English News.

The packet ship Pocahontas arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 7th June, and Liverpool to the 8th. Extracts from these will be found below.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction, we learn that the House of Brown & Co. of Liverpool, remains firm and unmoved amidst the commercial storm that is prostrating so many towering fabrics; and it also gives us pleasure to observe the high satisfaction felt in London on the publication of the official statements of the liabilities and assets of the three principal American houses who have lately been compelled to suspend.

From the London Times.

The concerns of these merchants have so much of public interest attached to them that the estimates presented of their situation will no doubt be generally acceptable. Annexed is a transcript of them, as taken on the 15th May last, not by the partners themselves, but by inspectors chosen by the Bank, and submitted to the directors as the basis on which further advances were to be made:

THOMAS WILSON & CO.

Liabilities,	£1,256,800
Assets,	1,934,800
Balance	678,000

To meet private loan of £406,000 and capital.

T. WIGGIN & CO.

Liabilities	£908,000
Assets,	1,392,800
Balance	484,800

To meet private loan of £200,000 and capital

GEORGE WILDES & CO.

Liabilities	£629,000
Assets	1,198,000
Balance	569,000

To meet private loan of £312,000 and capital.

The English mail via Halifax has brought London dates to the 8th of June. The following are the principal articles of general interest:

His Majesty, who has been seriously ill, was on the recovery. The Queen's health is stated to be perfectly re-established.

In the House of Commons on the 5th June Lord J. Russel postponed, from Thursday till Monday the motion of which he had given notice respecting Church Leases (the substitute for the Church Rates Bill.) He stated also that on Friday he would move the second reading of the Irish Tithe Bill. Of course these postponements are subject to further postponements, the number and extent of which it is impossible to calculate in the present condition of the Ministry.

On the motion of the House resolving itself into Committee on the Irish Poor Law Bill, Mr. T. Attwood moved as an amendment, "that in the opinion of that House, the present system of currency, was not efficient to meet the wants of the community." After a short discussion, the amendment was negatived by 85 to 24; and the house having gone into Committee on the Irish Poor Law Bill, proceeded as far as the 18th clause, when the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Merchant Shipping Regulation Bill was thrown out on the second reading, after a short discussion, by a majority of 176 to 28.

Mr. Crane, from New-Brunswick, is dangerously ill, from the effects of an accident when returning from the races.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Charles Augustus Fitzroy, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

His Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Saturday, when an order in Council for continuing for one year more the permission granted to British subjects to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain was passed.

The great American House of Draper & Co. in the rue Hauteville, at Paris, failed for the sum of 10,000,000 francs (£400,000)

General Evans arrived at Paris on Monday on his route to London.

THE ARMY.—It is the intention forthwith to withdraw all the military detachments cantoned in the different towns in Ireland, and concentrate them at head quarters. This resolution is come to in consequence of the efficiency of the constabulary force, who now amount to upwards of 700 effectives, and it will also enable the Government to exchange our troops more frequently in the Colonies than heretofore.

The news from the seat of war in Spain on the whole continues to wear a favorable aspect as regards the Queen's cause.

The British are moving for steam navigation to India *via* the Red Sea. This is a great thing to be attained for the civilization of the world:

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF THE UNION STEAMER

The following letter, dated Hull, June 7, was received at Lloyd's this morning:—

"This morning at six o'clock, as the Union was ready to leave here for Gainsborough, crowded with passengers, the boilor exploded. The vessel was blown into a thousand pieces and sunk in the Dock Basin. Many of the passengers were killed, a considerable number seriously injured, and I am afraid many more drowned."

A private letter received in the city states that "six persons only, out of 160 on board, were saved." We hope that this melancholy statement will prove to be considerably exaggerated.

We have been put in possession of the following particulars by a gentleman who arrived in town this morning by the Lincoln mail:

"One of the Hull and Gainsborough steam-packets was blown up yesterday morning with a dreadful crash; the tops of the boilor and chimney were thrown down a great distance from the vessel, one man was blown above 100 yards, and fell on the top of a house; a female also fell near the same spot, and others in different directions—some with their brains dashed out, and some with their limbs mutilated. Eleven were found dead, and many so much injured that life was despaired of. The accurate extent of lives lost could not be ascertained till low water, but it was apprehended that it would prove very severe, as great numbers were below in the cabin at the time of the explosion."

