

ENTERED.

July 3.—Mary Ann, Linkletter, Shediac, Goods. 6.—Dolphin, Simpson, Shediac; 5 passengers. 7.—Venus, Price, Halifax; Goods.

CLEARED.

June 30.—Nimble, Carruthers, Miramichi; produce. July 1.—Dolphin, Simpson, Shediac; produce. 5.—Ploughboy, Walsh, Miramichi; do. 7.—Margaret Le Clair, do., do.

Arrived, this morning, H. M. S. Crocodile, Capt. Milne; and H. M. Brig Ringdove, Hon. Capt. Stewart, from a cruise.

DIED.

On the 27th June, at his father's residence, in the 27th year of his age, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. John Campbell, son of Mr. Duncan Campbell. At Halifax, on Monday last, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. HALLIBURTON, Consort of the Honble. Chief Justice Halliburton.

Passengers,

In the Pocahontas, on Monday—Messrs. Stewart, Westlake, Cummings; Mrs. Holland, Miss McNeill, and 9 in the steerage. In do. from do. yesterday—Rev. Mr. Williamson; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson; Messrs. J. D. Hassard, G. Paw, Lydiard, Potts, Narrows; Mrs. M'Laughlan, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Macleod, and 8 in the steerage.

AUCTIONS.

On MONDAY next, THE 12th inst., at the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, head of the Queen's Wharf, at 12, the CARGO of the Schooner CONCORD, from Boston, consisting of—

- 10 kegs Tobacco, 2 do. small Preserve Dishes, 20 barrels Navy Bread, 12 do. Wine Glasses, 20 do. Pilot do., 5 do. Cup Plates, 2 hogsheads dried Apples, 2 do. deep Fruit Bowls, 2 do. Molasses, 6 Oval Dishes, 50 boxes Raisins, 1 doz. Castors, 10½ kegs do., 28 do. Tumblers, 10 boxes Soap, Six kegs Crackers, 5 do. Candles, 3 boxes, con. 7 doz. Mustard, 5 bags Coffee, 3 Mahogany Bureaus, 30 doz. painted Buckets, 10 Bedsteads, 5 boxes Chocolate, 6 coils Manila Rope, 4 cases Lemon Syrup, 6 nests Washing Tubs, 22 doz. Corn Brooms, 20 boxes Window Glass, 2 cases Clocks, 2 doz. Seythe Sneaths, 7 jars Snuff, 290 rolls Room Paper, 1 bag Fiberts, 1 do. Walnuts, 10 doz. common Chairs, 50 sets wooden Measures, 3 do. flag seated do., 10 barrels Vinegar, 3 do. cane do., 2 cases bottled Cider, 20 cases thick Boots, 2 cases, containing— 50 suits Oiled Clothes, 2 doz. Oval Glass Dishes, 1 doz. Beaver Hats, 2 do. Salt Cellars, 5000 Cegars, 1 do. Preserve Dishes,

Also, 1 pair German silver, 1 do. brass, and 1 do. polished steel Military Spurs. W. CULLEN, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1841.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE Subscriber will Sell by Auction, on Wednesday, the 24th day of July next, at his Sale Room, in Queen Square, One hundred Volumes valuable BOOKS, Standard English Editions. Catalogues may be had on the day previous. SOLOMON DESERISAY.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Institute, it was Resolved, That a request be conveyed to the Rev. JOHN KNOX to deliver a Lecture to the Institute previous to his departure from this Island. Upon such request being intimated to the Rev. Gentleman, he has cheerfully responded to the wish of the Committee, and has appointed Monday the 12th inst. to Lecture upon "Real Education"—a subject which is of the greatest importance to the Inhabitants of this Island.

Accordingly a Meeting of the Institute will be held at the National School Room on MONDAY the 12th Inst.

when the Chair will be taken by the President at Eight o'clock, p. m., and the doors will be closed at a quarter past Eight, precisely. The Members, and all those connected with the Institute, are requested to attend.

By order of the President, the Hon. C. Young, JOHN H. BROWN, Secretary. Charlottetown, July 1, 1841.

BAZAAR.

Under the patronage of the Right Hon. Lady Mary Fitz Roy.

THE BAZAAR for the sale of Ladies' Fancy Work, in aid of the Funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, will take place on Wednesday, the 28th July, inst., at 12 o'clock, on board the Castalia, which Mr. Peake has kindly lent for the occasion. The Public will be admitted to view the Tables on the day previous to the sale, from 11 to 4 o'clock. Admittance, each day, One Shilling. Contributions will be received at Government House on Saturday the 17th July; and the Ladies are particularly requested to Ticket them, with their names and the prices.

