

whole question is laid down in the map. This is the American view of it—a view which may yet shake the stability of the Union to its centre. The Union must "sooner or later" learn that proximity does not always, in the "nature and necessity of things," imply absorption.

THE LAW OF ARREST IN ENGLAND.

A curious circumstance, exemplifying the law of arrest in the city, occurred a few days ago. A mercantile house in Jamaica, having determined upon a speculation of shipping a large quantity of goods for the markets in Central America, engaged a German, who was proceeding to those parts on some business of his own, to undertake the management of the speculation. The German accordingly proceeded on his errand, and the house in Jamaica received from him several letters, announcing sales from time to time made, until it appeared that nearly 5000*l.* had been received, when the correspondence suddenly ceased, and the house could get no more answers to their letters. Under these circumstances, the firm naturally became alarmed, and set on foot inquiries concerning the German, when they learned that he had gone to New York, and, subsequently, that he had sailed for England. They forthwith despatched one of their clerks for England by a steamer, which was fortunately on the point of starting, in search of their party. The clerk arrived in London late on the evening of the 11th May, and on the following morning proceeded to the house of the correspondents of his employers. The correspondents, without delay, accompanied him to their solicitors, an eminent firm in the city, and on their way, to adopt means of frustrating the palpable object of the German, they were lucky enough to meet the identical person coming out of the office of the Columbian Mining Company. A messenger soon learned that the German had called at the office of the company in order to obtain an introduction to a bullion broker, and that he had been referred to a well known city house of that description. At this critical time the parties ran off to the bullion broker's, who informed them that the German had left with them to be assayed a very large quantity of bullion and gold dust, and was to call at two o'clock that afternoon to receive the value. Application was then made to a judge for the arrest of this wholesale robber, to effect which a warrant was granted, and an officer was posted ready to meet him at the place where the treasure lay. As might be expected, the German was punctual to his appointment, and on making his appearance he was shocked and astonished at being grabbed for the sum of 5000*l.* On being arrested, he exclaimed, "Hang his England; half an hour more and it would have been all right." He could not, of course, procure bail, and the only alternative he had was to make a full acknowledgment, and to give up the keys of his luggage, which, upon being searched, was found to contain bills and securities, amounting, together with the bullion and gold dust, to nearly the full sum for which he had been seized. The not less curious part of the story is, that the German arrived in London only a few hours before the arrival of the clerk of the Jamaica house, and that both put up at the same hotel, neither of them being aware of the *locus in quo* of the other. The business of the clerk, it will be observed, was completed in the most satisfactory manner in two hours; and in less than two days from that of their arrival, they were both passengers in the same vessel for Jamaica.—*London Paper.*

