

'Yes,' replied the spectre. 'Hach sirs, and hoo lang hae ye been dead I say?' 'A fort-night,' said the ghost. 'Here then lad, responded the interrogator, putting his hand into his pocket—'ye ken this place better than I do, bring us twa bottles o' yill.' This was too good for the ghost, and before he could get well out of the room, he burst out into an immoderate fit of laughter.

COLONIAL.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Gazette, August 3.

Mr Lyell, President of the Geological Society of London, having arrived in this Province after visiting the United States, has been spending a few days in Horton, where, in company with Pryor of Acadia College, he has been examining some interesting localities in that vicinity. We understand he has expressed himself much pleased with the opportunities there afforded for geological examination. He has proceeded to Pictou, and probably will visit Cape Breton, and return to Halifax in time to take passage in the Steamer of the 18th inst.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Courier.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, SACKVILLE.—We learn from the British North American Wesleyan Magazine for July, that the excellent building, erected by C. F. Allison, Esq. for this Institution, is now finished, and stands a noble monument of this individual's Christian generosity. It is stated to be a very superior edifice,—in external form lofty and elegant, and in internal arrangements beautiful and commodious. It is probably unsurpassed by any wooden fabric, erected for similar purposes, on the American continent.

The site is a most admirable one—commanding and healthy—surrounded by a rich and picturesque country, which is occupied by an industrious and prosperous community.

It is expected that the Academy will be opened in the early part of next October, and sanguine expectations are entertained of obtaining the valuable services of the Reverend Matthew Richey as Principal. His experience as a Teacher in early life, and as Principal of a similar Institution at Coburg, U. C. more recently, and his superior talents as a man, a scholar, and a minister, eminently qualify him for this important station. The Rev. William Bennet, whose name is well known in connexion with the early history of Methodism in these Provinces, has been nominated governor. The services of a first rate English Teacher are also to be secured. So that every thing will be done to secure the comfort and improvement of those who may be sent to this Academy for education. About a hundred boarders can be provided with comfortable accommodations in the Academy.

The rate of tuition will be from £3 to £6 per annum, and board 7s 6d per week. Washing, candles, and other incidental charges will, it is thought, make the whole expense for board, tuition, &c during an Academical year, from £20 to £25.

St. John Herald, August 3.

The Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced its sittings in this city yesterday. His honor Judge Parker presiding. His Honor charged the Grand Jury in a very appropriate and lucid manner—directing their attention to the recent changes which had been made in Great Britain and this Province, towards abolishing the punishment of death for certain offences, and substituting therefor imprisonment and transportation,—his honor alluded to the crime of arson (house firing) by saying that formerly it was in all cases a capital offence punishable with death—but now it was not so, unless the premises so set on fire were inhabited,—the punishment for the offence of setting fire to a house, where life was not directly endangered was now imprisonment for life or not less than three years. We regret that we are unable to give this part of his honor's charge more clearly. His honor stated the Calendar to be much larger than usual—and made some very excellent remarks upon the recent riots which occurred in this city—denouncing the display of party spirit and condemning it in very strong language—and urging, that every citizen who had property at stake, should do all in his power to prevent the establishment of institutions which were not in accordance with the law, and opposed to the good order of society. It would have afforded us much pleasure to be enabled to lay the charge before the public to day, but regret that we have been unable to do so. The number of civil cases for trial continues to be fully as large as hitherto—about 103 cases being already entered.

CANADA.

Quebec Argus, July 7.

The Kingston Canada Gazette contains the Proclamation of the Governor General for the prorogation of Parliament to the 8th September, then to meet for the despatch of business, which, it is hoped, will be virtually followed up in spirit as in letter.

Quebec Gazette, July 25.

The weather seems to have settled down to a

succession of very warm days followed by thunder showers and cold nights. This morning at sunrise the thermometer was down to within a few degrees of freezing. The tender top leaves of the maple have assumed the yellow tinge of autumn. The progress of the crops has been great. All are looking well. Haying is very generally commenced. Currants and garden raspberries are partly ripe, and the earliest wild fruit are changing colour. Some patches of spring wheat, formerly the principal crop, but of which little is now sown, is in flower and quite luxuriant. We have not yet learnt whether it has been attacked by the fly, which has been so destructive to that crop for the last seven or eight years.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The following Government Documents, we take from the Fredericton Gazette of Wednesday last.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Captain Crawley of the Royal Engineers, having at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, being appointed to execute a survey of the line of a Canal, proposed to be cut to unite the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and this officer having arrived, and being about to proceed for the execution of this service, all Magistrates and others, are required to afford to him such assistance as he may require, in the execution of this important undertaking.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The Lieutenant Governor has directed the publication of the following Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and all Magistrates and others are called on to afford Mr. Page the assistance he may require in the execution of the duty intrusted to him by the Post Master General.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

