

PAPERS BY THE ACADIA.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, the President of Control, died on Friday morning, at a quarter past two. He had for some time been ailing; having, in fact, never entirely recovered from an illness which he had about a year ago, when he suffered from an enlargement of the liver. He was seized with an alarming attack of shivering on Friday last; and on Tuesday he became much worse; but the extent of the danger was not known till Thursday. William Vesey Fitzgerald was the eldest son of the Right Honourable James Fitzgerald, by the second daughter of the Reverend Henry Vesey, created in 1826 a Baroness in her own right. He succeeded his mother in 1832, and assumed the additional name of Vesey in 1815. He was Privy Councillor, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Clare, and Colonel of the Clare Militia; was Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer when the office was abolished; was Paymaster of the Forces from 1826 to 1828, and President of the Board of Trade from 1828 to 1830; he represented Clare in Parliament from 1820 to 1826, when he was beaten by Mr. O'Connell, Lostwithiel in 1830, and Ennis in 1831. He was created a Baron of the United Kingdom in 1835; and, on Lord Ellenborough's removal to the Governor-Generalship of India, he was appointed President of the Board of Control. He is succeeded in the Irish Peerage by his brother, Dr. Henry Vesey Fitzgerald, Dean of Kilmore.

It is stated, on good authority, that Lord Ripon will probably supply the place of the late Lord Fitzgerald at the Board of Control; and that Mr. W. Gladstone will become President instead of Vice-president, of the Board of Trade. This change will not cause a new election. Mr. Gladstone will, of course, have a seat in the Cabinet.

We are informed that the personal property left by the late Duke of Sussex is considerable, his life having been insured to very large amounts in several offices. The interest of the bulk of his property, it is said, has been settled on the Duchess of Inverness; the principal to revert, on the death of her Grace, to the son and daughter of his Royal Highness by his former wife. It is also whispered that handsome legacies have been bequeathed to the various charitable institutions of which his Royal Highness was the munificent patron.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Major Fraser, who arrived last week from the East Indies, has brought magnificent presents for the Queen from the King of Lahore. They are worth about £12,000.

It is stated on what is considered good authority, that the head of the Arkwright family, who has just departed this life in his 86th year, has left behind him a fortune quite unparalleled in the annals of ancient or modern accumulation. To each of his five sons he gives a million and a half, besides £40,000 a-year in land, which goes to the eldest son; and to each of his fifty-one grandchildren and great grandchildren £14,000,—making £760,000 more for this single item. It is taken for granted that the daughters, (one of whom is the lady of Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram,) are not left wholly unprovided for, but it is not stated whether they have one, or two, or three hundred thousand pounds each.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH.—It is remarkable how incredulous many persons, especially in high places, are as to the extent to which the Free Presbyterian Church is likely to meet with the countenance and support of the people of Scotland. The best indication which we can have as to the state of the popular mind on this subject is probably to be found in the marvellous rapidity with which Associations are springing up in all parts of the country. Every post brings announcements of fresh accessions to the already large number; and so vigorously has the work of organization been carrying forward during the last few weeks, that at this hour Six Hundred and Two of these valuable Societies are in active and efficient operation, contributing, and resolved to persevere in contributing, for the maintenance of a free Church in our beloved land.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE AERIAL MACHINE.—We are credibly informed that this seeming impossibility has been to a certain extent accomplished. Mr. Henson, the inventor, has, after the most indefatigable and praiseworthy perseverance, constructed a model machine on the scale of an inch to a foot, and succeeded so far in his experiment as to leave no doubt of its ultimate adoption. At the trial, which took place a few days ago at the Hippodrome, the machine flew about 800 yards, and perfect control was maintained over it, the depression and elevation being managed skillfully. There were a number of wealthy and scientific gentlemen present, who expressed both their surprise and admiration at the experiment they had seen. Another trial on a more extensive scale will shortly be made under distinguished patronage, and we understand the government have offered every facility for carrying out this extraordinary phenomenon. The inventor, it is understood, has met with patronage and assistance from a gentleman named Marriott.—*Observer.*

Ministers' declarations respecting the repeal of the Irish Union were the subject of an adjourned meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association on Thursday, and of much heated language: Mr. O'Connell called Sir Robert Peel an "audacious miscreant," "the newspaper Lord Lansdowne," [for he professed to speak by the card—the newspaper reports] a "paltry Whig," "the newspaper Henry Brougham," "the most despicable and contemptible of politicians," and the newspaper Lord Montague by a coarse nickname, rhyming to his surname. He thanked them for stimulating repeal. Mr. Steele dared Sir Robert Peel to try civil war.