THE LATE MR. BECKFORD.—For nearly half a century Mr. Beckford had withdrawn himself from society, and lived in a state of voluntary seclusion, as complete as that of one of the old hermits in the desert. "Solitude," says Lamartine, in his account of Lady Hester Stanhope (a woman for whom, by the way, Mr. B. had the greatest reverence), "solitude consecrates and strengthens all the faculties of the mind; prophets, saints, great men, and poets, have wonderfully understood this, and their dispositions naturally incline them to seek for it in deserts, or to isolate themselves in the midst of their fellow-men." This was the case with Mr. Beckford. Few, with the exception of his own family, and some people of talent, ever approached him: in truth, he was perfectly inaccessible. It may well be questioned whether any individual ever united greater knowledge and taste in all the sister arts. Born with mental powers superior to the generality of mankind, these powers were early developed by the fostering care of the first professors in the kingdom. Mozart was his music master, Sir W. Chambers instructed him in architecture, and an eminent painter of the day taught him the rudiments of drawing. It will scarcely be believed that many justly admired airs were originally his composition, and improved on by Mozart and other great composers of the time. I have seen drawings done nearly seventy years ago (sketches from nature of Italian scenery), which for correctness and delicacy would not have been unworthy a regular artist. He designed almost every building and piece of furniture he possessed. A few years ago an eminent architect showed him a plan of a public building. After the interview, he told me his astonishment at Mr. Beckford's knowledge of the art. "I should have thought him," said he, "a regular architect; when he saw the ground plans he told me in a moment the intended size of all the apartments." He understood thoroughly Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Arabic, and conversed in many of these languages. His writings in French are so admirable in style and idiom, that Vathek was long considered the work of a Frenchman. The episodes of that singular tale excited such curiosity in the mind of Lord Byron, that he offered (though then in Italy) to meet the author half way, if Mr. Beckford would gratify him with the perusal of the original manuscript. He wrote poetry in the energetic and nervous manner of Milton, and much of his prose contains the very essence of poetry. His collection of pictures contained selections of the works of almost every painter of eminence in all ages, and his judgment as to the originality of pictures was that of a regular dealer, and not of a mere connoisseur. His house was one vast library, and there was scarcely a book that was not full of remarks in his own writing. In conversing with him it was impossible to mention any work of repute but he knew all about it, and could instantly tell where it was in any part of the house. His conversation was full of anecdotes of the great people and distinguished characters that have flourished in the last century. You were startled at stories about Voltaire, Mirabeau, Neckar, Madame de Staël, Egalité, Madame Beauharnois (afterwards Empress Josephine), Gaiusborough, West, Reynolds, and others of note, with whom he was in habits of intimacy. Everything he uttered, if copied down, would have read well; his writings published were exactly like his conversation. Mr. Beckford's taste in painting was formed from contemplation of the glorious works of the old masters. This correct taste disgusted him with the daring eccentricities of the moderns; but he was not insensible to the genius of many of our living artists. Of late years he had added to his precious collection many of the works of Roberts, Landseer, Etty, Lee, Barker, Cope, Lance, and others; and his death may be considered a loss to living art, for wherever he observed genius he revered it. Such was W. Beckford, Esq., whose daughter is a mother in the princely house of Hamilton, and who, before he died, saw his grandson united to the daughter of a sovereign German house, the Princess Mary of Baden; yet in dress and exterior so plain and unostentatious, that in the streets of this polite city he might have passed for a country farmer. Many were the private liberalities of this great man, but always administered with refinement and sensibility. The last time I had the pleasure of seeing him, I told him of the necessitous state of a man

of genius, whose works I knew he admired. He listened without displeasure to the tale of suffering, and I had soon after the satisfaction of hearing that the appeal had not been made in vain. By birth an aristocrat, he was liberal in opinions; and many times have I seen him burst with indignation on hearing of some stretch of arbitrary power which interfered with the happiness of his fellow-men. But he is gone for ever; yet those who knew anything of him must confess with the author of this imperfect sketch, that

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

Bath Herald.

[FROM PAPERS BY THE FIRST JUNE PACKET.]

DISSOLUTION OF THE DUBLIN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.—The Metropolitan Conservative Society has, for the reasons set forth in the notice calling the meeting, dissolved itself. Captain Shirely Ball, late high sheriff of Longford, presided at the dissolution of the society; and here is the sketch drawn by this gentleman of the present position of the party, so far as Ireland is concerned:—"I shall not," said Mr. Ball, "detract you now repeating what our opponents, and every friend of the Conservative cause in the city, are well aware of, but shall come at once to the question—Why have the Conservatives of Dublin lost all confidence in Ministers? Because, from the day they came into power until this time, they have treated their most tried and zealous supporters with ingratitude and contempt; because gentlemen who have expended their incomes and in many instances risked their lives, in fighting the battles of Conservatism, have been marked as partisans, and excluded from Ministerial patronage and favour. The recent debate in the House of Lords on the subject of the appointment of stipendiary magistrates in Ireland must have attracted your attention, and every one must applaud the Marquis of Clanricarde for denouncing the appointment of a gentleman (Mr. O'Brien) who but a short period past was a violent Repealer, but having changed his politics, and written some strongly worded epistles in the newspapers, condemnatory of Mr. O'Connell and the repeal agitation, was for this reason selected for a post of great trust in preference to numerous deserving candidates. These causes, combined with many others, have produced the want of confidence and respect for the present ministry which everywhere prevails, and which has brought us together this night, for the purpose of dissolving this once powerful association. But, gentlemen, in condemning the unhappy line of policy pursued by our rulers, my object is not to depress the Conservative feelings of the Protestants of Dublin; on the contrary, I would have them always bear in mind that, however much they may deprecate the conduct of the government, they should not visit the delinquencies of our rulers upon their present Protestant representatives, Messrs. Grogan and Gregory. I am the more anxious to impress this upon you before I sit down, as the city registry is at present going forward, and I regret to say, the Repealers have had a considerable majority on last week's registry, owing to persons, for whom notices have been served by the registration committee, declining to register their votes through apathy to the government, and forgetting that important admonition "that the battle of the constitution (not the government) must be fought at the registry." "To this complexion have we come at last!" These are the fruits of a Conservative government! For this we have laboured, for this we strive; and I am sure that no man who hears me, and who has been, as I have, a watchful observer of passing events, will conceive that I have overdrawn the picture—that the outline, however boldly sketched, has been too highly coloured in the working; but that we the Protestants of Ireland, stand out in the face of Europe, as an ardent, generous, and confiding race—abused, insulted, and betrayed. My friends, though we this night dissolve, let us not be dispirited, and in after struggles for political power, let our watchword be, "measures, not men."

