

No useful. Ireland has lost in Drummond more than great ministerial talents zealously applied to maintain the credit and efficiency of a liberal administration; she has lost an ardent friend, an enlightened benefactor, and an honest, able, dauntless advocate. As far as any tribute of popular feeling can assuage the pangs of private sorrow, the relatives of Mr. Drummond have this mournful consolation. The last honours paid to his remains prove the price set upon his services; not by a sect; nor by a party, but by a nation. It is sad to reflect that the first opportunity the Irish public had of manifesting their sense of Mr. Drummond's worth was the melancholy privilege of assisting at his funeral. We perceive that it is the design of the people of Ireland to erect a monument over Mr. Drummond's ashes, to commemorate his name and services. Let us suggest an appropriate inscription. It is the maxim, deserving to be written in golden characters,—that Delphic sentence for which the landlords of the Lorton pack will never pardon him—

"Property has its duties as well as its rights. Beyond all question, no man, not of Irish blood or parentage, ever so well deserved a public monument in Ireland."

Mr. Drummond adopted Ireland for his country, first, by all his acts and all his studies; secondly, and most touchingly and affectingly, by the expression of his dying wishes—

"I wish to be buried in Ireland—the country of my adoption—the country I have loved so well, and which I have served so faithfully, and for which I believe I have sacrificed my life."

Lord John Russell has given notice of a Registration Bill for England, and we understand that if it be approved by the House it is his intention to construct a Bill for Ireland on the same principles. Both as a counter move to Lord Stanley's Bill for the obstruction of the qualification in Ireland, and as a step in the amendment of our own electoral system, we rejoice at the proposed measures of Lord John Russell.

#### THE COMPACT TRIUMPHANT.

The following official announcement appears in yesterday's Gazette:—  
"We understand that the Lieutenant-Governor has received a Despatch from Lord John Russell, intimating his regret that it has not been in his power to submit to Her Majesty the recent Address of the House of Assembly, forwarded for that purpose by the Speaker; the same having been transmitted without the intervention of His Excellency, and the proceeding being unusual, irregular, and inconvenient, and his Lordship, considering it therefore his duty to assert, on behalf of Her Majesty's Representative in the Province, that strict adherence to those observances to which his station gives him an indisputable claim, and which cannot be disregarded without derogating from the respect due to his power and authority."

We are informed that Her Majesty's Government has expressed its approval of His Excellency's determination not to assent to the Address of the Members of the Executive Council collectively, without the previous sanction of Her Majesty, and has distinctly signified that His Excellency would not have acted in conformity with his Instructions, by making, on his own authority, the change demanded by the House."

The above would seem to be a "heavy blow and great discouragement" to the popular party in Nova Scotia, and will, we apprehend, be read with surprise and disgust throughout the British North America Provinces, save and except by those only who favour the miserable system of misgovernment which it is their desire to maintain. For ourselves, we may say, that while we feel indignant enough that a course of proceeding intended to save the feelings of the Governor, (for to ask a man to transmit an address complaining of himself was to offer a needless insult) should be characterized as "unusual and irregular," we cannot perceive the consistency of a Government that in the case of New Brunswick received, considered, and approved an Address, transmitted precisely in the same way, and then urges this miserable point of form against a Colony, second to no other in loyalty, public spirit, and intelligence. Lord John Russell mistakes the stuff of which Nova Scotians are made, if he supposes they will be content with evasion.

The reformers will naturally ask, what is to be done now? We answer, think only of the Elections—and no matter what representations are sent hence, or what Despatches are received, in the meantime, let every nerve be strained to return an overwhelming majority of members pledged to the same principles of responsibility and retrenchment as those asserted by the present House. This is the main point—and from this let no man, who wishes well to his country, allow his attention to be turned aside.

One of two things is evident—either that Lord John Russell does not intend that his own Despatch shall be any thing but a dead letter, in Nova Scotia at least—that he intends to act upon Mr. Stewart's advice, and try how much she will bear; or that, believing the representations sent hence, that the Governor would be sustained by a majority of the People, he has been advised to strengthen his hands in this way, and let him dissolve the House under the most favourable circumstances. If the Governor can get a majority, then he will be all right—if he cannot, his conduct will be highly approved of, but he will be withdrawn, and another one sent out to pursue a more prudent policy. Our advice to the Country then, is—trust not in Governors nor Secretaries of State, but in yourselves—and remember that all now depends upon the Elections."