Mr. T. O'Brien has been elected Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year. The *Dublin Pilot* reports a number of Repeal meetings about the country. Two of the most striking were those on the 4th at Sligo, and on Sunday last on the Curragh of Kildare, both attended by Mr. O'Connell. The numbers of the Sligo meeting are not stated; but it appears to have been a very large one, in spite of bad weather. The Mayor presided, and Mr. R. D. Browne, M. P., and Mr. J. P. Somers, M. P., were in Mr. O'Connell's train. Afterwards, 170 Repealers of Sligo entertained Mr. O'Connell at a banquet in the Hibernian Hotel. The meeting at Kildare, according to the *Pilot*, far exceeded in numbers that at the time of George the Fourth's visit, "long considered to bear away the palm from all Irish assemblies." A large force of soldiers and police was concentrated in the neighbourhood; but the meeting was most orderly.

"The immense area, spreading for miles at every side of the Stand-house, was covered so closely, that not an inch of the surface could be seen for a very extensive distance; and to detect the beginning or the ending of the multitudinous assemblage was a task of some difficulty to the eye." After having assisted at the celebration of mass on Sunday morning, in the Catholic Church of Kildare, Mr. O'Connell set out for the Curragh, accompanied by Mr. Steele and the Reverend Mr. Brennan. Thousands of the townspeople of Kildare accompanied him to his place of destination in public procession; and by the side of his carriage rode a vast number of wealthy graziers and farmers, mounted upon excellent horses. Triumphant arches, beautifully ornamented, were thrown across the road through which he passed at various points; the windows of the houses in the locality were hung with flowers and garlands; and the whole scene presented a gay and animated appearance.

The number of troops in Ireland is in process of increase. A battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles arrived at Dublin on Tuesday; two other regiments are expected from England; and three in Ireland, under orders of removal to England, have been directed to remain.

AFFAIRS OF SERVIA.

On the 5th inst., in the House of Lords, a motion was made on this subject by Lord Beaumont, requesting the production of the instructions sent to the English Ambassador at Constantinople, and any other papers relating to Servian affairs. He contended, that it had always been the policy of the British government to maintain the existence and proper position of the Ottoman empire, which was essentially necessary for the maintenance of the balance of Europe, and for controlling the ambitious designs of Russia; which latter country has always attempted, when opportunity offered, to push its interests in Servia, for the purpose of gaining a footing in the dominions of the Porte. He thought the present state of affairs in these countries did not warrant the interference of Russia; that this was an open act of aggression, incompatible with the British interest, and a manifest violation of the right which every nation possesses to man-

age its own internal affairs; that this country should interfere for the protection of the Porte, and for the maintenance of the balance of Europe. The Earl of Aberdeen objected to the production of the papers, as he thought the government of this country had as little right to interfere in the affairs of Servia as Russia; and, moreover, he thought it of little consequence to England what particular chief ruled a few barbarous tribes in an insignificant province. He did not consider that the interference of Russia should be looked upon as an intrigue against the existence of the Turkish empire; the government of the latter country had acquiesced in the demands of Russia, and there was every probability of the affairs in Servia being amicably adjusted.—The motion was withdrawn.

REPEAL AGITATION.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., Mr. O'Brien inquired of Mr. Fox, whether he intended to proceed with his motion on the subject, and whether it was his intention, on that occasion, to move for a call of the House?

Mr. Fox said, that when, on giving notice of these motions, he mentioned his intention of having the House called over, he did so in order to secure the attendance of the Irish members, as he thought the subject of great importance to their country. He did not wish to bring forward his motion in the absence of Mr. O'Connell, to whom he would write on the subject, and proceed at any time which he (Mr. O.C.) should then state as convenient for his attendance.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th inst., the Earl of Roden inquired whether the government had taken measures to put a stop to the agitation now proceeding in Ireland on the subject of Repeal. He was induced to draw attention to this subject, as he conceived it to be of the first importance; and if the government did not interfere in the matter, for the protection and encouragement of their loyal subjects in Ireland, the consequences might be most disastrous, as the avowed object of the repealers was, the dismemberment of the empire.