Mrs. J. Brecken and Mrs. D. Hodgson will take charge of the Cake Table, and will receive contributions on TUESDAY the 27th, on board the Castalia, from 4 till 6 o'clock. July 5th, 1841.

FERRY WHARF.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Secretary's Office, until Wednesday the 4th August next, for the erection of a WHARF, at the Point commonly called Minchin's Point, opposite Charlottetown.

Plan and Specification to be seen at the Office of Peter Macgowan, Esq. Road Correspondent. Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract. Charlottetown, July 5th, 1841.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown, and the Island in general, that he intends to commence business in the BUTCHERING line, on Saturday, the 8th day of August next, when it is his intention to have an excellent supply of all kinds of Meat, fresh Butter and Poultry, after that date; and to attend every Market Day after that date; and hopes, by keeping a good supply, to merit a share of public patronage. THOMAS HAYSTEAD. New Bedeque Road, July 5th, 1841.

N. B. WANTED, a good active Man, as a Slaughterer, and who will occasionally work on a Farm, to whom liberal wages will be given.

In the press, and speedily will be published, foolscap 8vo.

MORAL RENOVATION; or, The Empire of Bacchus destroyed. THE PRIZE ESSAY. By the Rev. JOHN KNOX.

This work will contain about 150 pages, and the price will be moderate. Temperance Societies and individuals desirous of obtaining copies will please to forward their names to the publishers, COOPER & BREMNER. Charlottetown, June 4th, 1841.

FOR SALE.

By order of the Honourable the House of Assembly; THE CHART of HILLSBOROUGH BAY and the HARBOUR of CHARLOTTETOWN—a CHART of CARDIGAN BAY and the HARBOUR of THREE RIVERS in this Island, surveyed under the Colonial Statute, 2d Victoria, cap. 5, by the Hon. George Wright, Surveyor General, and George Peacock, Esq., R. N., Commissioners appointed under the said Act. Said Charts are now on Sale at the Office of Mr. Henry Stamper, Charlottetown, and at the Custom House, Three Rivers.

Five Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons did, a few days ago, cut down and carry away a number of young trees from the West side of the Field belonging to the subscriber, opposite the Farm of Mr. W. W. Bagnall, now in the possession of the Rev. L. C. Jenkins—This is to give Notice, that the above Reward of Five Pounds will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction and punishment of the offender. JOHN MACGILL. Charlottetown, 2d July, 1841.

Wolfred Nelson and Des Marois, who had obtained notoriety during the Canadian Rebellion, had returned to Montreal.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—The Royal Mail Steamship Columbia, arrived early on Saturday morning, in 39 hours from Boston, with 10 passengers for Halifax and 67 for Liverpool, and sailed again at 7, p. m. for Liverpool, with 43 additional passengers from Halifax, making in all 110.

SMALL POX.—The Elizabeth Gremmer, 171 passengers, from Cork, for St. Andrew's, put into Halifax Harbour on Thursday last. Seven cases of small pox were on board; a woman and two children died on the passage, and the Captain on Sunday last. The vessel is at strict quarantine. —Novascotian, July 7.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a Meeting held at the Commercial Inn, Charlottetown, on Friday, the 18th June, 1841—the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, President of the Society, in the Chair—it was Resolved, That an Annual Fair be held at Charlottetown on Wednesday the Sixth day of October next—subject to the same regulations as upon former occasions.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show be held upon the same day, and that the Prizes be confined to Cattle and Sheep according to the following scale:

Table with 3 columns: Description, £, s., d. For the Best 3 year old Bull, 1 15 0. Do. 2 do. Heifer, 1 15 0. For the best 3 years old Ram, 1 15 0. Do. 2 do. do., 1 15 0. Do. 3 do. Ewe, 1 15 0. Do. 2 do. do., 1 15 0. For the best Long Woolled Ram, 1 5 0. Second best, 0 15 0. Best Long Woolled Ewe, 1 5 0. Second best, 0 15 0. Best Short Woolled Ram, 1 5 0. Second best, 0 15 0. Best Short Woolled Ewe, 1 5 0. Second best, 0 15 0.

The following letter was read by the Secretary:— Cavendish, April 5th, 1841.