As regards the Address, it has done its work, though Her Majesty has not been permitted to read it. It has been, and will be, read in all the Provinces; by the members of both Houses of Parliament; and by some portion of the British People—and it must elicit despatches and explanations about which there can be no mistake. If the system is to be changed, we care little for the approval of Sir Colin's conduct—if it is not, Lord John, may be assured, that it is not the last that will be written, and the rest will certainly be sent through the proper channel.

#### QUEBEC, June 1.

Drafts for the 56th and 67th Regiments.—The *Hercules*, freight-ship, 25th April from Cork, arrived here yesterday, having on board the drafts from the depot companies of the 56th and 67th regiments. The following are the names of the officers and numbers of the drafts: 56th.—Lieut. Colonel Eden, Captain Cuddy, Ensigns Deshon and Macdonell, Assistant Surgeon Campbell, 3 sergeants and 150 rank and file. 67th.—Captains Deverell and Byron, Lieutenants Prover, Hague and Donbury, (Adjutant) Ensigns Adair, Campbell, Westropp and Pratt, 2 sergeants and 80 rank and file.

The ship *Prince George*, 15th April from London, arrived here this morning, having on board drafts for the Brigade of Guards stationed

in this garrison. They were landed this afternoon by the steamer *Canada*, and proceeded by the band of fife attached to the Battalion of Grenadiers, marched up to quarters.

#### From the Bye Town Gazette of May 28.

The Lumber Trade.—The unusual high water at this season is rather unfortunate for lumber operations. In many of the slides which have been erected on the main river and tributaries the excess of water causes so many of the cribs to be broken up in passing them that the owners are subjected to the delay of re-rafting before they can proceed. Our river notwithstanding has assumed all the apparent bustle of business incident to the season; and those engaged in the trade are in high spirits in the expectation of good prices.

Kingston, May 26th.—Mr. James Briggs of this town, had a narrow escape from being lynched at Sacketts Harbor last week; having been mistaken for Mr. H. R. Benson. It was with some difficulty that the executioners of Lynch Law were persuaded that they had mistaken their man. They vowed bitter vengeance on Mr. Benson if they should ever catch him. He had been through the place on his way to and from New York only a fortnight previous.—We hope there is enough of correct feeling in Sacketts Harbor to have prevented these Lynchers from executing their purpose, but they might have caused Mr. Briggs considerable trouble and delay, if nothing more. Six of them went down to the boat to take him off by force.—(Herald.)

#### LONDON, May 6.

The Judges have decided that the Legislature of Upper Canada went beyond its powers in passing the Clergy Reserves Bill, and moreover that the words "Protestant Clergy" mean the clergy of the Established Churches of England and Scotland. By this construction Dissenters of all denominations, who, under Mr. Poulet Thompson's bill, would have participated in the revenues of the Clergy lands, are shut out of all benefit from that source. That they will submit to the exclusive endowment of the two Establishments is not to be expected; and any measure founded upon the law as explained by the Judges, is sure to produce dissatisfaction to the Queen's Government in a very numerous portion of her Majesty's subjects.

On Wednesday, Orders were received at the Royal Dock-yard, Woolwich, to lay down a large ninety gun ship, and the operations for her building to be immediately commenced. A fourteen-gun brig, called the *Siren*, will be launched in the course of the ensuing month. Last Saturday, the Earl of Minto visited the Dock-yard, in company with several scientific gentlemen, and inspected the line-of-battle ship the *Trafalgar*, 120 guns, which is nearly ready to be launched. She is said to be the largest in the British Navy. During last week no fewer than 7,000 persons went on board and inspected the ship.—(Morning Chronicle.)

#### LONDON, April 25.

The King of Naples, we were told, was diligently preparing for war—a most interesting piece of intelligence!—nearly as fearful as if it was announced that a storm was brewing in the little round basin in Hyde Park.