The Duke of Wellington, in reply, said, the government were fully aware of the extent to which the agitation had proceeded in Ireland, and the dangerous consequences which might follow its continuance; they were, therefore, determined to adopt every measure calculated to maintain the union, and prevent disturbances in that country.

Lord Jocelyn, in the House of Commons, put the same question to the government, when Sir R. Peel said, he was authorised, on the part of Her Majesty, to state her intention to maintain, inviolate, the legislative union; and though he deprecated all war, especially civil war, he would resort to this alternative rather than allow the dismemberment of the empire.

THE BUDGET.

On the 8th inst., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on moving for a vote of supplies, to be granted during the present year, said, that it was stated in the speech from the Throne, at the commencement of the Session, that there had been a decrease in the revenue, caused by the unfavourable state of the manufactures of the kingdom. This the ministers had to provide for; at the same time they found it necessary to make an entire revision of the whole system of our commercial law, and, in doing so, very considerably to reduce the duties upon many articles of consumption, and thus inevitably to cause a further decrease in the customs' revenue. To meet this emergency, the Income Tax was proposed and adopted, he believed, to the entire satisfaction of the country, as the principle acted upon was one universally acknowledged. This course was sure to cause a temporary deficiency, but he thought there was reasonable ground to hope that it would ultimately be successful in covering the previously existing deficiencies, and in providing an ample revenue for the future. The right hon. gentleman here entered into the minute details of last year's revenue, which showed a deficiency of about two millions; but as there was a large amount of the Property Tax which had not been paid up, there was no increase of taxation contemplated. He then delivered his estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the present year, and stated that the former would probably exceed the latter and leave a surplus of £260,000, which would go to the payment of the arrear with which the year is commenced. Having stated it to be his intention to make no reduction in the taxes, he concluded by referring to the improving condition of the country, and more especially to that which has recently taken place in the manufacturing districts, which he had no doubt would act favourably upon the revenue, and very likely increase it to an amount greater than that at which it had been estimated. After an opposition speech from Mr. Baring, a vote of £47,943,000, for the surplus ways and means of the ensuing year, was proposed and carried.

CORN LAWS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the 12th inst., Mr. Villiers rose to bring forward his annual motion for a repeal of the Corn laws. He thought this a subject of great importance to the commercial interest of the nation, as by these laws, as they at present existed, commerce was embarrassed, our relations with foreign countries interfered with, the revenue diminished, and the productive classes injured. He contended, that laws which had their object in raising the price of food, could not be anything but injurious in their operation upon the general interest. The suffering and privation which for some years past prevailed amongst the labouring classes of this country, exceeding in their intensity even the horrors of war, had, he thought, been the lamentable results of these laws. This country could never produce sufficient corn to support its increasing population, and therefore the duty of government clearly was, by the admission of foreign corn, to make a due provision for the people. He thought we could not ensure the continuance of the late improvement in our commerce without repealing these laws, as the policy of them was evidently to benefit the land-owners at the expense of the people. He then concluded by moving for a committee, with a view to the immediate abolition of the corn laws.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone opposed the motion on the ministerial side, and said that the object of this motion could not be to take the sense of the house on the subject, as that had been sufficiently demonstrated in the division last year. With respect to the question of protection, the difference between agriculture and commerce should be borne in mind; and even with respect to the latter, protection was in some instances deemed necessary. He contended that the condition of the labouring population was, notwithstanding the existing distress, much improved during the last 60 or 70 years, and even during the time when the trade in corn was practically free in this country. He then entered into a lengthened defence of the existing corn law, the continuance of which was, he considered, essential to the well-being of the country. He stated, that were we to import corn from America at the present time we should have to pay for it in bullion, to our great inconvenience, and contended that the only way to ensure an abundant supply of food was to give protection to the home grower; and, therefore, he could not consent to any alteration in the existing law.

A long debate followed, which was not concluded until the 15th instant, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 256.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 19.

The increased demand for our manufactures, combined with the existing spirit of speculation, has at last had its legitimate effect upon the cotton market. It is rumoured that in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather in America, up to the date of the last advices, the crop will not prove so large as was previously anticipated, and this no doubt has had its effect in raising the price of Cotton here. Though the stock on hand is at present very considerable, the steadily increasing demand for manufactured goods will justify us in affirming that the present is a legitimate rise, not caused, though perhaps increased, by speculative transactions. Moreover, the extreme lowness of prices lately, and the state of trade generally, especially that of the money market, would naturally lead us to expect the present favourable reaction.

