LONDON.

COURT MARTIAL.

Horse Goards, Jan. 5, 1826. At a General Court Martial, held at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on the 18th October, 1825, and continued, by adjournments, to the 24th of the same month. Deputy Commissary General Thomas Price was arraigued upon

the undermentioned charges—viz.
First—"For neglect of duty, in having failed to exhibit before a Board of Officers, assembled at St. John, New Brunswick, by order of his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. on the 24th September, 1825, the sum of \$\mathbb{L}7,728 8s. 114d. sterling, or thereabouts, which formed part of a balance due from him to the pub-

Second-" For having embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, or having wilfully permitted some other person or persons to embezzle or fraudulently misapply, between the 24th July and the 24th September, 1825, the said sum of £7,728 8 111d sterling, or thereabouts, belonging to the public, and which fermed part of a balance with which he was chargeable on the said 24th September, 1825.

Third-" For wilful disobedience of orders, in writing a letter to Deputy Assistant Commissary General Darling, bearing date the 21st October, 1823, ordering him to give up his key of the military chest at St. John, New Brunswick (being in the joint charge thereof,) which gave him, the said Deputy Commissary General Price, the uncontrolled custody and possession of the same, contrary to the orders of the Right Hon, the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, as contained in their circular letter. No. 45, of the 12th January, 1622, and of the General Or-der of his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, promulgating the same, dated 23d April, 1822.

Upon which charges the Court came to the fol-

lowing decision :-"The Court Martial having most minutely, deliberately, maturely, weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charges preferred against the prisoner, Thomas Price, Deputy Commissary General, as well as what he has adduced in his defence, came to the following deci-

"With respect to the first charge, that he is guilty thereof. "With respect to the second charge, that he is

guilty thereof.

"With respect to the third charge, that he is

guilty thereof.

"The Court having thus found the prisoner guilts of the whole of the charges preferred against him, the same being in breach of the Articles of War, doth, in virtue thereof, sentence the said prisoner, Thomas Price, Deputy Commissary General, to be dismissed his Majesty's service, to be rendered incapable of serving his Majesty in any office, Civil or Military, and to make good, at his own expence, the sum of seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight pounds, eight shillings, and elevenpence farthing, sterling, which the, the said prisoner, has embezzled, or fraudulently mis-

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing charges preferred against Deputy Commissar y General Price, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's approval thereof, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of his Royal Highness,

The Commander in Chief, HENRY TORRENS, Adjt. Gen.

March 14.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been a good deal laughed at lately by the London Press, on account of the glowing picture which he gave last year of the resources and prosperity of the Country—being actually nicknamed Mr. Prosperity Robinson. In his speech, at the opening of

Budget he thus defends himself. "I think, however, that before I explain to the House the view which his Majesty's Government has taken of what is necessary under existing circumstances, I ought to recall to their recollection the course which they and this Honourable House have taken, in connexion with this subject, during the last two or three years. On this point, I am the more anxious, as I have been accused in unequivocal terms, of having contributed to produce the difficulties in which the country has been involved by the language, which, on various occasions, I have thought it my duty to use. I am said to have occasioned much of the mischief by the too flattering pictures which I have drawn of the state of the country. It may be true and it is true, that in adverting to the situation of the country for the last two or three years, I held the language of congratulation-true it is, that I represented the country to be in a state of prosperity, and from that language I do not now depart. (Hear, hear, liear.) The country, I maintain is not to be regarded as in a state of decadence, because it is for the present obstructed in its course, and thrown back for a season, by unlooked-for events. However, it may be contended that I have erred in language, however warmly I may have painted the improving circumstances of the nation, I will venture to assert, that I have never stated, as facts, that which I was not fully borne out in stating to the House. I think I can satisfy the House of this. I think I can satisfy the House that, in three years during which I have filled the situation which I have now the honour to hold, if I have erred in language, not only have I not intended to deceive (that has never been imputed to me,) but no deception at all has been practised.— In 1823, when it was first my lot to lay open to the view of this House the state of our finances. I ventured in that year to calculate on a certain amount of revenue. And is what mode did I make my calculation? I founded it, not on my expectations, but on the simple basis of what had alcosedy been received; and I will show the House

that, in the years 1823, 1824 and 1825, that in every instance in those 3 years, not only were all my expectations realized, but they were exceeded in a manner and to an extent, which no man could

Mr. Robinson has also been a good deal blamed for breaking down the Independent Board of Castoms in Scotland and Ireland and uniting them with the like establishments in England. He defends himself in the following eloquent manner.

