

important and rapidly growing trade with that country.

Colonial.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Royal Gazette, Sept. 9.

Mr Buckingham the celebrated oriental traveller, of whom we read and hear so much, intends to visit Halifax on his way to England. While here, we are authorised to state, he will deliver lectures on Palestine and Egypt, which have been hailed with applause wherever they have been heard. Apart from the interest attached to the subject itself, we receive from all quarters numerous and highly commendatory notices of the fluent and graceful style in which the Lecturer describes the various matters selected for the respective discourses.

Halifax Times, Sept. 8.

The Royal Mail Steam Ship Acadia, Capt. Miller, arrived here on Thursday last, in 39 hours from Boston, and sailed the same evening at 11 o'clock, for Liverpool. G. B. with upwards of 70 passengers.

The Unicorn Steam Ship sailed yesterday for P. E. Island, at 5 o'clock, p. m. Among the passengers were Sir Charles Fitzroy, Lieutenant-Governor of P. E. Island, and Family.

We regret to perceive by later dates from Hudson's Bay, the melancholy account of the death of Mr. Simpson, the arctic discoverer, and his companions, is corroborated.

The mail from Canada by the Unicorn steamer, was landed at Pictou, and with the passengers arrived on Thursday night, in time to be shipped on board of the Acadia. Some apprehension was entertained for the safety of the Unicorn, as she had not arrived at the time she was expected—and the apprehension was in some degree justified, by the fact that she touched the ground coming down the river, delayed the passage twelve hours. We are glad to state that the Unicorn sustained not the least damage—and will sail again for Charlotte Town and Pictou this day, at the latter of which places she will await the English mail for Canada.

The Canada news is rather more interesting than usual. The Governor General was making the tour of the Upper Province, and had arrived at Kingston, where he was very well received, and had an address presented. Some excitement had prevailed in Kingston, from a report that that city was to be the future capital of the United Province; this the Governor General had allayed by a declaration that Kingston was too near the frontier, and consequently too much exposed to hostile invasions, to be well adapted for the seat of Government. It would appear that His Excellency has taken no active part in the Government of the Upper Province, and the subjoined paragraph from the Montreal Herald, probably affords the reason why:—

"When His Excellency was in Halifax, he received a despatch from Lord John Russell, directing him not to assume, for the future, the Government of any of the Provinces except Lower Canada, and that he was not to interfere with Sir George Arthur in the discharge of his duties as Lieutenant Governor, nor to supersede him temporarily, but recommended that he should make an extended tour through the Upper Province.—The despatch was received by His Excellency five days after he had assumed the Governorship of Nova Scotia, so that what was done there could not be undone, but our readers may recollect that he acted upon its contents when he arrived at New Brunswick."

The Niagara Chronicle has the following judicious and true observation on the course which His Excellency has pursued in the Administration of the Government:—

"The Governor General, as the Yankees would say, is progressing in a style that cannot fail to afford general satisfaction. The Sir Francis Head mode in which he dealt with the Nova Scotians, uttering plain truth in unmistakable phraseology, and speaking to the Colonists through a portion of them, is one of the most gratifying, indeed the only complete demonstration His Excellency has made, for it proved two things; first, that Mr. Thomson is "wide awake" to the legitimate interpretation and practical operation of responsibility; and secondly, that he has imbibed the sound conviction that Colonial Government can be administered with safety on conservative principles alone.

"The energetic manner in which Mr. Thomson has applied, and is applying himself, to forward the public works and

business interest of the country, is praiseworthy in every sense of the word. Indeed this, of itself, is enough to make his fortune if he be a popularity hunter, for though our colonial stomachs yearn widely after fancies, we have prodigious appetites for such facts as actual benefits furnish. His patronage of roads and canals is a valuable set off against the tactics with which he "bamboozled" our legislators last winter; but it will ever be a matter of regret that His Excellency did not act in Upper Canada with the same straight forward candour which marked his brief visit to Nova Scotia.

"However, the new order of things is about to commence, and it is the duty of all good subjects to aid in making the new system work well—especially is it the duty of the conservatives to do so, for the constitution of the United Province, in its main qualities, is precisely to their taste.

Halifax Novascotian, Sept. 9.

Change of Governors.—It is now, we believe, no longer matter of doubt, that His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell will shortly retire from the government of this Province, and that Viscount Falkland will "reign in his stead," the vehement exertions of the Committee of Safety, and all the Address Committees throughout the Province, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sir Colin, it is said, has been offered the government of Ceylon. This may or may not be the case, as we observe a report in the Canada papers that the same offer has been made to Sir George Arthur. It is, however, highly probable—as there is no Legislature to manage in Ceylon, and no more onerous duties to perform, than to awe and protect the wild tribes of the Island by the force of British arms. We believe that the people of Nova Scotia, when once satisfied that His Excellency's presence is no longer to present a bar to the improvement of their institutions, will part with him, without any vindictive feelings; and sincerely wish him greater success than he has met with here, in the discharge of any duties with which hereafter he may be entrusted by his Sovereign.

