour there are 14 Egyptian frigates and one sloop. In addition to the *Castor* frigate and *Cyclops* steamer, alluded to in the correspondence of the *Evo*, we learn from our correspondent at Malta that the *Powerful* and the *Edinburgh* reached Beyrout on the 4th, and that the *Thunderer* would follow in a day or two. The Egyptian ships had committed the most wanton excesses along the coast, destroying villages and massacring their inhabitants without mercy. It is affirmed that the troops in Beyrout have refused to march against

the mountaineers, and that a conspiracy has been discovered among the crews of the vessels which conveyed the Egyptian troops, having for its object to gain possession of the ships, and convey them to Constantinople. Several of the officers and seamen were put to death in consequence. About 200 have, however, succeeded in making their escape, and have joined the insurgents. Two French officers are at the head of the mountaineers, the other M. de C., with the title of Generalissimo, the other M. de C., with the rank of Major-General. It is stated that 30,000 Egyptians are to join the 20,000 already at Beyrout, but it seems very unlikely that Mehmet can afford to concentrate such a force at any particular point. Tripoli, Seyde, Aleppo, St. Jean d'Acre, and Damascus, have no more troops at hand than are imperatively demanded for their own defence, as the following extract of a letter from Damascus, dated July 1st, clearly shows:—

"The insurrection is becoming general; Damascus is threatened by Said Emir, at the head of 16,000 Syrians, who have all solemnly sworn not to lay down their arms until they have accomplished the ruin of the Egyptian government. A caravan of 200 camels, carrying cannon, munitions of war, and provisions, to the Egyptian army, is detained at Balbec, has fallen into their hands. The detachment which escorted the caravan was put to flight, and has returned to Damascus, after having lost several men. As soon as the news reached Damascus, Osman Bey set out with four regiments of infantry, five hundred cavalry, and several pieces of artillery, for the purpose of protecting the communications with the troops at Balbec, but it is doubted whether his enterprise will be successful; for on one side the 16,000 men of Said Emir, which cover the road from Beyrout to Damascus, were expected to have been reinforced with numerous bodies of mountaineers, and on the other the Egyptian troops, who always fear the Syrians, are found to be so demoralised by the numerous successes they have recently obtained, that they fear nothing more than falling into their hands. The cause of the insurrection is gained, and Mehmet Ali would do wisely to evacuate a country which, like Arabia, can give him nothing in return for the loss of men and money that is likely to increase his glory, or that of the dynasty which he aspires to found."

It is affirmed, moreover, that Abdel Rahman, chief of the former insurgents of Naplouse, has left that town at the head of 15,000 Bedouins and 4000 cavalry, for the purpose of reinforcing the mountaineers of Lebanon. Should the insurrection proceed as it has begun, Mehmet's hold on Syria will soon cease to form a ground of dispute.

The *Matra Times* Extraordinary of the 16th, contains an extract from a letter from a British naval officer on board the *Castor*, dated Beyrout, the 4th inst., in which he states that so many of the Egyptians, that although they muster an army of 15,000 men and 17 sail, they are afraid to attack the Syrians, until reinforced by the army of Ibrahim; in fact, that they have positively refused to fight.

Further intelligence from Alexandria, but still only of the 6th instant, has reached us by the *Semaphore de Marseille*. It states that on the evening of the 4th, the *Genereux* steamer had arrived with intelligence, with intelligence, that in two engagements the insurgents had been cut to pieces by the troops of the Pacha, and that in one of them they had 400 men killed and 600 wounded; but the English steamer *Cyclops* arrived subsequently, and with later news, which was published by the English Consul, and was described by him as "sinister." One of the Turkish ships of war was said to have escaped and sailed for Constantinople. These statements were not, however, generally credited in Alexandria, and an expectation was entertained that the insurrection would be appeased or quelled in 15 days.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 7th of July, states that an army from Mehmet Ali had arrived at Constantinople with proposals to the Pacha, and that the Pacha, considering the affair to be out of his hands, declined to enter into any negotiation with him. A large body of Albanian troops is expected at Constantinople, and the army will soon, under the active administration of the present Seraskier Pacha, be placed on a more respectable footing than heretofore.