DEAR SIR,

The improvement of Agriculture demands the attention of every person that wishes well to his country and desires the welfare of society. No person that has travelled through the Island but must be convinced (if he is an observing man,) that the progress of Agriculture is very much retarded by the farmers engaging in lumbering and ship-building during the winter, while they neglect their stock, or at least give them very bad attendance, the consequence of which is that Milch Cows are almost useless during the Summer. A great many of our farmers complain of the length of the Winter; but on viewing their fences we would be inclined to think it was not long enough to enable them to provide themselves with fencing stuff; and often for want of a supply of firewood the fence poles are burnt in the Fall, leaving the fields exposed to be ruined by pigs and cattle in the Spring. But it is gratifying to observe that the progress of Agriculture in many parts of the country is rapidly improving; still much remains to be done. I am inclined to think that if practical Agriculturists would lecture on the most approved way of the management of a farm and the best mode of ploughing and raising hay, grain and vegetables, it would have a good tendency; and I think the Committee of the Central Agricultural Society should endeavour to encourage the raising of Turnips, as I am persuaded no other crop will (if pains were taken to hoe them) be found so productive and useful to the farmer. I might mention that last year we raised 80 Bushels on one eighth of an acre, and in another field which was manured from the hog-pen, the result was almost double; the ground was prepared by Fall ploughing, laying on the manure in the Spring, ploughing it down, letting it stand in this state for a few days, then harrowing it well, sowing the seed, covering it slightly with the harrow, then passing over it with a roller to give a smooth surface for hoeing, which should be often attended to, to insure a good crop, and it leaves the ground in good condition for a crop of wheat the ensuing year; and was this system adopted I make no doubt but the Agriculture of the Colony would advance at a more rapid rate than it has hitherto done.

I remain, Sir, Your most obt. Servant, JOHN McNEILL, Junior.

Peter Macgowan, Esq. The Secretary requested and obtained the permission of the Board to leave the Island for England on his own private affairs for the next four or five months.

At a Public Meeting of the Charlottetown Auxiliary Temperance Society, which was held in the Central Academy on the 30th ult.—after an appropriate address from the President (the Rev. James Waddell), congratulating the friends of Temperance on the high position which they now occupied, and the great and extending influence which they exerted over the public mind, followed by the Rev. R. Douglas—a champion in the cause—who addressed the meeting in his usual forcible manner—the following Resolutions, which were supported by several able speeches, were unanimously adopted by the Meeting:

Moved by the Rev. John Knox, seconded by Mr. Christopher Cross—

That the thanks of this Society be given to the Ladies who assumed the management of the Soiree, and exerted themselves so strenuously in its execution, and for the amount of funds which by their efforts has been presented to the Society.

Moved by Peter Macgowan, Esq., seconded by Mr. Geo. Beer, jun.

That the thanks of this Society be given to the person who anonymously presented the sum of £2 10s. to the funds of this Society.

Moved by the Rev. B. Scott, seconded by Mr. J. Pidwell—

That the thanks of this Society be given to the Rev. John Knox, for the vigorous exertions which he has made in the cause of Temperance, since he came to this Island; and that he be requested to act as a deputation from this Society, and to correspond with kindred institutions in the United States, whither he is about to proceed.

Moved by Mr. J. Boyer, seconded by Mr. J. B. Cooper—

That the several ministers throughout the Island, who are favourable to the cause, be requested to preach a sermon on behalf of the cause, at which a collection in aid of the funds of the Society shall be made; and that each minister be furnished with a supply of the Society's Tracts.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Schooner Waltron, Moore, Newfoundland; Goods. Freetown, Watt, Halifax; do.

Ruth, Maclean, Cape Breton; Limestone. Brigantine Concord, Dunbar, Boston; Goods.

CLEARED.

Schooner Brothers, Turnbul, Newfoundland; 18,100 ft. Boards, 15,000 Shingles.

Henry Davies, Riddal, London; 85 tons Birch Timber, 30,000 ft. Deals, 10 cords Lathwood—by B. Davies.

Nora Creina, Robertson, Pictou; Produce. Relief, Powell, Miramichi; ballast.

Freetown, Watt, Richibucto; Goods, &c. Ruth, Maclean, Cape Breton; ballast.

MALPEQUE.

ENTERED.

Schr. Agenorica, Campbell, Dalhousie; Goods. Henry Carman, McKay, Miramichi; do.

Mary, Borrioux, do.; do. Fame, Thomson, do.; do. Herald, M'Leod, do.; do.

CLEARED.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Campbell, Miramichi; 1100 bus. Oats, 1 brl. Pearl Barley, 2 tons Oatmeal, 4 Pigs.