"It is not the easiest task in the world to effect such reforms. There are many prejudices to be overcome, and many interests to be interfered with, and a great many deeply rooted habits to be broken in upon, and I cannot give a better proof of the sort of feelings excited by changes of this description, than is furnished by referring to those letters which have just been published to the world in the northern part of this island. It seems that the extinction of the two independent Boards of Customs and Excise in Scotland, (the same course has been taken with respect to Ireland) and the amalgamation of them with like establishments in England, is to be considered by every true Scot as derogatory to the dignity of his country-an affront to national pride—and, good God! that such a statement should be made! as subversive of all the public rights of the Scottish nation .-(Hear, hear, hear,) The tone taken on this occasion is not very dissimilar from that taken by Antony over the body of Casar. It reminds me, at least, of the beautiful but mournful speech which Shakespeare has put into the mouth of his hero-

"O what a fall was there, my countrymen; Then you, and I, and all of us fell down, Whilst bloody treason flourished over us." (Cheers and Laughter.)

I say, the appeal of Mark Antony was not more rehemently made; his resentment of Cœsar's death was not more pointedly directed against those who caused it, than is the resentment of this writer against the author of that measure, which had for its object the transfer of two miserable and insignificant fiscal departments from one part of the United Kingdom to another. (Hear, hear.) I could not imagine at first, what was meant by the writer; I felt almost like a guilty thing, oppressed by the weight of some undefined crim and if I met my noble Friend, first at the Board of Admiralty, or with any of my Honorable Friends, from Scotland, I hardly dared to look them in the face. I felt quite sure that the denunciation was for some dreadful crime; but I knew not what, and I was left for some time in all the agony of doubt. But it occurred to me that I had some Scotch blood too, in my veins, and did not feel that I had done any thing which shewed I was insensible to the honour and dignity of that part of his Majesty's dominions. After passing in review all the signal glories and triumphs of Scotland; after summoning to my recollection all she could so justly boast that adorns or exalts the human race; after reflecting on the originality, the grace and the genius of her poets; on the elo-quence, the accuracy, and research of her historians; on the elaborate lucubrations and profound discoveries of her philosophers; and after watching the progress of her gifted sons, while soaring through the delightful regions of fancy, or penetrating the depths of science and erudition, I never dreamt of including among her worthies the Members of her independent fiscal Boards of Customs. (Much cheering and laughter,)

MARCH 18. ,

Colonial Miscellaneous Estimates.

Mr. W. Horton, in rising to move that part of the Miscellaneous Estimates, trusted that there were none of them which could meet with any serious objection from any Member in the House .-It would be seen that a decrease had taken place of £16,000 since last year in the Colonial Estimates, and he had no doubt that still greater reductions would soon be effected. In the Civil Establishment of Bermuda, a small increase had taken place owing to the transition from war to peace, and the consequent falling off of its revenues, which during the former from its being much frequented by vessels of all descriptions, had been very considerable. With regard to Newfoundland, there could scarcely be said to be any charge upon this country, as there was a sum remitted from that quarter equal to the amount in the estimate. The estimate of New South Wales was only half of what it had been last year, and he trusted that that colony would soon be in a situation to relieve this country from any charge. The charge of the convicts would still have to be paid by this country, but he hoped only for a few years. There was a great demand for their services among the settlers, and some arrangement might be made with them for defraying the expence which was now charged on this country. With respect to Sierra Leone and the African ports, if it was deemed proper to maintain them in their present state, they must of course be paid for. In the expense of these two there had been a decrease since last year. The vote to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, (with the sum of £500 to the Secretary,) was one of the greatest utility. The whole patronage had form-erly been vested in the Secretary of State, but be had divested himself of it, from a sense, Ecclesiastical Board, with the power of examination, would make the appointments with much propriety. The affairs of the Society were now conducted by this Board; and he could not think that any objection should be made to the estimate. With regard to the sum of £10,000 for the Grenville Canal, which was intended to form a communication between Upper Causda and the St. Lawrence, he would only say, that it was one which would be absolutely necessary in case of a war breaking out in that quarter. The Board of Ordnance reported upon it in the most favourable terms, as well as on the sum necessary to execute it. The sum charged under the head of Indian presents, was expended partly in the purchase of lands, and partly in presents to the Indians. It was an item sanctioned by customs, but like most others, these estimates were in progress to-wards reduction.

On the the sum of £3,119 being proposed to defray the charges of the Civil Establishment of the Bahama Islands.

Bahama Islands.

Mr. Hume begged to express the high gratification which he had received from the statements just made by the Hon. Secretary. He was quite satisfied that, if the same prudent line of policy was persevered in for a few years, the country would be entirely relieved from the charge made for the Civil Establishment of these Colonies.—As long as the country consented to pay for them it could not be expected that any diminution would take place, or any offer he made by the Colonies. take place, or any offer be made by the Colonies to relieve us; it was not consistent with human nature to expect that such would be the case.

