EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

From papers by the Great Western.

ENGLAND.

It was reported that a short extra session of Parliament would be immediately held, in consequence of Lord Durham's resignation, of which intelligence was carried out by the Great Western.

The *Brighton Gazette* says—On the arrival of despatches from Canada by the Great Western on the 18th, Lord Melbourne came from Windsor, was in Downing-street a few hours, and hurried off to Windsor again—The Liverpool steamer was detained two hours on the 20th, to convey to Canada despatches, in answer to those brought on the 18th. On the 22d, Earl Spencer had an interview with Lord Melbourne and immediately proceeds from Downing-street to Windsor. On the 23d there are rumors in London of the resignation of Lord Glenelg, and of the appointment of the Duke of Richmond or Sir Wilmot Horton to succeed Lord Durham.—On the same day the Journal announces that Lord Brougham and Vaux is at Dover; and a general impression prevails that Parliament will be speedily called together.

A new commercial treaty has been entered into between Great Britain and Austria, which is spoken of as highly advantageous to the interests of British commerce, and otherwise of importance.

One of the principal provisions of the treaty places Austrian ships arriving at British ports, from ports on the Danube, on the same footing, in respect to ship and cargo, as British vessels—that is to say, dispensing with the British navigation laws. Another allows the transshipment of the productions of Africa and Asia, direct to British ports, in Austrian vessels; English vessels being permitted in return to carry cargoes to any Austrian port, not only from Great Britain, but also from foreign countries.

An arrangement has been effected between the Turkish and Egyptian governments, through the intervention of England, by which the difficulties heretofore existing betwen the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, have been adjusted; and what is more important, the influence of England with the Porte has been greatly strengthened by the operation, and that of Russia proportionably diminished.—In connexion with this subject and the affairs of Persia and India, there are rumors of an approaching war between Russia and England. That Russia is making very extensive military preparations in the Southern Province of that Empire, is abundantly confirmed,—but they may be, and probably are, intended only for the most vigorous prosecution of the war against the Circassians.

Letters from Turkey state that the British and Turkish fleets had united, and repaired to the entrance of the Dardanelles; and it was believed that they would pass into the Black Sea, to watch the proceedings of the Russians.

It is suggested that the interference of the English and Russians in the affairs of Persia, which are at this time in great confusion, may lead to a war between those powers.

With respect to the new commercial treaty between England and Austria, the *Courier Francais* remarks.—

"We are ignorant of the details of this treaty, but a commercial alliance between England and Austria would be without object, if it did not contemplate, before all things the free navigation of the Danube and the Black Sea. The English wish, without doubt to throw obstacles in the way of the establishment which the Russians are forming at the mouth of Danube, on the island of Sulina—This could be done efficaciously, however, only by the alliance and concurrence of Austria. This treaty is the first step of the Austrian Cabinet towards emancipating itself from the species of tutelage in which Russia holds her allies of Vienna and Berlin."

In reference to this subject, the following paragraph is worthy of attention.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 15th contains a letter from Constantinople of the 20th ult. in which reference is made to the issuing of a firman by the Sultan for opening a canal to join the Danube and the Black Sea, which would abridge by several days the transit to Constantinople and the harbors of the Black Sea, insure liberty of communications with the East by the Danube, and render unavailable the possession of the Delta of that river by Russia, as the latter could no longer (in such case) subject to trade carried on in that quarter to the payment of a tribute. The correspondent of the same Gazette adds, that this project, which would be received with joy by the populations settled on the banks of the Danube from Ulm to Silistria, had been adopted by the Sultan at the suggestion of England and Austria.

TURKEY.

London, Oct. 17

Our correspondent cofirms our previous account of the arrival of the British and Turkish fleets in the Dardanelles. On board each Turkish ship was as English officer "commanding," and "obeying only his own superiors," Under Admiral Stopford's orders the Turks were daily and regularly exercised. Two additional British ships of the line were expected.

It appears that the amount of tribute received in Constantinople from Mehemet Ali had been $920,700 and not $1,700,000 as our correspondent had in his last communication stated by mistake.

Oct. 20.