UNITED STATES.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

From the report of a conversation which lately took place in the British House of Commons, on the subject of the pending negociations relative to our boundary on the side of New-Brunswick, it appears that although the question is under discussion between the two governments both in London and at Washington, no advance appears to have been made towards an adjustment. Indeed we see not what prospect there is, that any progress will be made in the settlement of the question, under the present auspices. It will take a long time to place the negociation in as favorable a state for this country, as it was in four years ago. Propositions were made under the instructions of Gen. Jackson, containing concessions in regard to the principal instructions to be adopted, which would necessarily lead to an adjustment far more favorable to Great Britain, that the adoption of the award of the King of the Netherlands.

It is unwise for the people of Maine to urge the question to an adjustment by the present administration, by means of any movements on the frontier, or any other measures which will render an immediate settlement necessary. The present administration will not support their claim, by enforcing the literal execution of the treaty.—They have abandoned it already, but fortunately the British government did not close with the proposition which was made.—What reason is there to expect that the present administration will enforce a claim more favorable than the proposition made by Gen. Jackson. We think there is none and that consequently the true policy of Maine is not to press an immediate adjustment, but to insist on the strict execution of the agreement that neither party shall exercise the rights of property over the disputed territory, and to leave the line which been in the actual jurisdiction between the two countries undisturbed as heretofore.

From the Kennebec Journal.

It is not at all surprising that the St. Andrews editor should think the recommendation of the British papers very sensible, since it would give up to the British nearly what they ask, and much more than the Dutch King recommended in his proposed compromise. The assertion that nature has not made any such Highlands where we wish to find them may be true enough when uttered by the New Brunswickers; but it is not true that there is any difficulty in finding the highlands described in the treaty. We now see the consequences of Mr. Livingston's proposition to deviate from a north line. There never was, never will be a claim clearer and plainer than ours; but our government has trifled with it until we are absolutely ridiculed and laughed at by the provincials, who have possession of five or six millions of acres of our territory, and mean to keep it.

The Governor and Council of this State held a session last week on the subject of the arrest of Mr. Greely. Perhaps the Age may give some account of their doings. From all that we can learn, the president has not yet appointed a commission to run the line.

The St. Andrews Standard copies from the Eastern Argus with much approbation, an article reprehending "the rash and boisterous measures recommended by the federal papers," and advising us to wait patiently. It is surprising how the Standard and Argus agree on the policy to be pursued. The Argus thinks all will come right, and so does the Standard. Meantime the British keep our territory, and Greely remains in jail at Fredericton.

(From the New England Farmer.)

FANEUIL HALL VEGETABLE MARKET—*Wednesday July* 19, 1837.—String Beans, $1 50 a Bushel; Beets 5 cents a bunch; Cabbages 6 cents a piece; Lettuce 2 to 4 cents a head; Carrots 6 cents a bunch; Turnips 6 cents a bunch; Early Rhubarb; Spinach, 50 cents a dozen; Peas $1, a bushel; Onions 6 cents a bunch; Radishes 3 cents a bunch; new Potatoes $1,50 a bushel; Cucumbers 25 to 50 cents a dozen. A few Potatoes of Green House culture, have made their appearance.

FRUIT.—Strawberries 25 cents a box; Cherries 12 1-2 cents a quart, Huckleberries 25 cents a quart; Gooseberries 12 1-2 cts. a quart; Raspberries 31 cents a quart.

This season, from all accounts, will be as propitious for market gardeners as could be desired. Every crop put into the ground has succeeded beyond expectation. Vegetables of all kinds, are more abundant, cheaper by 30 per cent, and of *far better* quality this year than they have been for a number of years. There were more Cucumbers the 1st of July, 1837, than the whole produce 1836. Fruit is coming on well. Corn is somewhat backward, but the warm suns of July and August will ripen it in good time, and a fair crop will be expected. Every body will have a good crop of Potatoes. Grass is good. Grain abundant. Field crops of every description and kind, promise well. On the whole there is no drawback to the happiness of every tiller of the soil. Already do the farmers of New York begin to cry for more help to gather in and secure their rich harvest.

