

EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

EVIDENCE.—Lord Chief Justice Denman has brought a bill into the British Parliament for removing the incapacity of witnesses. He proposes that no witness shall be incapacitated on account of either interest or crime; it being left to the tribunal to make the fitting reduction from his credibility. The Law Magazine says, "The rule of the English Law which utterly incapacitates a witness who has the smallest pecuniary interest in the result, whilst the nearest relatives may give evidence for one another, has long been regarded as a strange anomaly, and more than one statute has been passed to modify it."—Law Reporter.

DREADFUL STORY.—On Thursday last, while a number of the workmen employed in the erection of Glenties Workhouse were standing together, one of them, with no bad intention, we believe, took the bonnet off his neighbour and threw it into the lime-kiln belonging to the works, which had not been quite emptied since the last burning. The owner of the bonnet went down into the kiln to recover it; but not making his appearance, one of his friends also descended by the ladder, to see what detained him, and afterwards another, and another, till four had disappeared. The fears of the rest were now excited; and having hastened to the kiln, they heard a faint shriek, and with great difficulty succeeded, by throwing down a rope, in rescuing the last of the four who descended from the fate which had overtaken the other three. Death was caused by their inhaling the carbonic acid gas which had collected at the bottom of the kiln.—Derry Standard.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.—The King of Prussia during his late visit to England to attend the christening of the young prince, visited Newgate prison in company with the celebrated Mrs. Fry, walking arm in arm.—When they had reached one of the female wards, the inmates were all assembled around a table, at the head of which Mrs. Fry took her seat, and explained to His Majesty the circumstances of the prison, and the improvement which had been made among them by the introduction of religious services. The prison has long been considered one of the worst in the kingdom, and when, some years ago, she first had the privilege, by the courtesy of the magistrates of London, to visit this prison, it was unsafe for the Governor, and more so for herself, to venture into the female wards. Mrs. Fry then proceeded to read to the prisoners two chapters from a religious work, commenting upon them as she proceeded, with a view to convey to His Majesty an idea of the mode in which she conducted her charitable visitations. Then followed a psalm, which being concluded, Mrs. Fry knelt down, an example which His Majesty instantly followed, and with the most devout attention, listened to a beautiful extemporaneous prayer to which Mrs. Fry gave utterance. The scene at this moment was indeed a strange one—at one view the beholder witnessed the monarch of a great nation, a portion of the nobles of his realm, the wealth and authorities of the great metropolis of this commercial kingdom, approaching with prayer their common Creator, in unison with those whom vice and crime had made the occupants of a prison.—Christian Watchman.

THE LATE GENERAL ELPHINSTONE.—The late General William George Keith Elphinstone, C. B., was grandson of Charles, tenth Baron Elphinstone, and son of William Elphinstone, an East India director, and previously commander of an Indian army. He was brother-in-law of Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G. C. B.; was second cousin of the present Lord Elphinstone, and nephew of the celebrated Lord Keith; he had likewise a brother in the army, Lieut.-Col. James Drummond Elphinstone. General Elphinstone entered the army as an ensign 24th March, 1804, and was appointed, 11th August in the same year, Lieut. of the 41st Regiment of Foot; Capt. 93d Foot, 16th June, 1806; Lieutenant and Captain of the 1st Foot Guards, 6th August, 1807; Captain 15th Light Dragoons, 18th June, 1810; Major 8th Foot, 2d May, 1811; Major 6th Dragoon Guards, 30th Jan., 1812; Lieut.-Colonel 33d Foot, 30th September, 1813; Lieut.-Colonel 16th Light Dragoons, 12th April, 1821; was placed on half-pay, 25th April, 1822; was made a Colonel and Aide-de-camp to the King 27th May, 1825; and a Major-General, 10th June, 1837. General Elphinstone served at Waterloo and at Seringapatam.

The Wesleyan Conference, at London, have elected Dr. Hannah president for the year, and Robert Newton secretary.