Elizabeth, M'Gougan, Dalhousie; 1150 bus. Oats, 3 bls. Flour, 100 bus. Potatoes, 10 bls. Pork, 3 tubs Butter, 6 Cows, 1 box Honespun, 2 casks Eggs, 5 Sheep.

Amendment, Pillman, Pictou; ballast. Elizabeth, McKay, Miramichi; 254 bus. Oats, 400 do. Potatoes, 22 bl, and 57 bags Oatmeal, 12 bls. Flour, 3 do. Pork, 3 Cows and Calves, 4 quintals dry Fish, 3 tubs Butter.

Mary, Borrioux, Fishing Voyage. Agenorica, Campbell, Dalhousie; 8 head Cattle, 1 Horse, 5 tubs Butter, 17 Sheep.

Brothers, M'Leod, Miramichi; ballast. Fame, Thomson, Miramichi; 11 head Cattle, 33 Sheep, 3 quintals dry Fish.

wall and ivy darkening more and more all around. So he turns to the right, and down he goes on his hands and knees, and he makes to the very spot where you and I now stand, creeping on and on; for he knew right well that in that corner foremost you, there was, as there is now, a heap of skulls. Yer honour, wasn't the mad fellow mortal brave? Well, he gropes and gropes for a skull; and he has just got a grip of one, and is fumbling in his pocket for the handkerchief to tie it up in, when he hears all at once a slow sickly voice, half groan, half growl, as a body may say—just what you'd hear from a dying cratur that was saying his last words with the rattles in his throat; and this was what was said—"Och, Peter Cumming, you bad boy, what's this you're about? bad luck to ye! what are ye doing with my skull?" With that, up rises Peter, his hands off the ground, but still standing on his two knees; and sure enough he was all of a trundle, and well he might, for, looking towards that very corner now before us, he saw what he had reason to remember to be his dying day; for there stood his own grandfather, Phaarig Cumming, surrounded by a light that came, of a blueish colour, from out of the earth, like what comes in September out of the reeds along the river; and there stood Phaarig stood, just as he was before his last sickness, in his frieze coteen and his sheepskin breeches, all smooth and greasy, and his bay-wig, and the very tobacco running down from the two corners of his mouth, and staining all his rough chin. Heaven's rest be with you, Phaarig! but there ye wor, the pictur of what ye looked the week before the death sickness came on ye. "Och, then, Pethereen," says the ghost, for it was nothing else, "ye unlucky boy, what brings ye here, and what are ye doing with my skull? What for would ye have your grandfather stand up at the day of judgment without a head, ye divil-may-care, drunken, irreligious blackguard?" Now all this while the grandfather was scolding, Peter was getting up off his knees; and, as the old fellow kept on abusing without killing him, he takes courage, and he ups and says to the ghost, "Ah, then, grand-daddy dear, is that yourself? and why are ye walking, and what makes ye unquiet? Maybe it's masses ye want for yer poor soul; and sure I'm a good warrant to get them said for ye, for I'm the chapel-clerk, and it would go hard with me if I don't coax his reverence to say a dozen or two for ye, besides always keeping you in his intention. And now, daddy dear, don't be angry," says Peter, in a voice mighty sweet and coaxing; "don't, alanna, grudge me the use of yer skull just for one bit of an hour, while I make a guinea out of it; sure it's not every night a poor fellow the likes of me can turn a penny this way. Stay, then, where you are till I come back; I'll be here in no time, and I'll have the skull, God bless it, just where I found it: and, daddy dear, I'll tell ye what's more, I'll do if it be pleasing to you, now that I know for sartin it is part of yourself, and that you can't do without it at the day of judgment; I'll come here to-morrow and put it under the clay, in the very spot where my father and mother are buried, and where I myself will be put when I'm buried, glory be to God; and won't that please you? Do, Heaven's rest attend ye, and don't say against my having an hour's loan of your skull." With that, Pethereen cast a fond but fearful look towards his grandfather; but now he saw nothing, the light was gone; nothing was to be seen but darkness: no sound but the wind sighing through the ivy-leaves. "Silence gives consent," says Peter; so tying up with two good knots the skull in his handkerchief, home he comes by the way he went, finds his company still a drinking, lays down his skull before them, and gets his guinea; for I'd be glad to know who dare refuse or say he had not won his wager, seeing as how Peter proved his courage, and would stand up before any of them, when he had just been after facing a ghost. It is said, Peter was as good as his word, and kept his promise to his grandfather's ghost, for he did bring back the skull, and did put it decently under the clay; where it's resting, for aught I know, to this very day. Some people, to be sure, were slow of believing that Peter saw his grandfather's ghost at all, and that it was only a drunkard's boast; for it's but too true that Peter, though chapel-clerk, was a great drunkard and a great liar, to his dying day. But this is sartin, that a man for a wager brought away by night a skull from this abbey, and brought it back again; which is what I would not do for all the guineas in Connaught.—Sketches in Erris and Tyrarwy.