REVIEW

OF THE NEW YORK MARKET, JULY 19, 1837.

COTTON—Accounts from Liverpool have been received by the way of Philadelphia to the 7th June. The demand there had been good, the sales on Friday, the 2d, were unusually large at an advance in some instances of 1-8d. a 1-4d., though the unfavorable tenor of the intelligence from London on Saturday checked the spirit of the market.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market remains very heavy, though owing to the smallness of the stock, and the continuance of the light receipts, former prices have undergone no important variation: sales of common brands Canal at $11 fancy, $11,25, Troy, $10,25 a $10,50; Ohio, via Canal, 10,25 a $10,62 1-2, and New York City according to quality $9 a $10. The sales of Southern have been confined to trifling parcels unworthy of special notice. For Rye Flour the demand appears to have slightly increased, and sales continue at $5,62 1-2 per bbl. for inspected. The stock of Corn Meal, for which the orders are still numerous, has become almost entirely exhausted, and further supplies would command $5 per bbl.

GRAIN—The inquiry for foreign Wheat since our last has been trifling, and with the exception of a parcel of 5,000 bushels good Red Genesee at $1,55, cash we have no sales of the least importance to relate.

HAY AND STRAW—New Hay has appeared in market for a few days past, and sells at 74 a 97 1-2 cents per cwt. by the load. *Old* commands $1. Straw is wanted, and the supplies arriving are very trifling.

PROVINCIAL.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—We learn this useful institution has already been of signal benefit to these Colonies. Owing to the stoppage of the great American Banking Houses in London, a large amount of Bills drawn by the Canada Banks, and by two of the Chartered Banks in this City, were refused payment. The moment the Directors of the Bank of British North America found such to be the case, they, for the credit of the Colonies, immediately stepped forward and relieved the protested Bills.

We understand the Manager for the Halifax Branch is already there, and that the officers for the Branch in this City are on their way out.—*Courier.*

The Saint Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1837.

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President

Director next week, *John M. Moser Esq*

DISCOUNT DAY.—THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

☞ Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Time and Tolcote Bridge.

Commissioner next week—*Wm. Babcock*

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM POTTER, Esq. President.

Director next week, *C. D. Mary Esq*

DISCOUNT DAY.....FRIDAY.

Bank open from 10 to 3.

☞ Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before THURSDAY, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Via N. York		Via St. John	
Havre,	June 8	Halifax,	July 19
London,	June 5	London,	
Liverpool,	June 3	Liverpool,	
N. Orleans	July 6	Quebec	July 7

To this port direct, the Bqe. Mary, Leeman, Liverpool June 4, brought no papers.

LOWER CANADA.—The same kind of whining cant which distinguished the renegades of the French revolution—the same false but specious philanthrophy which then so unhappily prevailed—the same degradation of national character which the deluded rabbles of Britain evinced when they loaded the advocates of anarchy with fulsome adulation—the same disposition which actuated them to spread disaffection and prepare the way for deluging the country with a shower of blood, while they hypocritically professed to be "the friends of the people"—the same unclean spirit that maddened these reckless subverters of religion, morality and rule, has for some time past infected with its leprous taint a set of demagogues in lower Canada, who have succeeded far too widely in drawing within their pernicious influence a large portion of the French population of that province.