A traveller, who has been to visit the coal mines lately discovered near the Black Sea, reports, that if the government took how to avail themselves of the wealth of those mines, this discovery will be an immense benefit to the country.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

From the N. Y. Con. Advertiser.

By an arrival at New Orleans, late and very interesting, as well as unexpected intelligence has been received from the capital of Mexico, the dates being, from Matamoros, August 1st and from Mexico July 23d. A sudden outbreak of Federalism, at the capital, has actually put the public buildings, and the person of the President, in the possession of the insurgents. The following are the particulars, as given in the New Orleans Bulletin:—

"Urrea, the late Republican leader, had escaped from the dungeon of the Inquisition, roused the people, attacked and captured the city of Mexico, and made President Bustamante a prisoner. Bustamante subsequently got his liberty, and called the Centralists to the rescue; and as will be seen by the details below, a general battle is yet to decide which party shall remain master of the capital."

MATAMORAS, July 30.

An extraordinary express arrived here on the 25th, three days from Tampico, bringing the important intelligence that the city of Mexico was in the hands of the Federalists.

In my last communication, you will recollect, I spoke to you of Urrea, giving you an account of that general since his escape at the battle of Acagite. It appears that he was lately released from imprisonment, followers immediately flocked around him, and the spirit of rebellion issued forth in the very heart of the capital.

On the 15th Urrea, assisted by his coadjutors, Gomez Pedraza, ex Vice President, and Gomez Farillas, attacked the Palace, and after a bloody engagement, in which 300 men are reported to have been killed, Bustamante was taken prisoner. Before dark, the city of Mexico was in the hands of Urrea, who declared himself in favour of Federalism; and he will sink or swim with the cause he has espoused. Subsequently, the seminary, the cathedral, and the disputation were taken possession of; these, with the palace, form the four corners of the square.

On the 16th, the latest intelligence received, Bustamante was given his liberty; the centralists were collecting their forces to make a desperate resistance.

Upon the occurrence of these important events, Santa Anna left Vera Cruz immediately for the Capital.

Generals Wall, Condesa, and Canizales have left here for the city of Mexico. There is very small force here under the command of Empedado, and Matamoros, I assure you, is in a very defenceless state. Arista, who was expected here, is reported to have left Tampico for the capital.

All this is glorious news for Texas. I hope they will not attack this place; for her independence is upon the eve of being acknowledged, and it is necessary that she act with great caution at this moment.

AUGUST 1, 1840.

The express arrived night before last from Tampico, and I have dated from the capital up to the 23d ult. Urrea had still possession of the palace, his *cassus publicus* that command the great square of the city, and appearances at this date are of rather a gloomy feature for him.

Santa Anna, it appears, was eager in his proffers of assistance to the Government, but was informed that the revolutionists could be subdued without his aid. He is at Puebla.

Many of Urrea's followers were about to throw themselves upon the leniency of the Executive, fearing the results of their operations, but were told none need be expected, the sword should determine the result. Urrea was taken prisoner, they must abide by the decision of the councils of their country. The next intelligence is looked for with exciting interest.

The 5th regiment of Cavalry, which were taken prisoners by the federalists, had made their escape and again joined the ranks of the centralists. By a private letter of great respectability, from the city, I learn that upon the first attack of the pronunciados they sustained a loss of 100 killed, 60 wounded, and 35 made prisoners, and they met a similar fate on the 22d. The letter adds that government will not think of any kind of capitulation whatever, no matter how earnestly it might be requested; that one of the two parties must sink and sink forever. The words of the President are these:—"I could put an end to these difficulties, and quietness would be restored immediately, but no war, and war, alone, must end these internal broils and revolutions. The future welfare and peace of the country demand it."