Fortunately for us we have for the moment escaped the terrors of the Neapolitan steam-boat and two frigates. The citizens of London may rest in their beds, and the Tower of London is safe. France has stepped in to guard us from Italian vengeance; her mediation has been accepted, and his Sulphuric Majesty has agreed to stay his hand. In sober truth, this King of Naples appears to be a very silly, a very mean, a very contemptible, and a very ill-conditioned person. He is a regal rogue upon a very small scale, something about half way between an unprincipled potentate and a pickpocket—too small in the scale of princes to excite any very serious resentment, and too large in the roll of dishonest men to enable us to regard him with unconcerned contempt.

This foolish person, having broken faith with his subjects, and, after making them a present of a constitution, having intimated to them that he is determined "to deliver his absolute power to his children as he received it from his father," seems to think that the absolute power of a King of Naples extends over all the laws of honour which bind gentlemen, as well as over the municipal laws which govern citizens.

In 1816, Naples entered into a commercial treaty with England, by which she agreed, in consideration of certain stipulations in her favour, to leave the sulphur trade open, and in July, 1839, the present King coolly set aside this treaty, by transferring all the English privileges to a French company. This was done for the sake of a large bribe, and as from recent accounts it appears to be his constant practice to rob his own subjects, he probably thought it was a still more clever achievement to defraud strangers.

This arrangement, however satisfactory to his Neapolitan Majesty, was found to create very great losses to English merchants who had embarked their capital on the faith of the treaty. The remonstrances of England were so strong that the minnow kinglet was induced to promise reparation. He fixed day after day for the abrogation of the monopoly, he instructed his minister to give the strongest assurances upon the subject, although he added, in the spirit of a pettifogging attorney, that these assurances must be verbal, and that he must not commit himself by any writing.

Having gained as much time as he could by means of these promises, he at last declares that he will perform none of them, and directs his minister to repudiate them, and to counter-sign a communication to that effect. Prince Cassaro, who has been for thirty years the minister under this man and his father and his grandfather, refused to compromise his personal honour by such an act, and the consequence has been that he is not only dismissed—a Neapolitan courtier would perhaps call it disgraced—but also exiled. The monopoly is still enforced, and the losses to British merchants still continue.

This certainly is not a case which calls for forbearance at the hands of England. It is an act of swindling which should be punished as promptly when committed by a little tyrant as when perpetrated by a poor thief. The King of Naples is so ignorant that he is said to have asked "What that La Fayette was that people talked about," evidently in the entire ignorance whether La Fayette was a Fish, a fossil, or a man; he is so hated, that England has but to make one slight movement and his people would look upon her as their deliverer, and join her most heartily. His gratitude may be judged from his choosing England as the first nation to defraud, for even he cannot be altogether ignorant of the name of Nelson, and must have some idea as to who it was who restored the present race to the Neapolitan throne. What a contrast is this mean rogue to the gallant generous, chivalrous Murat, who, but for us, might now be occupying the throne which this degenerate Bourbon disgraces.

We look upon no folly as more absurd or more fruitful of evil than the practice of speaking deliberately of kingly acts, merely because those who perform them are Kings. We can see no-

thing in this man's acts or character to excuse Lord Palmerston from following the advice given him in the House of Commons, and settling the sulphur question with half a dozen broadsides of a seventy-four. To allow a man like the King of Naples to go to an arbitration with England, after having defrauded and insulted her, is to give the petty potentate an importance which he does not deserve, and to draw upon us similar insults from other microscopic powers.—(Atlas.)

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 1.

The Maine Boundary.—Mr. Hume asked what was the state of our negotiations with respect to the Maine Boundary now?

Lord John Russell—I have some doubt how far it is consistent with my duty to answer the question which the hon. gentleman has just put to me; but as 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 I stated there were two very distinct questions, the one was the general question of the boundary, arising out of the treaty of 1783, and 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 of last year, and the reply to that was a counter 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 immediately be returned to the last proposition made by the government of the United States, informing them how far we can fall in with the proposition which they have last made. That is the only answer I can give at the present moment 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 upon it—almost entirely upon it—certainly most unfortunate that there should have been this disagreement not only upon the generally question, but also upon the agreement entered into between Sir J. Harvey and General Scott—it is most unfortunate that that agreement should also be the object of difference and disagreement between the two countries. I beg to state, as I think it necessary to inform the house, one or two points upon which both the governor of New Brunswick and the governor general of North America, as also the commander of the forces, thought the spirit of that agreement was not fulfilled on the part of the American government. The agreement proposed by Gen. Scott, and agreed to by Sir John Harvey and the governor of Maine was, that Great Britain should hold the valley of Upper St. John, and Maine that of the Aroostook, without it being conceded that the right was in either. Unfortunately the agreement did not state the exact position of either party was to remain. That agreement was offered by Gen. Scott on the 21st March, it was agreed to by Sir John Harvey on the 23rd March and by the Governor of Maine on the 25th. Sir John Harvey in his despatch to Lord Glenelg stated these facts—that was the statement made to the government of Great Britain, and it was borne out by the following words of the government of the State of Maine.