The contract for supplying the carriages to convey passengers across the Egyptian desert has been obtained from the Peninsular Company by Mr. Andrews, her Majesty's coachmaker in Southampton. Each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus, to carry four inside and two out. They will be of a very light construction, for the purpose of passing easily over the sandy soil of the desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses, which will run seven-mile stages. Forty carriages must be ready by the 1st of September next.

As a proof of the rapidity with which intelligence is conveyed from one part of the world to another, it may be mentioned that the melancholy news of the death of the Duke of Orleans was published nearly as early in London as in Paris—the sad occurrence appearing simultaneously in the Thursday's papers of both capitals.

A remarkable instance of the effect of the new Tariff was afforded in the port of Exeter. One mercantile house entered at the customs a cargo of hides, and paid about £40 for the duty according to the new scale; but had the duty been paid on the same cargo two days before, it would have amounted to £400. It is easy, therefore, to anticipate the extensive influence which the change must exercise on the affairs of commerce.

At Limerick, with a population of 80,000 inhabitants, all the breweries have been closed excepting one small one, which is more than sufficient to supply the wants of the city and surrounding districts.

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING MATCH.—Tuesday, July 19th, a number of sporting noblemen and gentlemen assembled at the extensive enclosure attached to the Rosemary Branch tavern, Peckham, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of an extraordinary match—a gray pony, of twelve hands and a half high, the property of Mr. Burke, a gentleman well known on the turf, being backed for £50 to trot fourteen miles within an hour, with a monkey for its rider. The novelty of the affair attracted, in addition to the betting men and cognoscenti in horse flesh, an immense assemblage of spectators, including several ladies resident in the neighbourhood, in their equipages. The monkey, of course, was the "lion" of the day, and according to the conditions of the match, he was to be booted, spurred, and otherwise attired after the fashion of jockeys at Epsom or Newmarket, and was to ride the pony in the usual style with saddle and bridle. The monkey originally selected for the undertaking is the property of a foreigner, but in consequence of his making an attack on his owner, and wounding him severely in the arm, it was deemed prudent by Mr. Burke to obtain a substitute, and with that view Mr. Burke to obtain a qequestrian, was applied to for the loan of one of his trained monkeys, and that gentleman having selected "Signor Jocko," who had already earned considerable reputation by his performances in the circle, at the Surrey and other metropolitan and provincial theatres, at the appointed time the signor made his appearance, attended by one of the roughriders belonging to Mr. Batty's establishment. He was dressed à la Chilney or Scott, his jacket and buckskins being built by a first-rate West-end Schneider, and his top boots would have done honour even to the renowned Hoby. The colours he sported were red and white, and in his right paw he carried a handsome riding-whip, and also wore a small pair of spurs buckled round his boots. The pony he was mounted on is a very fast trotter, but notwithstanding his performances, time was in this instance backed at odds. After the arrangement of the usual preliminaries, the start took place, Mr. Burke and a gentleman, the friend of the party who had taken the bet, cantering on each side of the pony, with one or two others galloping in the rear. He performed the distance in fifty-six minutes and fifty-three seconds of the given time, consequently having three minutes and seven seconds to spare, and was not at all distressed. The signor rode in first-rate style, came in with his whip in his mouth, and appeared quite conscious of his own merits as a qequestrian. It is said that this fact is unparalleled in the annals of the turf.

FLIGHT OF 300 CARRIER PIGEONS FROM BIRMINGHAM TO ANTWERP.

—An extraordinary and interesting flight of carrier pigeons, to decide a match, was witnessed in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, on Tuesday the 12th ult. About 300 pigeons belonging to merchants and other parties at Antwerp, were forwarded a few days previously to Mr. Muntz, brother of one of the members for the borough, with a request that he would see them fairly started at six o'clock on the above morning. This request was accordingly complied with, the whole of the pigeons having been started on their journey almost simultaneously, from Mr. Muntz's residence at Handsworth, and after making some gyrations in the air, they took an easterly direction, and favoured by a fresh breeze, they were out of sight in a few minutes. Mr. Muntz has since received intelligence of the safe arrival of the whole flock, the first pigeon having reached Antwerp at half-past nine o'clock the same morning, followed in rapid succession by the others, in fives and tens, the last pigeon reaching its destination at half-past ten. Estimating the distance from Birmingham to Antwerp (measuring in a straight line) at 300 miles, and allowing for the difference in time between the two points, the first bird would appear to have travelled at the surprising velocity of ninety miles per hour! It is not the least singular fact connected with the match, that amongst so large a number of pigeons not one should have wandered from its homeward course.