The state of the manufacturing districts is steadily improving; the demand continues good, and the condition of the operatives is much improved, as there is now a comparative abundance of employment, and in some instances, a slight advance in wages has been obtained, which, combin-

ed with the lowness of the price of provisions, will render their condition a happy contrast to what it was six months ago.

It is impossible to calculate upon the continuance of the present prices of grain, as they have already operated extensively in increasing the consumption; and there can be no greater evidence of the uncertainty existing in the corn trade, than the fact of its being influenced by every change in the weather, which of late has not been so favourable as was anticipated. In the event of the harvest proving deficient, there can be no doubt but that prices will rise very considerably.

The late news from Jamaica, in conjunction with the supposition that it is not the intention of government to reduce the duty on foreign sugar, has had its influence in slightly raising prices and giving increased activity to the trade.

INDIA.

Sir Charles Napier, in a characteristic dispatch, the style of which is as buoyant as his spirits and as dashing and vigorous as his exploits, announces to Lord Ellenborough the subjugation of the Ameers. Scinde, which European husbands will render one of the most prolific Asiatic possessions of which Britain can boast, is declared to be a province of this realm. The chivalrous Sir Charles is appointed to the government of the territory upon which we have, through his reckless daring, been enabled to seize. This is not all. In the mud hut of the capital a treasure, the value of which is estimated to exceed one million sterling in value, has been discovered. Lord Ellenborough has awarded it to the captors. Against this decision an appeal is to be made to the Queen in Council. The lustre and glory of the narrative of these exploits—comprising as it does orders to construct from the cannon taken at Hyderabad a column to commemorate the achievements of its captors—long and loud laudations of the chivalry of the vanquished and the prowess of the victors—is somewhat dimmed by the obtrusion of sundry facts, rumours and statements, which it had been fortunate for the Indian correspondents had they been warranted in omitting them.

Some disaffected Ameers have aroused the population of the distant districts to revolt, and the aspect of affairs had induced the Bombay government to strengthen the force under the command of Sir Charles Napier, by such detachments as they could muster for the emergency. In the next place, Sir Charles complains that the Indian army is too scantily officered, and in the affair in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad this deficiency had, in more than one emergency, all but lost us the battle. Then, as to rumours, a steamer arriving at Bombay from Kurrachee on the 28th of March, brought the unwelcome intelligence that after a fight between the Ameers and the British, (which event previous intimations seemed to portend,) at the end of the third day the Ameers were routed. The English had sustained, it was said, considerable loss. Among the slain the rumour classes Sir Charles Napier himself. The next mail must confirm or deny this unpleasant and unwelcome report.

The Beloochees, in order to prevent the navigation of the Indus, have intercepted its passage by a chain. They intend erecting forts along its banks, and contesting with Great Britain the sovereignty of its waters. A ship of war and two steamers have been dispatched to compel them to abandon their project.

For the rest, the compromised Ameers are to be placed for safe keeping in the fortress of Asserghur. All descriptions of reports are rife as to the condition of Cabul. It is certain that Khbar Khan is no longer popular, and it is uncertain whether he has not been deposed. Dest Mohamed, whom the Sikhs refuse to assist, is about to hazard the chances of a reception at Cabul. Lord Ellenborough is enconced in a palace at Agra, at which locality he projects an investiture of the Bath.

Major Outram, the gallant and judicious resident at Hyderabad, arrived in England by the overland mail.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

From this Colony the latest date quoted is the 18th March. The intelligence thus communicated is by no means satisfactory. The retirement of the troops from Colesberg was the signal to the Boers for a renewal of those disturbances which the military had been dispatched to suppress. Upon the cause of the unquiet spirit of the Boers, various speculations are hazarded. By some, it is supposed that their anxiety to attack certain tribes whom they are forbidden to annoy, has incited the rebellion; while others affirm that the tribes are precipitating an outbreak, in order that in the chances of the *melé* they may eject the Boers from the lands already leased to them. So feverish and irritable is the temperament of the belligerent parties, that it is deemed prudent to leave in the locality of them a force sufficient to overawe them.

From Port Natal doubtful accounts of wars and rumours of wars, are said to have been received. They do not seem to have gained much credit. One fact, however, is certainly ascertained—that the misunderstandings which have been for some time engendering between the avaricious Boers and the sturdy tribes, have reached the crisis of an open rupture. The newly appointed governor, Sir Francis Head, will find himself in his element—turmoil and excitement.