The following resolutions were then agreed to: £11,529 for the Civil Establishment of Nova

£20,000 for the Civil Establishment of New

£4,150 for the Civil Establishment at Bermuda. £2,000 for the Civil Establishment of Prince Edward's Island.

£11,135 for the Civil Establishment of New-

The Courier of March 19th contains a full account of the meeting of Sir A. Campbell and the Burness chiefs for the purpose of discussing formally the terms of peace. The Armistice was extended to the 2nd November.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 20. Very few Timber vessels have been chartered here this season for the N. American Colonies, and freights are so much reduced, that good vessels could be procured to proceed to Miramichi and load for 40s. per ton Calliper measurement. The freight of salt is 10s. per ton. Timber, pine, may be quoted at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 40d. A fine new brig from Prince Edward's Island, of 300 tons sold lately for a particular trade at £9 10s. but this is above the market rate, and the price of shipping may be quoted at from £8 10s. to £9 sterling

BAST IMDIES.

FROM CALCUTTA. - Papers from Calcutta have been received as late as the 21st Dec. One of them states that when the King of Ava heard of the fall of Prome he raved like a madman, and determined to take no counsel thereafter but his own. The propositions made to him by the British commander, at the conferences, for a peace, had been indignantly rejected. The Burmese army had been recruited, and was estimated at from 70,000 to 110,000 men.

The Enterprize steam vessel had arrived safely at Culcutta from England. Capt. Johnston, was of opinion, that when the necessary arrangements for a supply of fuel should be completed, he would be able to perform the voyage in 70 days.

INDIA.—Accounts from Calcutta are to Dec.

21. The Burmese War continued. Of course the Armistice and Negotiation have ended.

The latest papers mention that 10,000 Burmese were advancing against one position of the British, while a very formidable British force was advancing against Bhurtporc.

The Hon. E. I. Co's. ship Royal George, of 1200 tons, and pierced for 38 guns, was totally destroyed by fire, with 7000 chests of tea on board at Whampoa, on 24th Dec.

The fire broke out about 4, in the morning, and in about 3 hours she blew up—she came very near drifting foul of some of the American vessels. It was said the fire began in the Gun Room, through the carelessness of one of the Officers who went there with a light.

WEST INDIES.

Extract of a letter, dated " Trinidad, 26th January 1826 .- "The Yankees will play the devil with our Trade. You cannot conceive what tremenduous masses of notions have been imported to this Island. Furniture, carriages, carts, wheel-barrows, bricks, and the many other supplies which paid large Freights and employed the manufacturing people at home, are now sent to us in shouls. What can Ministers have in view by such a system? Is it their intention to destroy the commerce of the Colonies, in order that the people of England may be prepared to part with them without regret? When you give the matter a moment's consideration no excuse can be found-for it is quite ridiculous to believe that the duties imposed on Foreign Articles will prevent their injuring British Trade. Their Duties ad valorem are paid on Invoices prepared by the Importer; and admitting the Duties were a little high, are they not more than balanced by their shipping being, like ours, exempt from Port Charges? It was on coarse articles, or rather those of little value on which the heaviest Freights were paid to our outward bound ships-now, Friend Jonathan has all this benefit, and in a colony like this, which requires immense supplies, the loss to the shipping is greater than can be well estimated.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, April 22.

To his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Ho-norable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The humble address of the House of Representatives in General Assembly.

May it please your Excellency,
E, the representatives of his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the people of Nova Scotia, now convened in General Assembly, for the first time since many important changes have taken place in the Colonial Policy of Great Bricain, most respectfully beg leave to submit to your Excellency, for the consideration of his Majesty's Government, our sentiments and opinion on several subjects connected therewith, and mentioned in this Address.

The House of Assembly acknowledge, with sincere gratitude, the wise and liberal policy detailed in the Acts of the last Session of the imperial Par-In the Acts of the last Session of the imperial Par-liament, for the removal of those long established Restrictions, by which contrary to the now ac-knowledged principles of Trade, the Commerce of the Colony was oppressed and limited; and the House consider the system thereby adopted as best calculated to cherish and strengthen the attack-ment now so happily existing between the Colon-ties and the Mother Country; and we entertain the most consider those, that the same Power the most consident hope, that the same Power which has so far abelished those injurious phopolies and restrictions, will not fail to remove every inconvenience which the practical operation of this new system may disclose, and which it may not be in the power of the Colonial Legislature to remode.

remedy.

We have given our most serious attention to the act for regulating the trade of the British possessons abroad; and we are happy to find, that the lm-perial Parliament have evinced a due regard to he Constitutional Rights of his Majesty's subject in the Colonies, by placing wholly at the disposa of the Colonial Legislature, the p.oduce of the duties which they deemed it thereby necessary to impose for the regulation of Trade; for we beg to assure your Excellency, that his Majesty's Subjects in this loyal and happy Province, would consider themselves vitally injured by any concession, however otherwise desirable, which should be granted them in connexion with or dependent upon the infringement of any of their Rights and Privileges as British Subjects.