RUSSIA.—According to the Augsburg Gazette of the 15th inst., it would seem that the Circassians had gained an important advantage over the Russians. It states, that a division of the army of Circassia, under the command of General Crabbe, had been attacked in a forest by the Lesghians, and cut to pieces. The Russian loss is estimated at 1,500 men and 25 officers. The artillery, which was in the rear, was preserved from falling into the hands of the enemy.

On the last Sunday in June, while the church of St. Peter, at Florence, was crowded with people attending mass, a heavy bench was suddenly thrown down with a loud crash, which was re-echoed many times from the high and vaulted roof, creating an alarming sensation, which was increased into a general terror by simultaneous cries from several voices that the roof was falling down. In the panic every one rushed to the doors, struggling with such violence to get out, that numbers were severely injured, and left senseless on the ground. This was the effect proposed by those who created the confusion, viz., a band of thieves, believed to have come from Leghorn, who taking advantage of it committed an immense number of robberies, and not only drew the rings from the fingers of those whom they attacked, but brutally tore out the earrings from the ears of the female part of the congregation. The thieves made their escape with a valuable booty.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale intend to make a detour on their way to India overland. They proceed on a tour up the Rhine as far as Strasbourg, and at Lusanne or Berne they will leave the youthful Lords and Ladies Hay, who will remain in Switzerland to complete their education, and the Marquis and Marchioness will continue their journey to Madras, where they expect to arrive about the end of August.

The French Regency is to be given to the Duke of Nemours, next brother of the late Duke of Orleans, and in the event of his death, to the Prince de Joinville, and the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier in succession. The guardianship and tutelage of the young Princes are given to the Duchess of Orleans, their mother.

FRENCH BAND OF ROBBERS.—The trial of thirty-seven of a band of sixty-nine thieves and robbers, organised into a systematic association, whose arrest we noticed at the time, has occupied the Court of Assizes for ten days, ending on Saturday last. It is impossible for us to enter upon the details of these protracted proceedings; suffice it to say that the acts of these malefactors embraced every species of depredation and outrage that the ingenuity and daring of such men could devise and accomplish. The jury were five hours and a half in considering their verdict, and at ten o'clock declared the whole of the prisoners guilty, some with aggravating, some extenuating, circumstances. The Court retired to deliberate upon the judgment, and remained out till one in the morning. The President then delivered sentence, condemning the prisoners to various punishments—from thirty years' hard labour at the hulks down to five years simple imprisonment. Among the first category there were 8 women.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The English people may not know it, but it appears very likely that they are at war just now in Syria. We were at war in Syria a little while ago, fighting Mehemet Ali, all for love of Abdul Mejid; now we are to be, or perhaps we are, at war with Abdul-Mejed, all for the love of some Syrians—designation not exactly known. Our "representative" at Constantinople has been "arranging this little matter" in 1841-2; and what it is all about we may know in 1843-4, for that is about the time usually taken by diplomatists to answer questions in the House of Commons. Turco-Egyptian Syrian War, Boundary Question, Sulphur Trade, Chinese War, Afghan War, Right of Search, Revenue Deficiency, Income-tax, were not enough; the round of national amusements, provided by our old Whig managers, was not complete without a Turco-Syrian War in Syria, under the improved new management of the Tories.—Spectator.