Downing Street, 2d July, 1842.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that the Post Master General has deemed it expedient to send out an Officer of his Department to inspect and report upon the Post Office Establishments in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. His Lordship has accordingly appointed Mr. William Page to perform the duty, and has instructed him to take his departure for Halifax by the Packet of the 5th instant. I have to desire that you would afford Mr. Page, as far as your Government is concerned, every facility and assistance which he may require in the execution of his Mission.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Downing Street, 15th June, 1842.

SIR,—I have reached your Despatch, No. 51, of the 14th of May, forwarding a Petition which the Chamber of Commerce at Saint John had addressed to me, proposing an increase of the Duty to be levied on deals imported into Great Britain from Foreign Countries, together with another to yourself from the same Body, suggesting an alteration of the Law relative to the carriage of Deck Loads by Timber Vessels.

In answer to the first petition, I beg to refer you to my Despatch of the 17th ult., No. 59, in which I stated that, although the differential duties, as between Baltic and Colonial Deals were reduced, the proposed changes would, in several specified particulars, operate favorably to New Brunswick, and that her Majesty's Government did not participate in the apprehensions entertained by some of the parties interested in the Provincial Timber Trade, as to the consequence of the intended alterations. Her Majesty's Government do not perceive anything in the Petition of the Chamber of Commerce which alters their opinion, or which renders necessary any further explanation of their views on the subject.

With regard to the second Petition, I beg to acquaint you that as Parliament has already decided on the continuance for three years of the restriction upon Deck Cargoes of Timber Ships, during the interval from the 1st of September to the 1st of May, and as the portion of the year, during which the restriction is in force, was originally fixed, after a previous parliamentary inquiry into the subject, Her Majesty's Ministers are not prepared to re-open the question, until further experience shall have shewn the results of the existing arrangements.

You will communicate the substance of this Despatch, and of the one referred to, to the Chamber of Commerce.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) STANLEY.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Mr Webster gave a grand dinner at Washington, on Saturday the 23d July, in honor of the settlement of the boundary question, at which were present

the President of the United States, and the whole Cabinet, Lord Ashburton and suite, Mr Fox, the British resident Minister, and suite, the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts, &c. Mr Webster gave the toast—'Queen Victoria! Long may she continue to reign over a prosperous and happy people.' Lord Ashburton, after returning thanks, gave—'The President! perpetuity to the institutions of the United States.' President Tyler gave—'The Commissioners! blessed are the peace makers.'—Several other appropriate Toasts succeeded the above.

Boston Daily Advertiser, July 28.

We are authorized to say that a conventional line of boundary, with its various conditions and equivalents, has been agreed on by the Executive and the British Special Envoy with the unanimous consent of the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts. We congratulate all parties upon this happy and honorable result.

Terms.—We have reason to know that the Commissioners of the two states of Maine and Massachusetts have signified their assent to a line of boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

Every body knows that the territory in dispute embraces all the regions of Upper St. John, and the general understanding now is, that this region is to be divided into unequal parts; the largest, and by far the most valuable, to be assigned to Maine, together with considerations connected with the navigation of the St. John, (both sides of the lower part of which belong to England,) of the greatest importance to the value of the timber growing on its branches. Other important arrangements in different parts of the line, hitherto unsettled, in various places between Maine and the Lake of the Woods, are rumoured as likely to take place.

From the National Intelligencer.

Our paragraph in Saturday's paper, respecting the Boundary Negotiation, turns out to have been well founded. It is now generally known that all the Commissioners from the two States interested in it have signified their assent to the line proposed. If no unforeseen or unexpected difficulty should arise, this very important transaction will ere long receive its completion. What the line agreed on is, or what are its terms and conditions, we have not yet learnt. We take it for granted that all these are fair and honorable; and as they are satisfactory to the parties principally concerned, we doubt not they will prove equally so to the country. And most sincerely do we congratulate the country on the settlement of a controversy of, we may say, fifty years' duration—a controversy which has even threatened to involve the country in the calamities of war.