"Under such circumstances the governor certainly did not intend to send any parties beyond the waters of the Aroostook river, but to employ them merely in guarding the timber on the river, and so as to give the least possible ground of complaint." Sir John Harvey observed "that his understanding of the agreement, and he would unhesitatingly venture to state that of General Scott, was that things should remain in the state they then were, Great Britain remaining in possession of the valley of Upper St. John, while the Governor of Maine denied its right to hold it." Such having been the understanding of Sir John Harvey, and such being the representations he made to Lord Glenelg, and in consequence of which the government of this country expressed its approbation of the agreement he had made. It afterwards appeared late in the autumn that the persons belonging to the civil posse 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 the St. John, and Fish River. But with regard to what was done by the people of Maine, there was no better authority than the governor of the State of Maine, "there has been a good deal of additional labour and expense in building additional fortifications on the Aroostook, two block houses on the Fish river, and making 100 miles of road through the heart of the forest."—Now with regard to the party which had advanced into the valley of Upper St. John, it 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 these proceedings, the governor of the British North America provinces, in concert with the commander of the forces, has advanced two companies of Infantry to a place certainly within the disputed boundary. In the representations 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 adverting 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 Madawaska settlement. They confined the limits of the Madawaska settlement within a very restricted boundary, while we contend that it extends to the Fish River. (Hear, hear, hear.) This is another part of the agreement. The ambiguity of the term "Madawaska settlement" had occasioned a disagreement as to the construction of the original words made use of in the agreement between the governor of New Brunswick and the governor of the State of Maine. However, according to the latest 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, and that the two parties will remain in their present position, and that 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 my duty to write to the Governor of British America, and to the commander of the forces in that country, to state my opinion 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 any 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. Governor Thompson 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 fairly 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, and cheer)—the great responsibility that will be unnecessarily by whichever country shall 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.)

#### BOSTON, June 5.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the Steam Packet *Unicorn*, Captain Douglas, from Liverpool, May 16. She arrived at Halifax at eleven o'clock, June 1, and left for Boston at 12 o'clock the following night. She has made the passage in 18 days, and brings London papers to the evening of May 15, it being fifteen days later than where brought by the British Queen. She brought 27 passengers to Halifax, and 24 from Halifax to Boston. She had head winds during nearly the whole passage. The next boat will be the *Britannia*, to sail July 1. Among the passengers is a son of Mr. Samuel Cunard.

The *Unicorn* was first seen from Mr. Parker's Observatory at 12 minutes before 5, being near the light house, and she arrived opposite to the wharf at East Boston in 48 minutes. She was saluted from India wharf and East Boston, and from the Revenue Cutter. The Cutter was dressed with flags, and the English and American flags were hoisted at the Observatory and at the Maverick House. Capt. Sturgis of the Revenue Cutter, went on board the *Unicorn*, and saw her moored at the wharf. Before proceeding to the wharf at East Boston, she passed near the end of Long wharf, and took a turn round towards the Navy Yard, then back to East Boston. The handsome painted glass windows of her cabin, were broken by the firing from East Boston.

The cotton market at Liverpool during the week ending May 16, had been depressed, with a falling off of prices of 1-8d. in American and Brazils. The sales of the preceding week were brisk.

At the date of our last previous intelligence, war appeared to be on the point of breaking between Great Britain and Naples. That controversy has been brought to a close, by the parties who had the grant of the sulphur monopoly having voluntarily relinquished it. The following account of the termination of these difficulties is given by the official journal of the Kingdom of Naples.