DREADFUL MURDERS IN NEW ZEALAND.—The savage disposition of the New Zealander is prominently displayed in the following narrative of a number of murders committed by the son of an influential chief in one of those islands. The barbarous and unmitigated cruelty of this savage, outstrips the like feature in our North American Indians:

"Bay of Islands, November 27, 1841. "I have to relate to you one of the most awful murders that was ever known in these parts, which will cause a prejudice against the New Zealand natives. I allude to the murder of Mrs. Robertson, widow of Captain Robertson, who was drowned here a few months ago. Her two children and a half caste of Captain —, by a Chiefess, were also murdered.—A servant man of the name of Moketoo, was on the island belonging to Mr. Robertson, two days before the murder. Labouring under some small provocation, the nature of which has not exactly transpired, Moketoo went to the house, and took from it a large felling axe, and cut down with it a servant man belonging to Mrs. Robertson, and nearly severed his head from his body, striking him two blows behind the ear. He went into the house, and Mrs. Robertson, having seen him kill the servant, told him he was a bad man. "He then took the axe, and struck her with it, and murdered her. He then proceeded to kill the three children, the eldest of which, a boy seven years old, endeavoured in vain to escape. The hard-hearted monster followed him until he arrived at a precipice about two hundred feet high. He threw the child over the precipice, and then returned to the house, which he ransacked, and afterwards set fire to, with the corpse of Mrs. R. and the two children in it. The people on the other side of the river, seeing the flames, proceeded to the spot; but on the murderer perceiving them he fled, carrying with him a gold watch and other articles, which proved the means of his subsequent detection. Fifty pounds were offered and paid to the natives for delivering him up. It is expected that the natives of this place will go to war with the murderer's friends."

THE NEVERSINK SINKING.—The singular fact mentioned in a paragraph, a few days since, in the New York Sun, is confirmed by the United States Gazette. That paper states, on the authority of a gentleman from New Jersey, that a large quantity of the upland, (say two hundred acres), has settled perpendicularly, so that there is a precipice of ten or fifteen feet round the sunken portion. Standing on the firm land, one looks down upon the tops of stunted cedars, that had settled in the earth, while the roots of trees, growing in the quiet ground, at the edge of the precipice, are denuded, and stretch out into the air as if about to form a set of lower branches. A foot-path extended from a house in the neighbourhood across the whole upland; but now, following the track to the edge of the bank, one looks down upon the sunken earth, and sees the path far below, continued on, indeed,

but not easily reached. It is said that the sand between the sinking earth and the sea is rising, so that what is lost in the upland is likely to be gained on shore. But people will not have much confidence in property which is liable to such fluctuations.

NOVA SCOTIA.

AMHERST, July 15, 1842.

Captain Crawley, of the Royal Engineers, is actively engaged with some ten or a dozen assistants making a survey of the Canal Route from the Bay of Fundy to the Bay Verte. He commenced about the 10th inst. at the Au-Lac, on the Bay of Fundy, and is at present exploring the site proposed by Mr. Hall, as mentioned in Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia. The Hon. Mr. Morse, of Amherst, N. S. waited upon him on Saturday last with McKay's plan of a route which lies to the Southward of that surveyed by Mr. Hall, and within the province of Nova Scotia! But Captain Crawley, it would seem, intimated that his instructions confined him to the Province of New Brunswick. The influence of the city of Halifax has proved itself sufficient to defeat a grant of public money to assist in this survey. The result of this illiberal, narrowminded policy has not tended to defeat the measure, however, as was expected, but merely to exclude the possibility of any canal being made which will break upon the soil of Nova Scotia. That the route pointed out in McKay's plan is the most eligible, it would be rashness at present to affirm, but that it has advantages worthy of notice, that it deserves to be carefully examined, it is madness to deny. The policy that prompts opposition to the measure, least St. John, N. B., P. E. Island, Newfoundland, and Canada, should be benefited without the City of Halifax, and the western parts of the rocky coast of Nova Scotia being equally advantaged, is the policy that opposes the erection of labour-saving machinery, lest operatives should be thrown out of employ.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—The following facts have been made known to us, by a gentleman of this city, who had his information from the best authority, viz: Captain Darby, senior, governor (as he is called), of Sable Island. For the last twenty-five or thirty years, there has been a large mound, or pyramid of sand, about one hundred feet high, on the Island, and not very far from the residence of Captain Darby. The winds for some years have been gradually diminishing its height, and after a severe blow some few weeks since, it was completely blown away; and singular to say, a number of small houses built of the timbers and plank of a vessel, were quite visible. On examination they were found to contain a number of articles of furniture and stores, put up in boxes, which were marked "43rd Regiment;" the boxes or cases were perfectly rotten, and would not admit of their being removed. A brass dog collar was however, discovered by Captain Darby, with the name of "Major Elliot, 43rd Regiment," on it, and which Captain Darby brought to this city and presented to Major Tryon, who belongs to the 43rd Regiment.—Herald of Monday.