The Courrier Francais, after stating that the projected treaty of commerce between G. Britain and Austria had been concluded, observes that England had rescured the Pote from the protectorate of the Czar by drawing closes the commercial ties which bound the Ottoman empire to the powers of the [illegible] with Austria was Francais, "but a commercial alliance between England and Austria would be without object, if it did not contemplate, before all things, the free navigation of the Danube and the Black Sea. The English wish, without doubt, to throw obstacles in the way of the establishment which the Russians are forming at the mouth of the Danube, on the island of Sulina. This could be done efficaciously, however, only by the alliance and concurrence of Austria. This treaty is the first step of the Austrian Cabinet towards emancipation itself from the species of tutelage in which Russia holds her allies of Vienna and Berlin."

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St. Petersburg, Oct. 7.

The probability of a war between Russia and England appears to increace daily. A courier from Teflis has just arrived with the following intelligence:—

Lieutenant general Golowine, commander of the army of the Caucasus, has received from General Perowski, Governor of the Khanst of Erzasu, official notice of the departure of the British troops from Akouchysa, and of their entrance into Schiraz, reinforced by a number of individuals, who had revolted against the reigning Schah. There prevails at present in Persia a panic much greater than that which seized the country in 1835, on the accession to the throne of Mohamed Schah. General Perowski has marched troops to the Araxes, in the direction of Bakou, in order to reassure the Schah, by showing him that Russia was ready to assist him in case the English should invade his dominions. General Golowine has sent a reinforcement of 5,000 men to the corps of army of Armenia, and has called for precise instructions to direct his future conduct. The Government waits the arrival of the Emperor to forward others to that General.

"On the other hand, we are informed that Count Pososki, the Russian Ambassador in Sweden, has opened negotiations with the Government of that country, having for their object to insure the co-operation of the Swedish fleet with that of Russia, in the event of a war or a hostile demonstration against England.

London, Oct. 24.

There is a very strong and general impression in the commercial circles that the French blockade of Mexico, is about to be brought to a close. Mr. Pakenham, the British Charge d' Affaires, is about to return to Mexico, and it is understood that the blockade is not to last very long.

LOWER CANADA.

On Thursday four ordinances were published, by order of Sir John Colborne and his special Council: one authorizing the Montreal and City Banks, the Bank of British North America and the Banque du Peuple to suspend specie payments until the 1st of June, upon certain conditions, with which all but the latter have complied; the second authorizing for a limited time the seizure of gunpowder, arms, lead, and munitions of war; the third empowering Sir John Colborne to erect tribunals for the trial and punishment of rebels, and to take such other measures as he may deem necessary for the suppression of rebellion: and the fourth authorizing the arrest and detention of persons charged with treason or treasonable practices, and suspending for a limited time, as to such persons, the provisions of the habeas corpus act.

On Wednesday a party of police came in from an expedition to Varennes, in which they took three prisoners and a small piece of cannon.

The 71st regiment, a company of the 93d, two squadrons of Hussars, six companies of the Guards, a large force of artillery and other troops, under command of Sir John Colborne and Sir James McDonnell, proceeded to St. John on Wednesday and Thursday. The remainder of the Guards arrived on Thursday evening from Quebec.

The insurgents have evacuated their head quarters at Napierville, which were found abandoned by Sir John Colborne on his arrival there on Saturday.

Beauharnois has been retaken, and all the prisoners rescued. There seems to have been a fight, for although the despatch announcing the retaking of Beauharnois gives no other particulars, it mentions that the loss of the troops were one man killed and three men wounded. The passengers of the Brougham were found at Beauharnois and rescued. The boat was a good deal crippled in her machinery, and was towed down to Lachine.—The mail bag had not been discovered by the rebels, and was found on board unopened.

Mr. Ellice and the other gentlemen made prisoners by the rebels at Beauharnois, arrived at Montreal on Sunday.

The affair, or rather affairs, at Lacolle, were of more consequence than we had supposed. It appears that the whole strength of the rebels were engaged in it, and that they were signally discomfitted. The first attempt [illegible] where the rebels had a schooner, on board of which was their principal supply of arms, consisting of sundry muskets and a six pounder. The attacking force consisted of about 400 men; and the attack commenced about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 6th. The defeat of the rebels was complete, and they left in the hands of the volunteers their six pounder, about 250 stand of arms and a quantity of amunition. Their loss was 11 killed and 8 prisoners. The wounded escaped over the lines. Two of the volunteers were killed and two wounded.

As the firing was distinctly heard at Rouse's Point, and it was not long before the defeated rebels were seen making towards the lines the small United States force, some thirty men, stationed there, turned out to prevent any violation of the neutrality, and picked up seventy five muskets which the refugees had dropped on entering the United States territory. The same party also seized the vessel and rebel munitions of war, consisting of amunition and cannon balls.