Ceylon is a large Island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Coromandel, about 300 miles in length, and 140 breadth. It is the seat of an extensive Pearl Fishery, and has much trade in cinnamon and precious stones. Its productions are those common to the Islands of the East. Its population may amount to about a million and a half, made up of three distinct races—the Beddaha, a wild and savage people, who abstain from intercourse with the other inhabitants, subsisting by hunting and ignorant of Agriculture—the Cingalese, and the offspring of foreigners by alliances with the natives. Ceylon was held by the Dutch for 150 years, but was captured by the English and ceded to them in 1801. Columba is its chief town, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. Such a government would seem to be a desirable affair—but for the climate. The geographer tells us that "the woody part proves particularly destructive to strangers, who frequently become victims of the putrid miasmata, which taint the atmosphere. Until lately the kingdoms of the interior have been guarded from the attacks of Europeans by the insuperable barrier of an unhealthy climate, for those who escaped the hazards of war generally fell victims to the ravages of disease."

The retirement of Sir Colin Campbell will pave the way for the introduction of the new policy under the happiest auspices. Had he remained, the exercise of great forbearance and good feeling on all sides would have been called for, even under the most satisfactory change of men and measures; and His Excellency would have been brought continually into contact with individuals who had been but recently ardent political opponents if not personal enemies. His own feelings will be saved by withdrawal from the conflict, and the angry passions which have been aroused during his Administration, will more readily subside when there is no longer a point round which they can rally and contend.

Of Viscount Falkland we know little, except that he is a Peer of Parliament—has been a Lord of the Bedchamber, and employed confidentially by the present Ministers. He is a thorough whig—and is married to one of the Fitzclarences, a daughter of William IV. and Mrs Jordan, and sister to Lady Mary Fox, whose unostentatious and exemplary character left a very favorable impression on our Halifax society some years ago. It is said that the new Governor will come out in the Inconstant, in the course of next month, and that Sir Colin will go home in the same ship. If it were not for the dignity of the thing, it is probable that both would prefer the steamers.

The Acadia and the President.—Our readers know that the Acadia to Halifax and Boston, performed the voyage in considerable less time than the President to New York. The trial of speed between these splendid vessels naturally excited much interest. They were of the first class, the President supposed to be the finest steamer ever launched,—they left Europe about the one time, on their first trip,—and the race was one of nearly 3000 miles. The Acadia won, and cleverly,—but the captain of the President makes some explanations on the subject. He has said, in one of the New York papers, that the President was put out of trim by some extra freight, while the Acadia was, in every respect, fit for the run—and he asserts that his vessel cannot be beaten if she gets fair play. This may be, but the way to prove the thing, is to do it, if it should be done. Steamboat racing has been long derided, and nothing more than the shortest time with perfect safety should be attempted. It is said that the President cannot be beaten, we may believe it has been proved that the Acadia cannot: this is cause of much gratification. Any steam line was long a matter of ardent desire, to have one of the very highest class was more than was hoped for, yet it has been accomplished. Pictou Mechanic & Farmer, Sept. 1.

The Harvest is now nearly terminated. The crops have been secured in excellent order; and while we hear of partial, and in some places total failure of the wheat, an abundant crop has been secured in this county. There was new flour in the market during the past week.

CANADA.

Quebec Gazette, August 31.

A Reform wanted.—We are great friends to an easy and rapid communication through the British Provinces, and are grateful for the establishment of the Halifax line of mail steamers; but we are sorry to learn, by a letter from a respectable gentleman of Quebec, who was going to Boston, with his lady, and preferred going to Halifax by the new mail line, that although he had availed himself of the earliest conveyances, he had been 15 days in getting to Fredericton, at an expense of £15 to reach Boston, which he could have effected in five days by way of New York, at an expense of £15 or £20, with much better accommodation. We hope all concerned will hasten the necessary reform.

The weather since Friday evening has been raining, in the night time, and the temperature has generally been above 70 degrees; to day at 1, p. m. 80 degrees. There is still great quantities of grain out, and much of it cut. Hands are not to be procured in the country parts; and all the crops are ripe at once. We saw ripe black grapes in a garden near this city, on the 29th August inst., without forcing of any kind.

The bags made up at the Post Office here, to go by the Acadia, contained 2,333 letters, and 4,536 Canada newspapers.