All those who have labored successfully to bring about such a result, deserve the unstinted thanks of the country. The settlement of this and other interesting questions, which we trust will also be satisfactorily adjusted, will be an event equally honorable and fortunate to the Executive administration. We hear from all sides, and it gives us pleasure to repeat it, that the President has manifested a sincere desire to arrange the questions in difference between the United States and England in a manner honorable and satisfactory. And we cheerfully use this occasion, to say, that while we have been obliged to express our disapprobation of other important acts of the present Chief Magistrate, we know nothing which we do not approve in his conduct of our Foreign Relations.—On these subjects, the general tone and character of the Executive messengers to Congress, and other public communications, have been patriotic, dignified, and well considered. We might add, too, that looking to some of the principal missions abroad, we do not know when they have been filled—certainly not for a long time past—by incumbents more useful and honorable to the nation. We most sincerely hope that the Administration may enjoy the enviable distinction of putting at rest difficulties which have so long existed, and which at times seemed to threaten the general peace.

Boston Mercantile Journal.

It would appear by the advices [from Washington, that there can be little doubt the treaty with Great Britain will be confirmed by the Senate. The Portland Eastern Argus, in an article on the subject of the Boundary, makes the following sensible remarks:—'We are sorry to see a disposition, in certain quarters, to draw the ques-

tion of ratification into party politics. If Maine is satisfied, we do not see why others should find fault. Whether Mr. Webster could have made a better bargain with the British Minister or not, is a question that we have no disposition at present to discuss. We have no doubt that the Maine Commissioners obtained the best terms they could, under all the circumstance, for their State. And we take pleasure in giving them credit accordingly.'

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Great Britain acquires undisputed possession of a region which she has been led to believe is essential to the preservation of her colony of Canada from revolt, during the long winter of that climate, and secure a road by which her mails may be transported without entering a foreign jurisdiction. This territory, occupied by her since 1783, is on the other hand of no direct value to the union, and of little avail to the states of Maine and Massachusetts. The whole territory in dispute comprises about six millions of acres. Of this by the treaty Great Britain acquires title to one, and the United States to the other two thirds.

It is true that a strip of valueless land which was claimed by Maine was given up, with the assent of Maine, but, by surrendering this small strip of the disputed territory; she secures the undisturbed and undisputed possession of all the rest. She gets more, she gets the navigation of the St. John, without which the timber land would be of no value to her whatever. The territory is of no value except for the timber, and the timber would be of no value without the means of conveying it to the market, by the only channel, which is the St. John.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, July 28.—The arrangement of the North Eastern Boundary question, appears to find more favor, as its terms became more accurately known. still we have no authentic information as to all or indeed any of its terms. But it appears that the objections urged by some to the arrangement on the ground that it would add to the relative military means of Great Britain in the event of a war, have been very satisfactorily answered.

It is we believe, too, that, independently of general equivalents which the Treaty gives as a whole, the strip of territory which we concede to Great Britain is amply paid for by the navigation of the St. John. It is not true, as it appears, that we have no access to that river except above the Grand Falls. By the Aroostook river, which empties into the St. John below the falls, we can send to market the timber which alone gives value to that part of Maine. The timber which is sent down the Madawaska, can be floated over the falls.

It has not been taken into consideration that the territory with a population of two thousand souls, which we acquire on the western boundary of Maine is also a valuable equivalent for the territory surrendered.

From a New York paper.

Lord Ashburton is believed to have held out long for the entire Madawaska settlement. But the Maine Commissioners are said to be as immovable as any four pine stumps on the Disputed territory. So Maine, under the arrangement, goes to the river St. John.—It is not unlikely, we learn, that the line which the Dutch arbiter decided for, the line of the St. John and the St. Francis, will be agreed to. But then Maine gets, what the Dutch king did not give her, the navigation of the river; and this trebles the value of all her tall pine trees. Westwardly of the St. Francis, England takes a tract of mountain land, untimbered, and of no earthly value but as a boundary; and she relinquishes to the United States Rouse's Point, the key of Lake Champlain, and a large territory heretofore supposed to belong to New York and Vermont, but which turns out to lie north of the 45th degree of latitude, and is therefore a part of Canada. It is said to be, and probably is, in consequence of this session, that the United States Government agrees to pay a small sum to each of the States of Maine and Massachusetts for the acres they have parted with; not more than a quarter as much, however, as General Jackson offered to give to Maine alone, during his administration, in the year 1832.

It is thought there are questions of boundary further up, as the Secretary of State has summoned here the Commissioners, &c. who ran the line, or en-