The Constitutionalists of Canada, although they regarded with pity the delusions which were practiced on a simple but ignorant race of their fellow subjects, were yet aware that the impolitic distinctions which give the French Canadians separate feelings and interests from those of the inhabitants of the province of different origin, afford easy means for the furtherance of the machinations of designing men, and that it was therefore necessary to watch their progress, lest they should grow into a combination that would threaten the stability of the constitution. It is to be regretted that the temporizing policy which the mistaken leniency of the parent government adopted towards lower Canada, tended to encrease the evils of the colony, and to depress the spirits as well as paralize the efforts of the truly loyal; in which class are included the talents, the wealth and intelligence of the country. The first stand they made was opposed by the Governor general, and their association denounced by vice-regal proclamation. This indomable spirit, however, was not to be crushed by violence nor subdued by oppression. The recent resolutions of Lord John Russel, have envigorated the constitutionalists to renewed exertions, and afforded them new prospects and fairer hopes. They rejoice in the conviction that a firm and judicious system is about to be employed to afford relief from the tyranny of the faction, to give security against its further designs, and to put in operation the free, safe and salutary exercise of the provisions of the Constitution. Mr. Papineau and his agitating adherents have for some time been on a tour, getting up mob-meetings; regaling them with inflamatory speeches; abetting sedition; recommending total abstinence from the use of—British products; urging the general practice of smuggling; and advising contederacy with the United States. It must be very galling to the French faction to find how uncourteously the Citizens of the U. States refuse them the right hand of fellowship; and how decidedly the American papers repudiate all ideas of coalition, and tell them plainly that they enjoy more freedom and immunities under British sway than they could expect to obtain even if admitted into the Union. Lord Gosford at length put forth a proclamation forbidding the assemblage of these illegal meetings. Mr. Papineau and one or two of his cabinet then fell on the doughty expedient of calling these mobs together, but taking care to be absent under pretext of having to reach certain places on certain days according to previous arrangements! Such are the flimsy subterfuges by which willing victims are gulled.

A decided and, it is hoped, an efficacious check has been given to the rebellious designs of these demagogues and the combined efforts of their dupes, by the great and patriotic meeting of the loyalists of Montreal on the 6th inst. Upwards of *eighteen hundred persons* signed the requisition for this meeting, and fully *five thousand* attended it. They met on the "Place d' Arms;" the hon. P. McGill in an appropriate speech proposed the hon. G. Moffatt as Chairman, which was carried by acclamation, Jules Quesnel and S. De Bleury, were appointed Vice-Presidents; W. Badgely and Leon Gosselin, Esqs. Secretaries.

The various wards, walked in procession, accompanied by music, and displayed banners with patriotic devices. All was exhilleration and enthusiasm. The space elevated for the occupation of the managers and speakers was surmounted by the ROYAL ARMS; above which waved the ROYAL STANDARD. The following resolutions were carried with the greatest unanimity:

Resolved 1st.—That the refusal of the Council of the *House* of Assembly of Lower Canada, to make the necessary appropriations for the administration of Justice, and the support of the Civil Government of this Province has been the principal cause of the Resolutions proposed by His Majesty's Ministers, and adopted by the Imperial Parliament.

Resolved 2d.—That this Meeting disapproves of the outrageous proceedings of the majority of the House of Assembly in its formal refusal to proceed with the public business, in its declared determination not to co-operate with the Government and its resolution to follow the line of politics which it has adopted; and that these proceedings are the cause of the greatest evils to the Province general, ruinous to the commerce of the country, and destructive of the interests of the industrious and agricultural classes.

Resolved 3d. That this Meeting cannot express in language sufficiently strong their detestation of the immoral and disorganizing measures recommended, and of the Resolutions adopted at the Meetings recently held in different parts of this Province; and that this assembly disapproves of them as directly opposed to the sentiments of fidelity to His Majesty and of devotion to his Government entertained by his loyal Canadian Subjects, throughout the Province.

Resolved 4th.—That this Meeting is strongly convinced that the real and redegnized grievances of His Majesty's Subjects in Lower Canada will be fully redressed by His Majesty's Government, that the continuation of the connexion of Lower Canada with the Mother Country is essentially necessary to the prosperity of this Province, and that all attempts to disturb that connexion, and to produce a dismemberment of the Empire, is directly contary to the opinion of this Meeting, and absolutely opposed to its desires as well as to its interests.

The *Colonial Bank* of *Barbados*, since the commencement of its operations, has daily multiplied its business, and to such an extent as to make the duties of those attached to the establishment any thing but a *sine cure*. We understand that bills, &c. have been already paid and negotiated to a very large amount, the circulation of which has tended greatly to facilitate commercial transactions, and give an increased *impetus* to trade in all its various ramifications. As an accommodation to the public, notes to the small amount of five dollars are issued, and the fact of its receiving the British silver coin at an exchange beyond its circulating value, in payment of Bills (if indeed this coin have any circulation,) points out its extensive utility to all, and particularly to such as are engaged in the more humble occupations of life, besides which it has thrown out specie, such as doubloons, Spanish dollars, and their aliquout parts in great abundance. If the adage holds that "money like manure, does no good until spread," the Bank may be justly pronounced to have done great things, and in all human probability, will continue to realize the most sanguine expectations which may be formed of its general utility, and ultimate prosperity. The convenience of the Notes is not yet well understood in the country, but no doubt, they will soon find out their advantage over specie in the same manner as it has been found in every agricultural district in the civilized world.