CHINA.

By the Overland Mail we have received papers and advices from China of the date 21st February. Their contents, though satisfactory, are not of so stirring and important a character as has been the news we have lately been accustomed to expect and to receive from that quarter. The accounts were brought to Bombay previously to the departure of the mail steamer, by the *Zephyr*, a remarkably fast sailing American schooner, employed, it would seem, as a regular opium trader. The Emperor has commenced a rigid examination into the incidents of the atrocities perpetrated by the Chinese authorities at Formosa, on the ill-fated crews of the *Ann* and *Jerbudda*—indeed, his Celestial Majesty has suddenly been seized with "a marvellous alacrity" of disposition to conciliate the favours of the victorious barbarians. He has condescended to solicit from Queen Victoria her acceptance of one of the most costly presents with which a royal treasury could be enriched. The gift consists of a silk, the quality of which is for the first time known in Europe,—two magnificent ear-drops, of great value,—a shawl, within the space of which has been depicted, in needlework, the likeness of every beast known to the Chinese,—a case of jewellery, and fourteen large boxes, each weighing 14 cwt., laden with miscellaneous matters, not yet classified. It is needless to add, that this munificent gift has not been refused.

As the treaty ratified by the Queen of Great Britain had not been received by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, we are not enabled to quote any additional incidents connected with the adjustment of it. Sir Henry Pottinger, and the Chinese Commissioners who have been entrusted with the management of the negotiation, continue to maintain amicable intercourse.

The papers and advices from China acquaint us with a circumstance, from the occurrence of which many are inclined to predict that the treaty of peace which Great Britain has concluded with the Celestial Empire will be but lath and plaster work after all. It seems the Chinese are busily engaged in rebuilding the forts their invaders destroyed. People who are well acquainted with the miserable equipment and ludicrous inefficiency of the Chinese artillery are at a loss to detect any fearful omen in this furnishing forth of gew-gaw buttresses and rice-paper fastnesses. It is nothing but a commendable attempt not so much to fortify themselves with the means of subsequent aggression, as simply to repair those devastations the appearance of which is an uncomfortable reminiscence and an unseemly eye-sore.

A speedy revival in trade was expected, although a depression had been lately noticed. The ill-arranged and worse conducted revolt at Manila, which was expected to issue in the emancipation of those islands from the sovereignty of Spain, has issued, as all such crude ebullitions of unhected patriotism must do, in failure. For their rashness the ringleaders have paid their lives.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Well! the Servian question is settled; and, as we all along predicted it would be, by the pusillanimity of the Porte. The Russian is rampant and ascendant. On the 12th of April, the British Ambassador was instructed to co-ope-

rate with the Austrian representative. Turkey, thus deprived of the assistance on which she had relied, summoned the Divan, who, at the expiration of a debate of five hours' duration, yielded to the behests of the autocrat. All the members of the Servian Government, against whose name he has written "noxious," are to be deposed and cited. Recent advices state that Georgewitsch (the Sovereign) refuses to resign.

It is said that the British minister is so grievously annoyed at the conduct of his advisers that he has demanded his recall. This event all parties must deplore. A more efficient representative than Sir Stratford Canning no country ever knew. It is to be hoped the rumour is false.

The difficulties which the Porte opposed to the navigation of the Danube by Austrian steamers has been removed; their transit will henceforth be unimpeded.

Many of the Servians, who, during the contending dispute had taken refuge in Austria, have determined to remain in that country, unless Milosech, the only man in their opinion capable of restoring tranquillity to Servia, be elected to its government.

ALGIERS.

The French have achieved another victory in Algiers. After much marching and counter-marching, and the loss of upwards of thirty men, they have succeeded in taking the city of Tenoz. General Bugeaud, after inspecting the ruins of the ancient Roman city, "which," he says, "were of considerable extent," chose the spot on which the new city should be erected. This achievement will doubtless afford the fretful Frenchmen a sufficient amount of good humour, to enable them to endure the chances of at least one month's mishaps.

NEW ZEALAND.

Late advices received from this Colony inform us that the interior districts are distracted by the feuds of rival chiefs, and that cannibalism is as fashionable as ever. In a recent engagement, forty prisoners were roasted and eaten by the victors. As is the case in all new colonies, the first speculators in the purchase of land in New Zealand are doomed to complain that the country, though it may be tolerably prolific, is nevertheless not the El Dorado which the rhetorical descriptions of joint stock chroniclers had tempted them to believe it would prove.