Capt. Darby has endorsed this extraordinary announcement. Addressing the editor of the Herald on Wednesday, he says:

"The houses are appearing at the base of a hill about two miles long, and 60 or 70 feet high, lying parallel with the south coast of the Island; the eastern end of which hill is about 55 feet high, covered with grass and other vegetation, about 35 feet below the surface, and 23 feet above the level of the sea; these houses appear as the sands wear away with the action of the winds. There appeared at times, numerous bullets of lead; a great number of military shoes, parts of bales of blankets, and clothes, brass points of sword scabbards, bees-wax, a small convex glass on both sides, a copper half-penny of George II, dated 1749, some military brass buckles, a great number of brass paper pins, a very small dog's brass collar, with Major Elliot, 43rd Regt. engraved on it; numerous bones, some whole, and some broken, with the scalp of hair or head-dress of a young female; a piece of gold band. There are three buildings, which seem to have been constructed of the fragments of some ship; they are situated about 10 feet apart in a triangular form, and are 10 or 12 feet square.

FARMERS, MAGNIFY YOUR CALLING!—I wish I could see in all our farmers a disposition to magnify their call; but I have been grieved to witness a farm-house, to listen to lamentations over what they term their "hard lot." I have heard the residents upon a noble farm, all paid for, talk about drudgery, and never having their work done, and few or no opportunities for the children; and I have especially been sorry to hear the females lament over the hard fate of some promising youth of 17 or 18, who was admirably filling up his duties, and training himself for extensive usefulness and influence. They have made comparisons between his situation, coarsely clad and working hard, and coming in fatigued, with some cousin at college, or young man who clerked it in a store, till at length the boy has become dissatisfied, and begged off from his true interest and happiness. I am conversant with no truer scenes of enjoyment than I have witnessed in American farm-houses, and even log cabins, where the father, under the influence of enlightened Christianity, and sound views of life, has gone with his family, as the world term it, into the woods. The land is his own, and he has every inducement to improve it; he finds a healthy employment for himself and family, and is never at a loss for materials to occupy his mind. I do not think the physician has more occasion for research than the farmer; the proper food of vegetables and animals will alone constitute a wide and lasting field of investigation. The daily journal of a farmer is a source of much interest to himself and others. The record of his labours, the expression of his hopes, the nature of his fears, the opinions of his neighbours, the results of his experiments, the entire sum total of his operations, will prove a deep source of pleasure to any thinking man. If the establishment of agricultural societies, and the cattle shows of our country, should have the effect of stimulating one farmer in every town to manage his land and stock upon the best principles of husbandry, there would be a wonderful and speedy alteration in the products of the earth, because comparison would force itself upon his friends and neighbours; and his example would be certainly beneficial, for prejudice itself would give way to profit.—Chowle's Oration before the American Institute.

ARTS OF MEMORY.—The arts of memory have at all times excited the attention of the studious; they open a world of undivulged mysteries, where every one seems to form some discovery of his own, rather exciting his astonishment than enlarging his comprehension. Le Sage, a modern philosopher, had a memory singularly defective. Incapable of acquiring languages, and deficient in all those studies which depend on the exercise of the memory, it became the object of his subsequent exertions to supply this deficiency by the order and method he observed in arranging every new fact or idea he obtained; so that in reality with a very bad memory, or any knowledge that he had stored up. John Hunter happily illustrated the advantages which every one derives from putting his thoughts in writing. "It resembles a tradesman taking stock; without which he never knows either what he possesses or in what he is deficient." The late William Hutton, a man of an original cast of mind, as an experiment in memory, opened a book which he had divided into 365 columns, according to the days of the year: he resolved to try to recollect an anecdote, for every column, as insignificant and remote as he was able, rejecting all under ten years of age; and, to his surprise, he filled those spaces for small reminiscences within ten columns; but till this experiment had been made, he never conceived the extent of his faculty.—Disraeli on the Literary Character.