"The disagreement which occurred between the King and the Government of Great Britain is well known, as well as the active correspondence which took place between the Cabinet of London and the English Minister at the Court of Naples, for the purpose of determining the right of the King, our gracious Sovereign, in giving his sanction to the contract made by the company of Aix for the working of the sulphur mines of Sicily."

"The enlightened and loyal conduct of the Neapolitan Government, seconded by the efficacious co-operation of our diplomacy at foreign courts, assured us from the beginning of a speedy termination of this unpleasant affair. The King further received from his august uncle, the King of the French, a gracious and spontaneous offer of his simple mediation with the English Government, for the sole purpose of hastening a definitive solution of the question. The cabinet of St. James's having accepted the mediation of France, the King of Naples, ever loving sentiments of conciliation compatible with his dignity, and with the interest of his subjects, has not hesitated to accept the noble and friendly offer of the King of the French, and to permit, among other things, that the negotiation should be conducted at Paris."

"The usual relations between the Neapolitan Government and the Hon. Mr. Temple, the British envoy, being re-established, by the interference of the Court de Hautonville, charge d'affaires of the King of the French, we are happy to have it in our power to announce that by a preliminary convention, drawn up by common accord, all measures of reprisal, commenced on the 26th of April, are to cease, both on the part of the English as well as Neapolitan Government."

"The Neapolitan vessels which have not been carried to Malta are to be released, and those that have been sent to Malta before the same period will also be given up."

#### REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

How have Paris dates to the 13th. They are wholly devoted to enthusiastic congratulation, upon the idea that the ashes of Napoleon are to be transported to France. The papers say that Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, and Count Las Cases, are to accompany the Prince de Joinville to St. Helena. General Petit, of whom Napoleon took so affecting a leave at Fontainebleau, in 1814, will likewise proceed on the mission.

We give the following extract of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on the 12th, on the subject of the removal of the remains of Napoleon:—

The Minister of the Interior, having ascended the tribune, thus addressed the Chamber:—  
Gentlemen!—The King has commanded his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville—(demonstrations of attention and curiosity)—to proceed with his frigate to the Island of St. Helena to obtain the last mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon. (Loud applause in the Chamber and the public Tribunes.) We now ask you to grant us the means of receiving them on the soil of France with dignity worthy of his name, and to erect a tomb to his memory. (Great acclamations.) The Government, anxious to accomplish a national duty,—(cries of yes, yes.)—addressed itself to England, and requested the surrender of that precious deposit which fortune has placed in their hands. The wish had hardly been expressed when it was complied with.—These are the words of our magnanimous allies,—"Her Majesty's Government hopes that the promptitude with which the answer is given will be considered in France as a proof of its wish to erase the last trace of those national animosities, which during the life of the Emperor, armed France against England. Her Britannic Majesty's Government wishes to believe that if any remains of such a sentiment still exist, they will be buried in the tomb where the last remains of Napoleon shall be deposited."—(Loud and long acclamations.) England is right, Gentlemen, this noble restitution will strengthen the bonds which unite us, and will contribute to efface our painful recollections of the past. The period is arrived when the two nations should only have the remembrance of their glory. (Loud acclamations.) The credit which we now ask of the Chambers has for its object the removal of the remains of the Emperor to the Invalides, the funeral ceremony, and the erection of a tomb. We do not doubt, Gentle-

men, that the Chamber will respond to those royal wishes which we have just announced.—Henceforth France, and France alone, will possess all that remains of Napoleon. His tomb, the monarchy of 1830 is, in effect, the only legitimate heir of all that the King of France is proud to boast. It undoubtedly belongs to that monarchy, which was the first that rallied all her strength, and conciliated all and honour the statue and tomb of a popular hero; for there is one thing, and only one, which bears no comparison with glory; this is liberty.

The reading of this speech was followed by loud tokens of approbation. Several Deputies were sensibly affected—M. Emmanuel de las Cases burst into tears.

One million of francs is wanted for the purpose.

#### THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1840.

The letters and papers by the May Packet from England were received here on Tuesday evening, the news is of little importance, we having last week later dates by the Steamer *Unicorn*.