THE JEWS AT FRANKFORT.—The *Commerce* announces that a violent schism has arisen amongst the community of Israelites at Frankfort. Two-thirds of the community had separated from the synagogue, and had formed a separate sect. They style themselves reformers. They neither recognise religious ceremonies nor the fundamental laws of the Talmud. In their declaration of principles they declare that they will no longer circumcise their children, and they totally renounce the belief in a Messiah. Baron Anselm Rothschild, the head of the celebrated banking-house at Frankfort, has declared a determined war against the new sect, and refuses to discount any bills bearing the signature of any of the new community. The affair has been laid before the Germanic Diet. The sectarians are accused of fomenting and concealing in their religious formulas political tendencies subversive of and pernicious to the state. Notwithstanding these accusations, the Senate of Frankfort had declared warmly in favour of the new Israelites.

CONVERSION TO ISLAMISM.—The *Jugsburgh Gazette*, in a letter from Constantinople, of the 24th ult., states that a whole Prussian family, which has lately arrived at Constantinople, has declared its intention to adopt Islamism. It appears that one of the daughters of the family fell in love with a young Turkish officer, who was for some time in Berlin; that she and her family followed him to Constantinople, where the young lady is to be married to the object of her choice; and the consequence is, that not only she, but all her family, are to become Mahomedans. The Prussian Minister has taken some steps to prevent the affair, but apparently without effect.

TAKING THE VEIL.—Two young ladies, belonging to Newcastle, received "the veil" on Wednesday week, at the hands of Bishop Riddell, in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Sunderland, and have become inmates of the convent of our Lady of mercy and St. Bede, in Green-street, Bishopwearmouth. The ceremony was attended by a large congregation, attracted by the novelty of the occurrence and the religious pomp and solemnity observed on the occasion. Two shillings each admission were charged to the gallery, and one shilling to the pavé.

PUSEYISM IN SCOTLAND.—The Scotch Puseyite party have been attempting to erect a new Episcopal Chapel in Edinburgh, on the plea that it is required for the poor. The Rev. Messrs. Coventry, Ferguson, Jessop, and Suther have issued a statement denying that the poor require any such accommodation, as the free seats reserved in their chapels have never been fully occupied. It was understood that the projected chapel had the sanction of the bishop. Is not this, therefore, inept schism?

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—A synagogue in a style of splendour surpassing anything hitherto attempted in England, is about to be erected in the west of the metropolis. Sir Moses Montifore has contributed £5,000 towards the building, on the understanding that the worship is to be according to the usages of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Sir Robert Peel has granted £2,000 to assist in the publication of the collection of natural history made in Sir James Ross's voyage, &c.; one moiety to be expended on the botanical, and the other on the zoological plates of new plants and animals.

NOVEL IMPORT.—A new trade has sprung up in Hull, to the benefit of the sister isle. On Friday morning a stranger from Ireland arrived by railway at seven o'clock, with a thousand and forty ducks, which were in Liverpool at seven the preceding evening. He sent them out in droves of fifty in various parts of the town, and by Monday evening had disposed of the whole (excepting the odd forty) at 1*s.* a couple. The speculation was so successful that he immediately set off for a further supply.

In the Court of Common Pleas, last week, Mr. Elliot, a gentleman of education and acquirements, the son of a Judge in India, obtained a verdict, with £400 damages, against one Allen and seven other persons, connected with the parish of St. Mary, Islington, for putting him into a strait waistcoat, taking him to the parish workhouse, and confining him there for the space of a week. The reason alleged for this imprisonment was, that the plaintiff (who had certainly shown great eccentricity), was a lunatic, and dangerous to himself and the police. The trial occupied three days.