CLIMATE OF TEXAS.—By thermometer calculations made throughout the season, from April to September, for a period of three years, and in different sections of the country, the mercury has been found to range from 63 degrees to 100 degrees; average heat, nine o'clock in the morning, 73 degrees; twelve o'clock, noon, 83 degrees; three o'clock, afternoon, 77 degrees.—But the graduation of the thermometer can convey no accurate idea of the climate of Texas to those who have never experienced its effects.—From the same degree of heat which in New Orleans was overpowering and relaxing, I suffered comparatively little inconvenience, even in Houston, a town situated in a low-lying and rather insalubrious prairie. So steady, bracing and cooling was the breeze, that it not only mitigated the heat, but enabled me to take pedestrian exercise with safety in the open prairie at mid-day in the fervid month of June; and so potent was this affectionate and welcome wind, that I was obliged, when writing, to close the southern window of my apartment, to prevent my books and papers from being whirled off the table where they lay. At such times it would not have been an easy task to have carried an expanded umbrella across the prairie. From the first of April to the close of September, these benignant breezes commence soon after sunrise and continue until three or four in the afternoon, when they gradually die away, and as they decline, the elasticity of the spirits sustains a corresponding depression. After sunset, a light breeze again springs up, the atmosphere grows cooler until midnight, and increases in coolness until early morn, when the covering of an English bed at the same season is by no means unacceptable to the wooper of repose. The sweet south-western breeze, which is so accessory to health and comfort on the level region of the coast, may almost be termed an unmingled luxury among the cool springs, translucent streams wooded "bottoms," "islands" of timber, and flower-spangled prairies of the rolling country. The greater proportion of this beautiful region, which has obtained for Texas the name of the "Italy of America," is blessed with a temperate delightful to the senses, and favourable to life, and to most of the products which render life agreeable.

If any part of Texas can be termed sickly, it is the narrow strip of country running parallel to the gulf, where in the low, timbered bottoms the rivers deposit the accumulations of their annual overflows. In this section, to which providence has granted exuberant fertility,

in compensation of its comparative insalubrity, settlers are liable to be attacked by bilious and intermittent fevers; but after receding some distance from the coast, no part of the globe is more friendly to the regular action of the human frame. The towns immediately on the coast, within the direct range of the trade winds, are healthy, although rather trying to temporary sojourners from cold climates, during the month of June, July and August. Pulmonary consumption, so destructive in England and the northern states of the American Union, is almost unknown in Texas. Rheumatism and chronic diseases are not prevalent, and nine-tenths of the Republic are considered healthier than the most healthy parts of the United States. Western Texas is best adapted to a northern constitution; and above the falls of the Brazos, or in the region lying about seventy miles above the mouths of the rivers westward of the Brazos, natives of Great Britain may settle with at least as fair a prospect of longevity as they had at home. The district comprehended in the Mexican "department" of Bexar, is of remarkably salubrity. It rarely freezes in winter, and in summer, the heat by the thermometer seldom exceeds 85 degrees. The water is delicious, the sky rarely clouded, and the breezes as exhilarating as Champagne, and far more invigorating. Many Mexicans, residing in the vicinity of San Antonio, have attained the patriarchal term of one hundred years, in the full possession of health. When the commissioners appointed to select the seat of the government of the Republic, visited Bastrop, on the Colorado, they were, in proof of its salubrity, shown the grave-yard of the town, which had no more than eleven tenants, although the place had been settled above seven years, and comprised a population of seven hundred souls.—Account of Texas, by W. Kennedy, Esq.