We regret to find that there have been one or two extensive failures at St. John; in addition to which, there has been another in the neighbourhood of Fredericton, which will be productive of very general loss,—particularly to persons who are not well able to sustain it. In addition to which trades of timber and deals during the present season, have been made with much difficulty; and a number of ships have gone to the Southern States, for the purpose of taking home cargoes, instead of coming to St. John to load with those articles, which have been properly considered the staple of the country.

We hope this lesson will not be lost upon our rural population; and that their lumbering propensities will give way to the more certain and dignified pursuits of agriculture. We have before expressed our opinion upon this subject and every day's observation more fully convinces us, that no permanent or even real benefit can result to the Province, from the description of trade which has hitherto been pursued with the mother country, and the withdrawing the population of the country from the cultivation of their farms; while they substitute for a healthy occupation, one of a demoralising and destructive character.

Even the welfare of St. John itself depends upon the agricultural character of the country above it. Until that shall have become decided, the city will always be subjected to extensive and ruinous fluctuations in trade; for when the English market suffers depression, it must under present circumstances act with fearful effect upon a mercantile community, which can only remit the cumbersome and unwieldy productions of the forest in exchange for articles sometimes of necessity, but which in many instances should be the production of our own industry.

It is painful to notice, the frequent desertions from the army, that take place in these Provinces; we observe five instances from a solitary company at Prince Edward Island. If there is any class of men, who are divested of the shadow of complaint, it is the British soldier; who is well fed, well clothed and well taken care of;—who, if he conducts himself well and possesses ability, is certain of promotion; and when the term for which he enlisted shall have expired, receives a pension that will materially aid him in his industrious pursuits, or will enable him to pass the remainder of his days in comfort and ease. That service also is one in which he has voluntarily engaged, and it rarely happens, that a man who violates the engagement thus entered into, succeeds or is respected in the country of his adoption. He may procure menial employment it is true; but he can never obtain that confidence, which is essential to advancement in life.

We understand that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has received Her Majesty's most Gracious permission to accept the increase of his official income, which the Legislature of New Brunswick has so liberally voted.—And, we further understand that her Majesty has been very graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. A. E. Botsford's seat in the Executive Council.

We understand the Directors of the North American Colonial Society have appointed the Rev. M. McDonald, to the new Scotch Church, at Bathurst, and the Rev. Mr. Stevens, Licentiate of the Church of Scotland, at present assistant in north Leith, has accepted the appointment of travelling missionary, throughout the bounds of the Presbytery of St. John. We are also informed, that a Gentleman arrived in the Steamer *Unicorn*, who is engaged on behalf of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, to make enquiries into the state of the Church of Scotland in the Colonies, and that a Deputation of Clergymen of that Church, may be looked for, next year, to these Provinces for the same purpose. These appointments and arrangements will be hailed with pleasure by the numerous Presbyterians in this Province.

By the late arrival we learn that the Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity, upon the Rev. John Byrkyre A. M. Pastor of Saint Pauls Church, in this Town—the conferring of this degree upon the Rev. Gentleman, whose talents and high attainments, justify entirely him to the honor, will afford, as well to his brethren in the ministry, as to his Parishoners, the very highest gratification.

#### INSPECTION OF THE 36th. REGT.

The Inspection of Her Majesty's 36th Regt., under command of Lieut. Col. Maxwell, K. H. took place on Friday last, and it affords us no trifling gratification to be able to state, that the appearance of that Regt. on that day excited universal admiration, the evolutions having been performed in the most perfect and compact manner, the men most uncommonly steady under arms, and the firing kept up with a sharpness and rapidity which we have never seen equalled. One part of the Field Exercises struck us as particularly well performed, it was when the Regiment acted as a Light Infantry Battalion covering the front of the Brigade, the changes of position to the right and left were admirable, the skirmishers at one time lining the bank of the river, at another firing over the palisades on the road above the race course, the whole presenting one of the most admirable sights we have for a long time witnessed. His Excellency seemed highly gratified and expressions of approbation, were frequently heard to escape his lips.

The Review over dinner became the order of the day, and the officers entertained His Excellency and suite, the heads of the different military departments and other members of the garrison in the mess room, which being small, part of them dined in an adjoining room, messages, sentiments and toasts being continually interchanged throughout the evening.

The gallant Colonel who we understand has given up speechifying in public, was on this occasion constantly upon his legs, notwithstanding a long days work, and began by announcing in order he had received from the home go-