On the morning of the 9th the attempt was renewed by Nelson himself, with 800 well armed men from Napierville, and 200 more who had swords and pikes. The attack this time was upon Odeltown, which was defended by 200 volunteers under command of Col. Taylor.

After an action of about two hours and a half, during which several brilliant sallies were made by the volunteers, the insurgents retreated, leaving fifty dead, and carrying off several wounded.

Capt. M'Allister and four men have fallen and Lieutenant Odel and nine men have been wounded—none of the latter however, are seriously injured.

A report reached us that Nelson reached the other side of the lines on foot, soon after the battle, and immediately procured a horse he said, to obtain medical aid for his wounded, that he had gained the day, and that Odeltown was in his possession.

"Van Rensselaer is at Chamblain, endeavoring to collect the scattering rebel forces, and he says he will give the regulars something to do yet"

"The rebels who had assembled in arms in the District of Montreal, have been entirely dispersed by her Majesty's troops and the volunteers."

We regret to learn that an American soldier was shot near Cornwall on Wednesday last, by some of the volunteers stationed in the vicinity. A gentlemen just arrived in the Dolphin, states that ten barges, apparently filled with men, were seen passing down; that they were hailed, and did not stop or make any satisfactory reply; and the volunteers taking them for rebels, fired. It proved, however, that the men where American soldiers bound for some part of the country below.—An American officer came to Cornwall the following day, making bitter complaints respecting the circumstance. We have no doubt every satisfaction that can reasonably be required will be given. If the boats were hailed and did not heave to, in times like the present, no blame whatever can be attached to the volunteers. They did no more than their duty.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY NOV. 24 1838

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President
Director next week, *J. M'Allister.*
DISCOUNT DAY, ... THURSDAY
Hours of business, from 10 to 2

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

Alms and Work House.

Commissioner next week—— *Thos. Sims.*

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President
Director next week *James Allen*

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

DISCOUNT DAY ——FRIDAY
Bank open from 10 till 3.

LATEST DATES.

LONDON	Oct	26
LIVERPOOL	Oct.	27
EDINBURGH	Oct.	2
PARIS	Oct,	22
TORONTO	Oct.	19
MONTREAL	Nov.	15
QUEBEC	Nov.	12
HALIFAX	Nov.	19
NEW YORK	Nov.	19

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Twenty Days Later from England.

The Great Western arrived at New-York on Thursday the 15th inst. from Bristol, having sailed on the afternoon of Oct. 27th, as advertised. She has brought out one hundred and fourteen passengers.

The Liverpool steamer sailed from Liverpool at the appointed time, Oct. 29th. She was seen on the 21st, at 6 A. M. with her engine stopped, and blowing off her steam. She was seen again on the same morning at 11 A. M., Tuskar bearing W. N. W. distant about nine miles, going at between nine and ten knots and hour, against a strong wind and sea. The Liverpool had fifty-one passengers.

Her non-arrival at New York creates some apprehensions for her safety; but it is conjectured that owing to storms and other detentions, her coal has become exhausted, and that she has borne up for some nearer port, or is making her way with sails merely.

The news of Lord Durham's determination to abandon the government of Canada, reached England Oct. 17th, by the Great Western. It of course produced some excitement. The Sun says," we are less surprised than grieved at his;" [illegible] had expected and predicted.—[illegible] in which he announced his intention to return to England, is published. Three per cent. consols receded from 1-4 to 1-2 per cent., on the 18th, in consequence. Among the passengers in the Great Western, where Lord Arthur Lenox, and lady—Hon. W. H. Cavendish, Aide de Camp to Lord Durham—and Mr. Wilson, bearer of special despatches. The following speculations on the question of Lord Durham's resignation, are from the London Sun, of the 19th:

"Some hopes are expressed in the Chronicle today, and are largely shared in the city, according to the communication from that quarter in the morning journals, that Lord Durham will yet be induced to retract his threatened resignation, and retain the Government of Canada. Her Majesty, it is reported, has written to his Lordship, requested him to do so; while the Ministers more immediately connected with him Lord Melbourne, and Lord Glenelg, have written to him to express their perfect approbation of his conduct. At the same time a very strong popular demonstration in his favor has been made in Canada. A requisition, speedily and numerously signed, the spontaneous production of the alarm felt by the inhabitants of Quebec, has been presented to him not to resign. Opposing parties are said to have laid aside their hostility, in order to unite in supporting him; and even the newspapers have suspended their quarrels to express their regret at his anticipated departure, and a hope that he will not carry his resolution into effect. Such a very flattering and soothing homage will, if any thing can, induce Lord Durham to remain in Canada,; and when to this we add the desire he must naturally entertain to complete his great and his good work, it seems not impossible that the noble Earl may get over his first deep sense of mortification, and remain in Canada.—The private account, too, do not speak so favourably of the situation of the Colony, as his Lordship's addresses, and it is really exposed to considerable danger, independently of his resignation, a sense of honor and duty may prevent him from immediately leaving his post. These circumstances seem to be the foundation of that hope which is felt in the city, and expressed by our morning contemporaries— but which, after the expressions used by Lord Durham, in his addresses, in relation to the Parliament and the Minister we cannot share."

The news from the East is of considerable interest. We copy the following from the London Sun.

Advices from Constantinople of the 27th ult. announce that on the 25th, letters were received at the British Embassy from Tabriz, which stated that the Schah, alarmed by the arrival of English troops off Bushire, had despatched a messenger after Mr. M'Neil, which promises his acceptance of the Ultimatum, and praying his Excellency's return in his official capacity to Teheran. The messenger had overtaken Mr. M'Neil at Tabris, where he prevailed upon him to remain, "till further convinced of the sincerity of the Schah. The necessary proofs were to be for the coming in a week, at the expiration of which time the British Ambassador was either to return to Teheran, or to continue his journey to the Turkish frontier.

In addition to the above important intelligence, we copy the following extract from a letter from Constantinople; dated the 27th ult., which contains a summary of the news of the Turkish Capital:—

"The general topic for several days has been the reported determination of the English Government to put an end to all the difficulties in which the Egyptian question is involved, by obliging Mehemet Ali to disarm his land and sea forces, and to give up hostile demonstrations against the Porte. On this condition he is to be maintained in his present possessions, in conformity with the treaty of Kieutay., but still as a vassal of the Grand Seignor, but in case he should refuse, force is to be used. According to some, a communication to this effect has been made to the Viceroy, and Admiral Stopford has been ordered to appear with his fleet before Alexandria, to enforce the demand, should it not be complied with. What faith is to be given to this statement we cannot say, but it gains credit here. The decision of Mehemet Ali to pay the arrears of tribute due to the Porte is now certain. M. Lafuente, agent of two houses at Alexandria, charged with providing the funds, arrived here on the 24th, to negotiate bills on Europe to the amount of between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 piastres. A steamboat arrived two days ago from Trebisond, but she brings no news of importance or interest from Persia. A courier extraordinary from London had embarked in the steamer which left on the 21st for Trebisond with urgent despatches for Mr. M'Neil. On the 24th, M. de Boutenieff had an audience of the Sultan previous to his return to St. Petersburg on temporary leave of absence. His Highness presented the envoy with a splendid snuff-box, enriched with diamonds, and charged him with the expression of his friendship and attachment to the Emperor. On the 25d, a grand *Te Deum* was chanted at the French Embassy for the birth of the Count de Paris, Salutes were fired from the French brig Aigus and the Ambassador's residence was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. The first number of an Italian Journal entitled *Lo Stambol*, has just appeared at Pera. It has adopted this motto—*Heni roit qui mal y pense.*

When the disastrous result of the British arms in Spain, under the sacrificed Sir John Moore, awakened the sense of the nation to a jealousy of its compromised honour, and drew down on the ministry a suspicion of their having immolated the country's interests on the altar of party cabal—there was one warrior distinguished by the experienced eye of the hero of Corunna, and with that hero's dying breath he implored that due merit should be done to him. That warrior is now in the Chief command of the British forces in Canada—His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE. The vascillations of radical rule do not appear more obnoxious to censure in any one particular case than in the treatment shown to this much injured gentleman, and we are inclined to impute to the general conviction of this fact in the public mind, the rumours which so widely prevailed of a discordance of feeling between him and Earl Durham, but which have been lately so exp[illegible] PUBLICATION TO [illegible] pated by the manly declarations of the Governor General.