COURAGE.—Courage, like other qualities, has its varieties. Some men are born brave, others acquire intrepidity from example, and even a timid spirit may be stimulated by accretion, until personal apprehension is overcome. Amidst the crash of battle the dullest soul catches a glorious impulse, and, for the time, casts off its natural torpidity. To exert, however, that mental calmness which conveys in brief and lucid language the details of plans of action, requiring the agency of many, and whose success the misconception of the individual might destroy; this demands a philosophic concentration of thought, which many, found foremost in the press of fight, never can obtain. This, the most impor-

tant quality of a general, Napoleon and Wellington possessed extensively, and when the fate of battle hung upon a hair, both were calm and self-collected, and the order, which which victory or defeat depended, was issued with a coolness that approached insensibility. The terrible attack of Essling was simply indicated by a gesture, and when the waters were brought upon that bloody evening which might have palsied the firmest nerves, not a feature of Napoleon was disturbed by the roar of his own artillery or a field-work thunder from the battery of the fortress, Lord Wellington formed the plan of the assault; and when that writing was forth, the doom of Ciudad Rodrigo was sealed.—Macaulay's Life of Wellington.

Resolution is beautifully defined by Bishop Hall, who also serves, that tranquillity consists in a steadiness of the mind, and how can that vessel, which is beaten upon by contrary waves and winds, and tottereth to either part, be so kept a steady course? Resolution is the only mother of success.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1842.

The St. George, Steamer, arrived here from Pictou on Monday last. After a short detention, she proceeded on her first trip to Miramichi, at which place she arrived on Wednesday following, after a passage of 21½ hours. On Wednesday she returned here in 22 hours, and afterwards proceeded to Pictou, at which place she underwent some repairs. She arrived at Georgetown yesterday, and whence the mail was immediately forwarded to town, and arrived here at half past three o'clock this morning.

In the present depressed state of trade, and when the Island stands so much in need of additional outlets for its surplus produce, it is gratifying to find, that while others were standing idly by lamenting the falling off in the demand for our exports, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been assiduously engaged in the consideration of a scheme, having for its object the extension of our commerce to a no less distant part of the globe than the Coast of AFRICA! His Excellency has entered into a correspondence with T. L. Ingram, Esq., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of the British Settlements on the Gambia, with a view to ascertain the advantages attainable from the opening of a trade between this Island and those distant possessions, and by the kindness of His Excellency, we have the gratification of inserting the substance of Mr. Ingram's reply, which we, in the warmest manner, recommend to the attentive perusal of our readers, in the hope that some of enterprise may thereby be excited in the mercantile part of the community, for whose peculiar benefit it is more immediately intended. Sir H. V. Huntley, as our readers are aware, was formerly Governor of Gambia, under whom, at that time, Mr. Ingram held the office of Colonial Secretary, and that gentleman having resided here for the last 8 or 9 years, we may conclude that he is well acquainted with the subject on which he writes. We consequently repeat it with our earnest hope, that this matter may not be lost sight of. The voyage from hence to the Gambia may, we understand, be performed in thirty-five days.

To this subject we shall take an early opportunity of again adverting; meanwhile, to those who may be desirous of embarking in an enterprise which holds out the promise of so many advantages, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that every information which may be deemed necessary will be easily accessible.

A cargo of the following articles would sell well here, at the prices stated against each:—

Flour, \$10 per barrel; Shingles, \$4 to \$7 per 1000, according to size and quality; White Pine Boards, 1 and 2 inch, \$20 per 1000; Potatoes, \$1½ per cwt.; Salt Pork, \$18 per barrel; Salt Beef, \$10 per barrel; Fish, a large profit—I cannot say exactly the price; Pickled 1 and 2 inch, from \$45 to \$60 per 1000; Cotton Cans, about 100 dozen per dozen pair.