These Notes are also taken at the public offices in payment of taxes, duties, &c. and by the Merchants and Hucksters generally in payment of goods, it being well understood by them that they are cash, on demand, at the Bank.

We should think that the great facilities for commercial intercourse now enjoyed by the West India Islands through means of the liberality of the colonial bank will even be felt here; and it is to be hoped the rumour is not without foundation, that branches of this great establishment itself are to be extended to these Provinces on equally advantageous terms as those offered by the Bank of British North America. It will be seen by the advertisement of WILLIAM KER, Esq. that he is ready to make advances on cargoes consigned to his friends in the West Indies, by drafts on New York at 60 days sight; but if a branch of the institution should go into operation here, all such could be completed on the spot. We understand that Mr. Ker is prepared to give every information to the public on the views and capabilities of the company.

The leading parliamentary measures, which have occupied much of the time of the Commons, are now nearly all disposed of. The bill for the abolition of Church Rates passed the House by a Majority of five; but this scanty support spoke ominiously with its still small voice, and ministers despairing of success in the House of Peers, determined to carry it no further. The Dublin Police Bill was lost in the lords by a majority of eleven. Several changes have occurred in the representation, but it is acknowledged that numerically these have given no advantage either to the radicals or tories; in respect to talents the whigs have obtained a superiority; the conservatives again boast, perhaps correctly of an acquisition of influence.

The Legislature of lower Canada is summoned by Lord Gosford's Proclamation to meet on the 15th of August for the despatch of business.

We have not yet been able to embody our connected account of Canadian affairs: we shall not neglect it but in the meantime give the passing occurrences in that Province to which all eyes are now directed.

The Legislature was prorogued on Saturday last. The Journals reach to the 19th. When they are received a digest of the whole will be given to our readers, who will probably prefer this mode to getting partial accounts at intervals. The Civil List Bill was passed in its original shape, after all the objection, discussions, manœvres and missions that were employed to defeat its object but we cannot resist putting the following fine sentiment from His Excellency Sir John Harveys admirable speech on closing the Session, in which he expresses an earnest hope "that the great object by which the minds of the inhabitants of this Colony have been so long engaged having been brought to so satisfactory a conclusion any feelings of irritation which may have connected themselves with the discussions to which it has given rise, may now subside, and mutual good will, wherever that feeling may have been unhappily interrupted, be renewed and re-established betwixt all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this Province."

The prospectus of the *Literary and Historical Journal*, shews that a judicious and comprehensive view has been taken by its projector of the present state of literature and science in this province, and we think favourably of the means by which he proposes to develope its mental capabilities and lead its latent intellect into the various extensive paths of delightful and moralizing entertainment. Persons desirous of subscribing to a novel and useful monthly periodical may have their names enrolled by applying at our office.

The Woodstock *Times* possesses some advantages from local position. Placed in a fertile and populous district of the Province; the first situation of a press visited by the mail from Canada; and enjoying direct intercourse with the United States through Holton: the Times might anticipate every paper in the Province in Canadian and Western intelligence and often in English news. The place is rising in prosperity and its inhabitants daily encreasing. Its contiguity to the great lumber districts and facilities by the river St. John render it a desireable location for enterprise; and we hope the *Times* will be rewarded for its bold step in ascending to the promising position it occupies.

The *Farmer and Mechanic* of Halifax, is another new publication which has reached us, and gives fair promise of becoming useful. With so many similar undertakings in the United States we hope it will successfully contend, and have no doubt but its success will be commensurate with its merits.

ERRATA

The reader is requested to correct the following errors in the first column of our first page.

Paragraph 4 line 23 for *with* read *for*,
" 5 " 4 for *august* read *agent*.
" 8 " 4 for *mingled* read *unmingled*.
" " 13 for *is* read *to*.