After Sir John Colborne's administration in Upper Canada had endeared him to the people, as much on account of the fine moral tone which the example of his family infused into society, as by his firmness tempered with conciliation to its proper extent, he resigned his trust into the hands of Sir F. B. Head, and had arrived at New York on his way to the home and repose he long'd for, when his task-masters ordered him back to Canada. His command was thenceforth to be strictly military and his Head Quarters Montreal, and on his progress thither from Toronto, it must have been some alleviation of the hardship of the illustrious veteran's retrocession, to find the way strewed with the laurels of the people's love, and every stage of his progress distinguished by a spontaneous rivalry to hail him with demonstrations of respect and honour. Lord Goslord's removal called Sir John to Quebec, and the Earl of Durham's appointment put him in a new position of power. His proclamation of martial law was not only decried by Lord Durham's political opposers at home, but abrogated by the Earl himself as soon as he arrived in Canada. Sir John sued for release from his labours, but there seems to have been a fearful looking to the day when he should leave the colony, and we believe every dispassionate head and loyal heart will respond to the candid avowal of the Governor General in his address to the Guards when he expressed his sentiments in these words:—"In leaving them behind him he had the satisfaction to reflect that he left them under the charge of one of their most distinguished companions in arms, Sir John Colborne. No one could doubt that in his hands not only would the military defences of the country be placed in a state of the utmost efficiency, but that the civil government would be administered with vigour and wisdom."

The intentions of the ministry to send Sir Wilmot Horton or some other gentleman "armed with extraordinary powers" to supersede Sir John Colborne, come to us with an ominous intimation of their futility. Had Sir John been allowed to follow up his measures last winter, there would have been no disturbance now. When the colony shall be in a condition to adopt and obey the equitable laws and liberal institutions which it is the disposition as well as the interest of the Home Government to bestow; then some great and comprehensive mind like that of the Earl of Durham will be wanted in a civil capacity in Canada, to carry such measures into effect; until then its affairs should be left to a military commander; and from the promptness energy, clear and decided views of Sir John Colborne, and the great confidence reposed in his high character, we should not wish to see the destinies of the country suddenly wrested from his hands.

Copious details will be found in preceding colums of the outrageous acts of the misguided madmen in Canada assuming the sacred name of patriots, a term totally inapplicable to such a horde of levelling miscreants. It is needless to recapitulate the numerous circumstances attendant on the progress of this bandit rebellion, or to enveigh on the marauding interference of strangers under the sanctimonious pretence of sympathy, but it is difficult to repress the conviction that the unlettered Canadians have been mainly misled by reckless demagogues in concert and alliance with large parties of people in the United States. We even find the released convicts from Bermuda received by assembled multitudes in New York, and one of them whose whole family have been nurtured and educated by the proceeds of the public chest, glorying in his treason and vowing to abide in it. It is said that the best understanding subsists between the two governments, and we hear of Gen. Maccomb and Col. Worth with United States troops being stationed on the frontier to enforce the relations of strict neutrality; but we cannot overlook the fact of their total inadequacy to do anything efficiently when these relations are violated.—When the robel Gagnon's corps fled from Napierville, thirty american soldiers, on the lines, picked up seventy-five muskets that the fugitives threw away to facilitate their flight into the States, and a schooner was seized which was in the service of the rebels. Now when we know that the American arsenals, from Buffalo to Detroit, were plundered of their arms for the invasion of Canada, and the most marked demonstrations of enmity to Britain openly displayed, what confidence can be placed in the integrity of these troops, or what reliance can we have on their preventing the muskets and the schooner from passing back into the possession of the rebels? There is one consoling circumstance that the events of last year evinced, and those of the present day confirm; namely, that the phalanx of loyalty drawn forth on this occasion makes the conquest of Canada next to a moral and physical impossibility. Foot to foot and hand to hand, every inch of ground would be contested; and there would not remain an arm to wield a falchion, a claymore or a shillala, before the country would be yielded to a rebel or a foreign foe. But we have still another consolation in the wise and vigorous measures of the Governors:—in Lower Canada the precautionary array of combined power; and in the Lower [illegible] the successful operations of the [illegible] who have crushed the insurgents [illegible] regular troops could get a sight of [illegible] the gaols are crammed with hundr[illegible] fatuated wretches on whom the la[illegible] an exemplary chastisement.

Bangor.