THE COLONIAL HERALD is regularly filed in London, by Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS, Agent for the American and Canadian Newspapers, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agency Office, 18 Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange), where orders and advertisements will be received.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843.

On Wednesday evening last, the *St. George*, Steamer, returned from Picton, bringing the second May Mail from England. By this means we are enabled to lay before our readers, in this day's paper, pretty copious extracts from our files of English papers—which are brought down to the 19th ult.—now little more than a fortnight old. Considerable excitement prevails at home, at the present moment, arising out of the recent proceedings of Mr. O'Connell, with reference to his repeal agitation in Ireland. The subject has been very warmly taken up by both Houses of Parliament, and Government has expressed its fixed determination to maintain, with all its power, the legislative union at present subsisting between the two countries. The declarations of the British ministry, as to their future course of conduct with reference to Ireland, it is stated in the Irish papers, were received by Mr. O'Connell, and a very large meeting of the Repeal Association, with yells of execration and defiance.

Trade continues to progress favorably, and a general improvement is said to be spreading throughout every branch of British industry. The revenue of the present year will, it is confidently expected, be found amply sufficient to meet the expenditure.

The affairs of the Scottish Church still remain in the same distracted state, and apparently as far from adjustment and composure as at the period of our previous advices. As Ministers appear determined not to interfere in the matter, a speedy and very general disruption of that venerable Establishment appears inevitable.

Extracts from Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS' *American News Letter*, and from other sources, will be found in previous columns—to which we beg to refer our readers.

HALIFAX, May 27.—A company of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Mee, marched this morning for Windsor, and are to cross over to New Brunswick on Tuesday next in a steamer, to relieve Major Dalton's Company, which is to return hither, and wait in readiness to return to England upon being relieved by Major Free's Company, now on passage from England. The Detachments of the Royal Artillery stationed at Cap Breton and Prince Edward Island are to be relieved by an equal number from Head Quarters.

The *Dee*, steamer, is expected from England with a Company of the Royal Artillery, and a Company of Royal Sappers and Miners.

The following is extracted from an Act to continue and amend the Acts for the support and regulation of Light Houses, passed at the last Session of the Nova Scotia Legislature:—

"Be it enacted, That hereafter every ship or vessel passing through the Strait or Gut of Canso, from any Port or Place out of this Province, save and except such ships and vessels as are exempted, or upon which specific duties are imposed by the said Act passed in the fourth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, shall pay a duty of fourpence per ton, for each and every ton of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, which duty shall be paid by every ship or vessel liable to pay the same, after entrance, and before departure from said Strait of Canso."

QUEBEC, May 15.—Agitation continues in all the Eastern Provinces, and so long as it is kept within the bounds of reason, it may be useful in countries where the people have a constitutional influence in the Government. The political condition of the Eastern Provinces is, however, far from being satisfactory. New Brunswick has a representative majority disagreeing with the Executive. Nova Scotia has a divided Cabinet, and uncertain support in the Assembly. Prince Edward Island is complaining of absentee landholders; Cape Breton is for dissolving the union with Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland is agitated by violent parties connected with religious differences.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

The accounts of the health of Sir CHARLES BAGOT are contradictory, or vary from day to day. Private letters of the 10th, speak very unfavorably of the prospect of his being able to leave Kingston.

The tone of the newspapers, with a few exceptions, has improved of late. This is, probably, owing to the discountenance of party spirit and personal ill-will, in the answers given by Sir CHARLES BAGOT to some addresses which partook of that character.

LEICESTER SHEEP.—On Wednesday last, agreeably to advertisement, the fine Leicester Sheep lately imported from England by the Central Agricultural Society were disposed of by public Auction, and realized, we are happy to say, in several instances, prices far above the most sanguine expectations. The animals were arranged and sold in pairs, and the prices at which they were knocked down to the respective purchasers afford sufficient evidence of the very high estimate formed of their value by practical men. The attendance at the sale was large and respectable; and among those present we were gratified to notice His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, who, during his residence among us, has evinced a most laudable desire to promote the interests of the agriculturist. For the following statement, we are indebted to P. Macgowan, Esq., the indefatigable Secretary of the Society:—

Account of Purchase and Shipment.		
		Sterling.
14 RAMS—1 two years old,		£5 10 0
3 do. do.		6 0 0
1 do. do.		2 10 0
3 two do.		19 0 0