Mr. Crookford, of gaming table notoriety, expired between nine and ten o'clock on Friday, May 31. His death will add to the difficulties of the settling on the Derby.

GUANO.—The market is better supplied and holders are more inclined to sell; the tendency of prices is decidedly downwards. A cargo of Peruvian, which has been nearly three years in London docks, has been sold from £12 10*s.* to £13 per ton. For arrival cargoes of African, at prices varying from £6 10*s.* to £8 10*s.* per ton, according to the month.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The cradle for taking this behemoth of the deep through the dock gates is fast approaching to completion, and we are happy to hear that the projectors have not a shadow of doubt of accomplishing her extraordinary passage.—*Bath Herald.*

We are glad to learn that within the last month, shipping property, (chiefly new,) to the value of £40,000 has been sold in this town. We hail this as an earnest of the coming of brighter and better times.—*Sunderland Herald.*

The race for the Derby, always an object of great interest to a numerous body in England, has been this year involved in sad perplexities. A horse—Running Rein—which, as far as the betting market formed an index to his merits, was long an outsider, was the first to come to the winning post. A few days before the race, upon which vast sums of money depended, it was buzzed about that he was not what was represented—a three-years old, and accordingly a protest against his running was lodged with the stewards by Mr. Crookford, a sportsman, the owner of the first favorite, who has since paid the debt of nature. The horse, however, was permitted to start; but, after the race, Col. Peel, the proprietor of the second horse, Orlando, claimed the stakes, amounting to upwards of £4000. The sage heads of Westminster-hall will have to decide upon the matter ultimately. The case is now in the lawyers' hands, and pending the decision, all payments on the race as regards the winner remain in abeyance.

The town-council of Edinburgh have elected Dr. Gregory, by 20 votes to 13, Dr. Fyfe being his competitor, to be Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh.

The railroad between the cities of Hanover and Brunswick is completely finished, and was opened on the 19th May. By means of this road, which runs from Anhalt to Berlin, and from Magdeburg to Dresden, by Leipzig, passengers may now go and return to and from Hanover and Berlin, and Hanover and Dresden, in one day. The journey from Berlin to Copenhagen is now performed in twenty-four hours.

THE LATE VICE-ADMIRAL HOLLIS.—This gallant veteran, whose demise at his seat, Highfield, near Southampton, took place on Thursday, May 30, was one of the oldest flag-officers in the navy, having entered the service in 1774. He was midshipman in Admiral Keppel's action with the French fleet in 1778, commanding the *Thames*; was present in Sir James Saumarez's action in the Straits, in 1801; and, in the Standard, commanded in the capture of the Island of Anholt, in the Baltic, in 1809; served at the defence of Cadiz, in 1811. His commission as Vice-Admiral of the Red was dated 10th Jan. 1837.

Three Regiments are shortly to proceed to the East Indies as reliefs. The corps selected for this duty are the 53d Regiment, the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles, and the 61st Foot. On the arrival in New South Wales of the Head Quarters of the 58th, which lately embarked at Deptford, the 80th will go on to India, to replace the 3d Buffs, who are to return home.

HAYTI.

A letter from Cape Haytien, dated May 28, represents that place to have been quiet for the last fortnight. The Council of State learning from Port au Prince, that Rivere, or Herard, as he is called indifferently, had been deprived of all office, and Gen. Gerrier appointed President in his place, concluded to accept Gerrier as President of the North also.

The government is to be changed, and the several divisions of the Island erected into States, similar to those of the United States. It is said that the proposition will be made to the Dominicans, to join the new government as a State, which if they reject, another expedition will be sent against them.

H. B. M. frigate *Spartan*, 36 guns, Capt Elliot, arrived here on the 16th inst. from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on the 23d June. The officers report every thing quiet there. The ex-President has been ordered to leave the Island, and his kinsman Herard Darnesle, late president of the Constituent Assembly, has also been banished.

Aux Cayes and the South generally continue submissive to the government of Gerrier, and no new expedition is at present designed against the Dominicans, by whom Herard's troops were severely beaten. Both men and horses are said to have suffered severely on the return march, from hunger, nakedness, disease and vermin.