In return for these articles, would be received—Wines, at 100 cents per lb.; Ivory, from 50 to 95 cents per lb.; Bullant (French soap), at 4s. 4d. sterling.

A supercargo should be sent, to remain at Pictou with the cargo, and the vessel would pay her expenses by running over to the Cape Verde Islands, for a trip or two, and bringing back salt—an article in great demand, in the interior especially. I am quite sure that a handsome profit might be made, and I am equally sure, that the prices I have mentioned can be obtained for the articles enumerated. I think a vessel of 150 tons might get a freight from this place to England very readily; she could not be more advantageously employed on the spot. The consignees of Onis would sell, certainly, at half a dollar a bushel. The following would be sufficient at one time:—

50 barrels of Flour, 20 barrels of Beef, 20 barrels of Pork, 1 or 2 Salt Fish, 10 tons of Potatoes, 50 to 60 thousand feet of White Pine Plank, Scantling, &c. 10 to 20,000 feet of Pitch Pine 1 and 2 inch Plank."

HALIFAX, Aug. 22.

FROM BOSTON.—On Thursday the steam packet Columbia arrived, bringing Boston papers of Tuesday, and New York of Monday last.

President Tyler returned the Tariff Bill to the House of Representatives on the 9th inst., with his objections. This is the fourth time Mr. Tyler has vindicated the supremacy of the Presidential office, by annulling legislative measures. One party approves these acts of moral courage and manly independence, but his opponents denounce him as a tyrant, whose existence is a curse to the country.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 16.—THE BOUNDARY.—The papers of the North America state that the Boundary Treaty has been signed by Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, and sent to England by Capt. Wright, bearer of despatches from Lord Ashburton, who took passage in the Great Western on Thursday last, for Liverpool. The Treaty had not received the sanction of the Senate, as stated in papers brought by the Herald; but it would probably be laid before that body early on next week, for their concurrence.

It is stated that Lord Ashburton would soon leave Washington for New York, to embark for England.

HALIFAX, Aug. 24.—THE BOUNDARY.—It is stated that the Treaty agreed upon by the Boundary Commissioners, has passed the U. S. Senate by a majority of 2.

BERMUDA.—The Rev. J. P. Hetherington, Wesleyan Missionary, was expected from Canada, having been appointed to the Bermuda station.

The Countess of Elgin, Lady of the Governor of Jamaica, was so seriously ill at our last advices that her life was despaired of.

TO THE LICENSED TEACHERS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

GENTLEMEN.—In the last number of the Colonial Herald you were warmly addressed by one of your profession, in a manner which, I trust, will arouse you to your duty. Feeling, as I do, a desire to do my part, I now call upon you again to be awake—put forth your talents, and to arise to the sound which must continually be in your ears—Be not oppressed! I long to see the day dawn—and I think it cannot be far distant—when our profession shall enjoy those privileges which are so justly due; and when the sneers of the ignorant, the jeers of the malicious, and the prejudice of the jealous, shall be superseded by the countenance and assistance of the wise and the prudent; when all classes, conditions and grades of men shall see their need of our now oppressed profession; when those who now cast a frown at our calling, shall feel it necessary to possess that knowledge which is treasured up in those at whom they scoff, and at whom they cast their wanton calumnies; and when they shall feel it requisite to place themselves under the care of us, who may well be called the Intelligence of the Country! Gentlemen, that our address to which I have adverted, you have been told that our profession is next to but one in the world; but I consider that it deserves to be ranked with that one! Though we are throughly acknowledged, that too many, alas! have crept in, and through their immoral conduct have partly disgraced their fellow labourers, yet, does this alter the profession itself? All sensible persons will answer in the negative; and as to what the ignorant may say, I care not. I said it ought to be ranked as one of the highest professions! Is it not by men of our profession that the ministers receive their education? Is not the Judge prepared for his seat by those belonging to our profession? In what situation would the Counsellor at the Bar do without it? And in what condition would the world at large be, if no such profession were extant? Then why suffer yourselves to be the objects of