Fire.—The extensive premises in Fabrique street, opposite the Upper Town Market, for many years known as 'Macnider's,' were completely destroyed by fire at an early hour on Saturday morning. The premises were divided into two shops and dwelling houses, all under one roof, that to the eastward being occupied by Messrs. Robt. and Richard Atkins, grocers, and the other by Mr Archibald Macnider, dealer in dry goods. Dr. Dill was likewise a tenant of the building, occupying a suite of apartments on the first flat. Shortly before one o'clock flames were discovered issuing from Messrs. Atkins' shop, and the alarm was raised, not however, in a very effectual manner, for a considerable time elapsed ere any assistance of much moment was obtained, and the flames had then increased to such strength, that it was evident that any attempt to save the building must prove abortive. Attention was therefore turned to the adjoining buildings in the front and rear, and the removal of such articles as the persons present could lay their hands on. The result was that a considerable quantity of goods was conveyed to places of safety, and the fire confined to the premises on which it originated.

September 2.

Small Pox.—There are some cases of small pox in town. We recommend all those who have children who have not been inoculated or vaccinated, to attend to it as a duty; and prudence requires that grown persons, who are not sure of having had the small pox, or of having been inoculated or vaccinated, or on whom such operations has been performed many years back, to have it repeated. It costs little, and can do no harm.

A Naval Court Martial is a novelty at

Quebec. We understand that the Court for the trial of Captain Drew opened yesterday on board H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Carter, presiding, and Mr Woodman, Secretary to Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, acting Judge Advocate.

Captain Drew is tried, it is said, at his own request, in consequence of some charges of irregularity and breaches of discipline preferred by the Superior officer on the Lakes, Capt. Sandom.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Observer, Sept. 8.

Assassination.—The Montreal Courier states that a few days since Lieutenant Farguhar, of Col. Dyer's corps of volunteers was shot at Phillipsburg by Capt. McAdam of the same corps, and died soon after his wound. They had quarrelled at mess the previous evening. The assassin was arrested.

There has been a most disastrous drought at Jamaica, and the coffee crops are nearly destroyed.

St John Herald, Sept. 2.

New Vessels.—Three new and splendid Ships have been towed into our harbour during the past week; two of which were built at St. Martins, the 'Montrose,' for Mr. John Wishart, the 'William Abrams,' for Messrs. Adam & Davidson, —and the 'London,' built at Wilmot, N. S. for Messrs. Eaton, Burnham, & Co.; they are upwards of 600 tons each.

Fredericton Gazette, Sept. 9.

In reference to a rumour copied into the Gazette of last week from another paper, we are informed on good authority that Her Majesty's Government certainly contemplate the erection of this Province into a separate Diocese; a measure which all the members of the Church of England in the Province must earnestly desire, and which would be found, we trust, productive of great advantage to the interest of religion. With respect to the individual who may be appointed to the arduous and responsible office of Bishop, we have reason to believe that no decision has been formed.

St. John Observer, Sept. 9.

It is stated in a late number of the Boston Times, that efforts will be made by Mr Cunard to obtain permission from the British Government, to allow his steamers to proceed direct from Liverpool to Boston, instead of touching at Halifax, as at present. The mail and passengers for Halifax to be sent back by another line of steamers, and the Mail for Canada to be forwarded from Boston, overland, by way of Burlington, which, the Times says, can be done much sooner than from Halifax, by way of Pictou, and St. Lawrence.—What will the Haligonians, who expected great benefits from the establishment of Mr. Cunard's line of steamers, say to this proposition? To us it looks more like a Yankee scheme, than one originating with an enterprising and patriotic Colonist.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlotte Town Gazette, Sept. 5.

H. M. surveying vessel Gulnare, Captain Bayfield, arrived here on Saturday last. The Gulnare has been engaged for several years past, by directions of the Lords of the Admiralty, in making a survey of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She sailed again on Tuesday last for Quebec, and will return hither, we understand, in June next, when a survey of this and the neighbouring coasts will be commenced, and which it is expected will take several years to complete, during which time the families of the officers will reside at Charlottetown, where the vessel will be laid up during the winter months.

The weather continues every thing that could be wished for bringing forward the harvest; indeed several farmers have already got all their grain housed; and we have much pleasure in stating that the crops have proved more than usually productive. We have not yet heard of much having been brought to market; some new flour, we understand, has been offered for sale, and went off slowly at 2½d. per lb.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

Montreal Courier, Aug. 28.

UNITED STATES.

Our intelligence under the United States head, records another massacre by the Florida Indians, upon a settlement called Indian Key, in which many lives were taken, thirty houses burned, and much property destroyed. It is much to be lamented that the American people and Government have not thought more of educating and morally improving the defenceless Indian tribes than of despoiling them. Every vice imputed to the red children of the forest,—perfidy, rapine, and murder, have been exhibited in their most revolting forms, in