Arista is on his way to this place, and will be here in a few days. He brings considerable money, and will pay up to date all the officers and troops.

I have seen a private letter of the 8th of July from a gentleman of high standing, which says that New Mexico had declared in favour of Texas, with the commandant general Amigo at their head. There is a flying report that San Luis Potosi had declared in favour of the Federalists, but I place no confidence in it.

We will receive intelligence from the capital again on Monday, and if the vessel has not left I will endeavour to get a letter on board, giving you an account of the result of things.

[Supplement to the *Arcle*, of Matamoros, July 24th, Central.]

An express courier had just arrived from Mexico, which brings but one communication from the capital, dated the 16th inst. at half past 7 in the morning; and as we understand it, its contents are the following: His Excellency the Minister of War states to the commanding general, that on the evening of the 15th inst. the anarchists attacked the Palace of Mexico; and in a short time made a capture of His Excellency the President; but that after the first moment the troops, faithful to the Supreme Government, united in the citadel, and attacked the facade, reducing them to the extremity of the President in the Palace, in the Cathedral, and in the Government buildings. About dusk His Excellency the President, who was imprisoned by the factious in St. August-

ine street, was set at liberty. He immediately put himself at the head of his troops, and commenced to lay siege to the thousand times ungrateful and unnatural Urrea, who escaped from prison, and who headed the conspiracy.

The enemy were besieged by more than 3,000 faithful soldiers of the army, without any other artillery than four pieces of small calibre; but still the patriotic Mexicans advanced boldly against the treasonable foe, although they were entrenched behind a park of artillery of large calibre, in the citadel, and they were on the point of reducing them when the courier left the capital.

From all directions troops have arrived and continue to pour in from the country, to the assistance of the government. Generals Follola, Valencia, Menon, and many others, who are ready to combat at the side of the able and valiant Bustamante.

LOWER CANADA.

From the Quebec Mercury.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF COLONIAL POSTAGE.

We have much pleasure in being able to lay before our readers the copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to Lord John Russell, conveying the assent of their Lordships to the recommendation of the Governor General for a reduction of Postage in the Colonies. Directions have been sent to the Post Office authorities to act without delay upon their instructions, and the new system will be put into operation the moment that arrangements can be made.

This boon, which will cost the Mother Country much money, is another proof of that disposition to which we adverted in our last, in the present government, of which we have seen so many instances since our present Governor General has taken the helm of our affairs, "to regard these distant populations of the Empire with the same consideration that they regard the neighbouring Counties of Middlesex and Surrey—to place all, as the common children of one parentage, upon the same footing of privilege and interest."

It is also a proof that Mr. Thomson, when he speaks of the advantages of practical improvement, means what he says, that he is willing to let the people of the Colonies, "lead the way to improvements," and seriously devotes himself to the important task. The promptitude with which the suggestions of the Governor General were adopted and acted upon by the Colonial Minister, Lord John Russell, and upon his recommendation, by the Lords of the Treasury, is an honourable and gratifying proof of the good understanding that exists between the government and the ministry at home, and of the sincerity of the latter to promote all well matured and judicious views of improvement here. Little more than five weeks elapsed between the date of the suggestions transmitted home, and the acquiescence of the Treasury in those suggestions.

A Commission, to understand, will immediately meet to inquire into and report upon the inland Colonial Postage Rates, and the whole system of Post Office Administration in these Colonies.

NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Treasury Chambers, July 9, 1840.

Sir,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to advise you, for the information of Lord Russell, that the Lords have carefully considered the despatch from the Governor General of British North America, which was enclosed in your letter of the 25th May last, and feeling convinced that the present high rates of postage between the British Islands and the North American Colonies, which amount frequently to three or four shillings for a single letter, must be a serious grievance to the poorer settlers in the North American Colonies, and their correspondents in this country, and must tend injuriously to check emigration, and to discourage the friendly intercourse which it is so important to promote between the Colonies and the Mother Country, have determined to reduce such rates of postage to an extent nearly equal to that recommended by the Governor General.