The Small Pox prevailed to some extent, and many soldiers were left in the woods, their bare feet being so much disabled by jiggers as to prevent them marching. It was also found necessary to bandage the eyes of the horses to prevent their being literally eaten out by a peculiar species of fly which attacked them.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The ex-President Herard fled on board H. B. M. ship *Spartan*, with a few of his followers, in the night, and the vessel immediately departed with them for Jamaica. The black General, John Jacob Acaan, had returned to the mountains with his ragged followers.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—This has been quite an eventful day in the history of the government.—The President, this morning, sent a message to the House, communicating to that body, in consequence of the rejection of the Treaty with Texas, all the papers accompanying that Treaty, including some which the Senate had yet concealed under a veil of secrecy. The President urges, with undiminished ardor, arguments and views in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas to the Union. He adheres to, and confirms, his previous statement, "that instructions have already been given by the Texan government to propose to the government of Great Britain, forthwith, on the failure of the Treaty, to enter into a Treaty of commerce, and an alliance offensive and defensive."—The President, in conclusion, expresses his preference for annexation by Treaty, but states that he is prepared to give his assent to any other mode of attaining the object that Congress may adopt. The responsibility of deciding this question he leaves with the House of Representatives of the United States.

After the reading of the message was concluded, Mr. Hopkins moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and be printed.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md., moved that the message be laid on the table, which was lost—Yeas 66, Nays 118.

The motion of Mr. Hopkins was then agreed to.

Mr. Adams then offered two resolutions: 1st, that the power of declaring war belongs exclusively to Congress; and 2d, that any attempt on the part of the President, to assume that power, whether with or without the assent of the Senate, was an invasion of the rights of this House, and ought to be resisted to the utmost of its power.

The motion to suspend the rules to receive these resolutions was lost—Yeas 78, Nays 108.

Wednesday, June 12th.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Walker offered resolutions calling on the President to inform the Senate whether there was any Act of the British Parliament extending the criminal jurisdiction of Great Britain over citizens of the United States, and if so, what means had been adopted to enforce it. Also, whether the British Government have taken any steps to institute an investigation into the condition of any portion of our people, and for what object. Mr. Walker said he held in his hand an Act of Parliament, of 1843, reviving Act 5th of George 3d, for the punishment of any British subjects, whether resident in the dominions of the crown or in foreign countries, who engage in buying or selling slaves. The penalties of this Act would apply to British subjects who were naturalized citizens of the United States. It was a damning outrage on our national rights.

Mr. Jarnagin saw no object, he said, in the call proposed. We could not repeal an Act of Parliament. He should not be disposed to make war on Great Britain because she did not admit the right of her subjects to expatriate themselves. He was for no theoretical war. He did not apprehend that

any naturalized citizen of Tennessee would ever be punished by the British Government for holding or trafficking in slaves. Should a naturalized citizen of Tennessee go to Canada, and be arrested and punished for buying a slave in Tennessee, it would be time enough to act. Sufficient for the day was the evil thereof.

The resolutions lie over one day.

CANADA.

The Official Gazette contains the Act for the better securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, which was reserved by Sir Charles Metcalfe last session, and has now received Her Majesty's sanction. It will be remembered that it excludes nearly all public officers, except a few of the highest, from the Assembly. It also prohibits all Judges, all Clergymen or Ministers, all Commissioners of Bankrupts, the Official Principal of the Court of Probate, and all Surrogates, all Recorders, and all Officers of the Customs or Excise, from voting for Members of Parliament, under a penalty of £500.—*Montreal Herald.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—By a Proclamation in the *Just Gazette* the Legislature of this Province are summoned to meet "for the Despatch of Business" on the 20th of next month. This sudden and unexpected call of the Assembly has given rise to various conjectures as to the cause; at first the rejection by Her Majesty of the Civil List passed during the last Session was assigned, then the Tariff Bill—now it is stated upon "good authority" that it is for the purpose of deliberating upon the dissolution of the union between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. The legality of the union in 1820, it appears, is about to be decided upon by a Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. We can hardly think this a question of such vital importance to the Province as to call for an extra session of the Legislature at this inconvenient season of the year.—However, it may be the case.—*Journal.*

A Summer Session of the Legislature will certainly be a novelty in Nova Scotia—it will be very convenient, no doubt, to all the Members, and only add two or three thousand pounds more to the cost of the Almond. Questions are asked at all the corners, as to the why and the wherefore. We know nothing, and care less. It is said that the Civil List Bill has been rejected. It is said that some of the Revenue Bills conflict with the Imperial Act. It is said that Lord Falkland has got a rap over the knuckles for attempting to carry on the Government with a majority of one, and that his Lordship has asked leave of absence, and will go home. Either or all of these reasons may be at the bottom of this new movement—we care not which. The responsibility of it must rest upon those who require two Sessions in one year to dispatch the Public Business.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