The Commissioners upon the *North E[illegible] dary* line returned to this City on Satur[illegible] We understand that they found very d[illegible] ked highlands at the point where the [illegible] between the St. Lawrence and the At[illegible] and all the country north of the St. J[illegible] tremely mountainous. The country [illegible] ters divide is not level and swampy [illegible] represented and believed by many, [illegible] *mountains and dividing highlands,* [illegible] *to the terms of the treaty of* 178[illegible]

The Seminoles in our n[illegible]

Prince Edward Island (Hera[illegible]

The Members returned to ser[illegible] ral Assembly are—for *Charlottet[illegible]* Francis Longworth junior and [illegible] *Georgetown*, Messrs Thomson an[illegible] for *Princetown*, Messrs Mont[illegible] Clark; for *Queen's County*, Mes[illegible] and Maclarlane, in the first [illegible] polls in the 2d and 3d districts [illegible] closed.

Mr. Swartwout the late Col[illegible] Port of New York, is said to be [illegible] to the amount of $1,250,000 o[illegible] moneys.

The legislature of this Provin[illegible] on the 15th of January next, for [illegible] of business.

We observe an account in t[illegible] *ton Sentinel*, of some disconten[illegible] expressed, or rather got up, agai[illegible] misapplication of the money vo[illegible] to the inhabitants who perfor[illegible] duty when the regular troops we[illegible] and it seems that this complai[illegible] ed as a reason for the people's [illegible] turn out on the present occasio[illegible] also that a captious disposit[illegible] evinced on the allegation that [illegible] Governor held back from insp[illegible] litia at last training. On lea[illegible] rumors were in circulation. H[illegible] immediately ordered out the m[illegible] ed them in his franks and ope[illegible] plained how they had been m[illegible] greeted by three hearty cheer[illegible] Minchen, when His Exce[illegible] ground, called out the officer[illegible] into explanations, for the satis[illegible] under their command. Th[illegible] properly remarks:—"We sh[illegible] forward course of proceedin[illegible] to prevent those bickerings [illegible] which mischievous persons [illegible] found to foment."

The 65th Regt having he[illegible] Shediac, the 11th are still in [illegible]

The several Saint And[illegible] throughout the Province ha[illegible] officers for the ensuing year, [illegible] measures to celebrate the fes[illegible] ten Saint on the 30th inst[illegible] here!

A letter from Ogdensb[illegible] gives a florid account of the [illegible] of armed insurgents at Prese[illegible] da, and of their valorous [illegible] Wellington; but the whole [illegible] ly lapped up in sympathy, [illegible] get a peep at any interm[illegible] truth. *Ogdensburg* is on t[illegible] below the Lake of the Isle [illegible] Lake Ontario, and directly o[illegible] on our side. The winter [illegible] tiful view his windows affo[illegible] the river above and below [illegible] and's, where doubtless he [illegible] curity witnessing the heat[illegible] fray. He adds that "at 3 [illegible] *rebel forces* occupied a win[illegible] scious of the association, [illegible] intend to bring to mind, o[illegible] ventures of the renowned [illegible] cha! He confesses that [illegible] of 400 loyalists from *Bro[illegible]* rapidly marching to the [illegible] getting the talismanic na[illegible] whence they came; the di[illegible] and the value of the princ[illegible] ed them, according to ha[illegible] Verily, liars have need of [illegible]

There is an old Irish [illegible] that "the best hurles alw[illegible] ditch," and we are will[illegible] *merit* to the *secure observ[illegible]* But to show that we do [illegible] in a kind of levity, whic[illegible] some of our better feelin[illegible] we would ask him, and [illegible] entertain similar senti[illegible] ously to consider the to[illegible] nouncement by a *Britis[illegible]* but just retribution; fro[illegible] learn a lesson of forbea[illegible] if they prize the good o[illegible] tures more than the in[illegible] bolical passions:—

From the Montreal [illegible]

On Sunday evening, the [illegible] try above Laprairie present[illegible] one vast sheet of lurid flam[illegible] not a single rebel house [illegible] God only knows what is to [illegible] Canadians and their wives [illegible] approaching winter, as no[illegible] hunger and cold stare the[illegible]

MARR[illegible]

On Wednesday last the [illegible] Richard Vereker, Mr. T[illegible] third daughter of Mrs. O[illegible]

DI[illegible]

On Thursday morning [illegible] few days illness, Mr. Er[illegible] years. He was a native [illegible] and came to this Provin[illegible] has ever since resided; [illegible] an irreproachable charact[illegible] respectable family, with [illegible] widow, a wide circle of [illegible] severe bereavement. Mr [illegible] industrious, and perse[illegible] was a frequent resource [illegible] and his aid and advice w[illegible] He was a friend of [illegible]

Original issues in Poor Condit[illegible] Best copy a[illegible]

KODAK SAFETY FILM