COMBINATION OF CHARACTER.—History shows that the progress of humanity has been constantly promoted by the reciprocal action and re-action of two natures, or two races, sometimes friends, often enemies, or rivals. The most general fact in the history of our civilization is, the struggle between the East and the West, from the expedition of the Argonauts and the war of Troy, to the battle of Lepanto, and the siege of Vienna by the Turks. In this great drama, it was not merely to shed rivers of blood, that Providence has dashed against each other Europeans and Asiatics, Greeks and Persians, Romans, Carthaginians and Parthians, Saracens and Franks, Venetians, Turks, and Poles; blows have not been the only thing exchanged between Europe and the Orient. If you wish to know what the West has gained from contact with the East, even when they met sword in hand, look around you; most of the fruit trees which enrich your fields, the vine which gladdens the heart, the silk and cotton that adorn your houses and your persons, these are the spoils of your eastern wars. Sugar and coffee, the cultivation of which has changed the political balance of the world, were brought into Europe from the East, the one by yourselves, the other by the Arabs, when they made themselves masters of Spain. The mariner's compass, which has given a new continent to civilization, and established the dominion of man over the before unconquered deep, was the gift of the East. Your arts and your sciences are of oriental kind; the secrets of Algebra were stolen from the Moors of Spain by a monk; your system of numeration, the basis of all your financial improvements, bears the name of the Arabs; your chivalry was brought from Asia by the Crusaders. Christianity, the mother of Modern Europe, would not have existed in the West, had not the Roman legions conquered Judea, which contained its germ; had not the Roman empire contained the school of Alexandria, in which that germ could put forth, and had not the Rome of the Cæsars been raised as a pedestal for the successors of St. Peter, from which they might rule over the East and the West. Behold the Roman people. Its noble career was a continual succession of wars, followed by as many incorporations of the conquered, alliances and real marriages, which always give it new vigour. It begins with the double figure of Romulus and Remus; then follow the Romans and Sabines, then Rome and Alba, next Rome and the Latins, and next Rome and Carthage. It might be called a young Sultan, who carries off a captive at the point of the sword, and makes her his favourite until he grows tired of her, or until he finds another more worthy of his love. It goes on in this way, changing, and daily rising in the successive subjects of its choice, until it meets with Greece, which becomes, not an object of a passing caprice, but a favourite sultana. This union of the Greek and Roman natures gave its splendour to imperial Rome, and rest to the world. Its destiny once entwined with that of Greece, the Roman people paused to enjoy; and with this purpose substituted the rule of the Cæsar for the Republic constitution, the Greek rhetoricians and players, and emperors, voluptuous like the disciples of Epicurus, or philosophers, like Pericles, for the stern and severe aristocracy of earlier days. What is the history of Greece, but a continual oscillation between the austere Lacedæmon and the brilliant Athens, between the country of Lycurgus and Leonidas, and that of Solon, Aspasia, and the Alcibiades.—United, they acquired an undomitable energy, and supported the shock of all Asia. Unfortunately, they had too little feeling of common nationality, and too much of local jealousy; almost perpetually divided, they never completely extended their sway over Greece itself; and when the Greek race was about to reach its zenith, neither was destined to lead it thither, but Providence raised up a man in the North, before whom the earth was silent.—C. avilier.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

A despatch was received by last Packet, from Lord John Russell, in answer to the Address of our Legislative Council, praying that the Crown would be pleased to enter into a negotiation with the proprietors of lands in this Island, for the purchase of the lands granted by the Crown to the original Grantees, with a view that the same may be regranted to actual settlers. The despatch states, that there are no funds at Her Majesty's disposal, which can possibly be made available for any such purpose, and that, therefore, it will be of no use to continue or revive this discussion.

Sir John Harvey, who was a passenger in the Britannia, reached London on the 11th of June, and transacted business on that and the following day with Lord John Russell, at the Colonial Office.

Dr. POOLE is appointed to the Medical charge of the Staff of this Garrison, and the Detachment.—Gaz.

His Honor Chief Justice JARVIS arrived in England in good health, after a short passage of twelve days.—Id.

We understand that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in addition to the two clergymen previously mentioned as having been appointed to labour at Georgetown and New London, have completed the necessary arrangements with another gentleman, who is, we believe, to be stationed at Port Hill and Casumpeque. It is expected that these gentlemen will come out in the next Steamer from Liverpool.

CANADA.—The Answer to the Governor General's Speech, it appears, caused a long discussion in the Canadian Legislature. Several exceptions were taken to it, on Responsible Government, the M'Leod affair, Emigration, and other topics. Two or three amendments were negatived, and the address ultimately passed by a large majority.

THE SEASON.—Agricultural prospects were good in Canada, notwithstanding a long continuance of dry weather. By the Christian Guardian it appears, that the "Canadian Methodist" body has experienced an addition of 1,900 members within the past year.