Instructions connected with the rejection of the Civil List Bill by the Imperial Administration, are supposed to be the cause for summoning the Provincial Legislature at this busy season—we may add to this, by way of exemplification, that His Excellency may have some definite propositions to submit, touching this matter, and also for filling up the vacancies in the Executive Council. The conduct of the Assembly as opposed to the settlement of the Civil List, amounts in reality to a stoppage of the supplies, and makes some action necessary on the part of the government, for the arrears of salary must be paid in some way, and the principle of monarchy is honour. The doctrine that the revenue is applicable to the salaries of public officers, though fixed by the Government, pending the negotiations for their reduction, should be considered as just, as that the Casual and Territorial revenues are held by the Crown for the benefit of the people—and the Representative opposition that would deprive them of their salaries, as a means of coercing the government to an adoption of its measures, is in our opinion very much akin to that by which Papineau annoyed the officials of Canada, previous to the outbreak in that Colony.

The demand for party government, if persisted in, may still prevent a favourable settlement of existing difficulties. If on the other hand a sincere disposition is manifested to sink these pretensions, and to promote the general welfare, much of the difficulties may be obviated, and general harmony restored. Many of the Great Liberals are anxious to return to office—personally, perhaps, there may be no objection. It may be only required that they should accept it without stipulating for the admission of their political friends, thus leaving the prerogative untrammelled. In a Province forming a part of, and owing allegiance to a supreme government, it appears to us a great absurdity to bring differences of opinion upon theoretical principles, to influence the management of its affairs; and all the arguments that can be adduced will not remove the impression that it manifests a disloyal disposition.—If the question of the vacancies of the Council be approached in a proper spirit—if it be well understood that every subject which comes before the Assembly must be determined on its own merits—they may be filled up so as to secure a strong Administration. On the one part it is requisite that the acceptors of office should shake themselves free of those degrading trammels that have been cast over them by ignorant partisans—on the other the exercise of a forbearance that will not allow personal repugnance to interfere with the general welfare, is necessary. And in the supreme authority it is equally incumbent, that individuals presumed to be obnoxious to popular opinion, should be made to pass the ordeal of that opinion, ere they be permitted to exercise executive functions.

We have calculated above upon a favourable disposition in men of all parties, to approach the differences that have agitated Nova Scotia in a conciliatory spirit. But if the voice of the Great Liberals be still for war, of which we should think they must be heartily sick and tired, their game will probably be as follows.—They may presume upon supporting their view of the Civil List reductions by the majority of last Session. A dissolution will then be the consequence. They may then rely upon popular opinion being in their favour, (an improbability we think,) and upon returning a large majority to the Assembly. But supposing them successful up to this point, here their consistency would cease. The Imperial Government, provoked by their obstinacy, would contemplate a suspension of the Constitution similar to the case of Newfoundland—and might threaten to devolve the administration, as in its earlier history, upon a Governor and Council. This then would operate as a sufficient excuse to pass a Civil List Bill, in accordance with the wishes of the Government, in order, as they would assert, to prevent a greater evil. A few ambitious characters would thus achieve their darling object, the possession of power—the people would be duped—and the curse of party spirit for ever entailed upon the country.—*Halifax Times.*

CAPE BRETON.—The Cape Breton Spirit of the Times brings intelligence that the people of Sydney are carrying on a spirited agitation of the 'Repeal of the Union' existing between that Island and Nova Scotia proper. At one of their Repeal Meetings the following resolutions were passed.

RESOLVED, That this meeting look upon the absence of the Judge, at the last Term of the Supreme Court, with feelings of strong disapprobation, as his absence has caused general inconvenience to the country at large.

That the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia by the Chairman.

By the last Mail we learn that a proclamation had been issued by Lord Falkland, calling upon the Legislature of Nova Scotia to meet for the dispatch of business on the 20th July. No reason is assigned for this unusual proceeding, but the prevailing opinion seems to be, that it has reference to measures now in progress, which have for their object a dissolution of the union now subsisting between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, the legality of which is about to be decided upon by a Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

SUPREME COURT.—The Trinity term of the Court opened on Tuesday. After a short charge from the Chief Justice, the