In conformity with this determination my Lords will adopt the following rates:—

1st. As regards all letters passing between this country and our North American Colonies, and conveyed between them direct, either by packet or ship, to charge the inland Colonial Postage, if any, not as heretofore, according to the number of enclosures and by distance, but according to weight, adopting the same scale of weight and number of rates as now apply to the packet and ship rates on the same letters;—and

2d. To continue to charge on the above letters the present packet and ship letter postage, but to reduce the inland Colonial postage on the same to a uniform charge of 3d. the single rate, whatever distance within the Colonies the same shall be conveyed. Under this arrangement a letter not exceeding half an ounce, if posted in any part of the United Kingdom for delivery in our North American Colonies, or if posted in our North American Colonies, for delivery in any part of the United Kingdom, will be charged as follows:—

If a packet letter, and either posted or delivered at Halifax or at St. Johns, Newfoundland, (the packet ports), 1s. But if either posted or delivered at any other place in our North American Colonies, 1s. 2d.

If a ship letter, and either posted at the port of the ship's departure from our North American Colonies, or delivered at the port of the ship's arrival in our North American Colonies, 8d.—But if posted or delivered at any other place in our North American Colonies, 10d.

The Colonies to which these regulations will apply are—Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island; and the reduction in the inland Colonial rates is to extend to all letters passing between the said Colonies and the British Isles, whether in transit to or from any other British Colony or foreign country, or otherwise, provided that such letters, in passing between the said Colonies and the British Isles, are conveyed direct by packet or ship, and do not pass through any foreign country.

I am further directed to state that my Lords will immediately authorize the Post Master General to issue instructions to his officers in the North American Colonies, in conformity with these regulations, and will instruct his Lordship to fix the earliest convenient day for bringing them into operation.

As regards the inland Colonial rates on the letters to which the preceding regulations do not apply, as for instance, the letters which are both posted and delivered in the North American Colonies, my Lords propose to leave such rates as a subject of enquiry in the Colonies; and with a view to such enquiry, their Lordships recommend that it should be suggested to the Governor General to appoint three gentlemen, of whom an officer of the Post Office Department should be one, to investigate and report on the state of the British North American Post Office, including its administration, the remuneration of its officers, the rates of postage, and every other matter comprehended in a full and complete enquiry.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. GORDON.

James Stephen, Esq.

UPPER CANADA.

AN ACT OF OFFICIAL JUSTICE.—We are sure our readers generally in this district will participate in the satisfaction we have derived from the perusal of the following letter, announcing the re-appointment of M. F. Whitehead, Esq., to the Collectorship of Port Hope. The language of the communication is able, honourable to the Government and just towards the individual restored, and we sincerely congratulate Mr. Whitehead, on the pleasure its reception must have afforded him. —*Cobourg Star*.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, July 25, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you, that the Lieutenant Governor has taken into his attentive consideration the circumstances under which you were removed from the Collectorship of Customs, at Port Hope, previously to its having been conferred upon the late incumbent, and that His Excellency has decided in favour of your appointment to fill the vacancy, which recently occurred in the office of the Collector of Customs at Port Hope. You will therefore be pleased to place yourself in communication with the Inspector General, for the purpose of supplying the necessary securities as required by law.

I have further to add, that His Excellency feels a particular pleasure in being enabled by the present opportunity to signify his concurrence with the testimony, which has been borne by Lord Seaton, in regard to your meritorious character. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope.

MR. SIMPSON.—We copied from the St. Louis Bulletin, the other day, an account of a melancholy event in the North West territory—the suicide of Mr. Thomas Simpson, in an access of insanity, after killing two of his companions in the expedition of discovery. The *Montreal Gazette* expresses an opinion that the whole story is a fabrication.

It affords us pleasure to add that intelligence has been received in this city, leading to a concurrence to the opinion of the *Montreal Gazette*.—*N. Y. Com. Ade*.