It is, therefore, with extreme regret this House have learned, that the Lords Commissioners of his, Majesty's Treasury have ordered the Collector and Majesty's Treasury nave ordered the Comptroller of the Custom, at Halifax, to apply, in payment of certain salaries, the produce of Duties arising from the said Act, and which is thereby directed to be paid into the Colonial Treasury; thus claiming the same control over those Duties which their Lordships are empowered by that Act to exercise in Colonies possessing no local Legislatures.

It is a duty which we owe equally to the Government of the Mother Country and to his Majesty's subjects in this Province, most explicitly to state to your Excellency, that we consider all the Duties imposed by, and payable under, the said Act of Parliament, except such Duties as are payable to his Majesty under Acts passed provided to the 18th year of his Majesty's Reign, to be entirely under the control and at the disposal of the Colonial Legislatures; and that no other authority whatever can legally direct the collector of his Maesty's Customs to pay over those Duties, or any part of them, to any person but the Treasurer of the Province. The House therefore most respectfully submit, that the Order of their Lordships is in direct opposition to the 13th Section of the said Act of the Imperial Parliament, which directs the manner in which all these Duties are to be paid and appropriated, and cannot be warranted by any clause in the said statute.

The House of Assembly are doly swisible, that,—
the Shipping Interest of this Province will derive
very great advantage from the total reduction of
the Fees formerly payable to the Officers of the
Customs within the British possessions; but they at the same time beg to represent, that those advantages will not be so extensive when it is considered that our colonial vessels still remain liable to heavy charges in Foreign Ports; while British ships and ships of Foreigners, which formerly paid towards the support of the Custom House, are now admitted free from any fees, or impositions

whatsoever. The great interest which your Excellency bas ever taken in the prosperity of this Province, that it demands our sincere gratitude, affords us also the most perfect assurance, that you will transmit this representation, of what we apprehend to be a direct interference with our Colonial privileges, for the consideration of his Majesty's Government; for we assure your Excellency, that as the Representatives of this Province, we deem it our first and most important duty, thus to offer our temperate

and respectful remonstrance against those infringements of the Constitutional Rights of the Assembly. S. G. W. ARCHIBALD, Speaker. House of Assembly, April 4, 1826.

MISCELLANY.

Odd Proclamation for holding a Fair among the Scotch.

O Yes; and that's e'e time; O Yes! and that's twa times; O yes! and that's theird and last time. All manner of pearson or pearsons, whosoever, let 'em draw near, an' I shall let 'em kenn that there is a fair to be held at the muckle town of Langholm, for the space of aught days, wherein if any hustrin, custrin, laudlopper, dub-skouper, or gang the gate swinger shall, breed any hurdam, durdam, rabblement, brabblement, or squabblement, he shall hae his lugs tacked to the muckle throne wi shan had the apenny, until he down on his hob-shanks, and up wi' his muckle doups, an' pray to hea'en neen times—God bless the King, and thrice the muckle Laird of Relton, paying a groat to me Jemmy Ferguson, Bailey of the aforesaid manora' you heard my proclamation, and I'll gang heam

BAR MERRIMENT.

to my dinner.

In the course of a trial in the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday, one of the witnesses stated to Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, who was cross-examining him, that he (the witness) was a twine-spinner and mat manufacturer, and dealt in flax and

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan—I am sorry to hear, Sir, that you deal in hemp. - (A laugh.)

Sir, that you deal in hemp.—(A laught)
Witness.—I dare say you are, Sir, for I make rope to hang lawyers.—(Great laughter.)
Mr. Sergeant Vaughan.—I hope, Sir, you will keep a little for your own use, for you are very

likely to want it.
Witness.--f shall save enough for you Sir, at

all events. The merriment excited by this little dialogue had not long subsided, when it was renewed by the following circumstances:

The same witness was recalled by Chief Justice

Best (who, be it recollected, had Best (who, be it recollected, has for false arrest, and asked by his had taken place at an interview to the younger and Mr. Williams Why, replied the witness, Goo Williams if he ought not to move onsuit. Wr. Williams said, cas he had good grounds for so do that "the judge was a d-d would have let the case go to Lord Chief Justice Best joing the case of langhter which this the roar of laughter which this

whole auditory, except Mr. ing seated immediately facing the emed quite overwhelmed with being thus suddenly brought, as his compliments, vis-a-vis, to his fearing he should be considered by eandid in the expression of his energetically disclaimed the la

The Lord Chief Justice .happen, Mr. Williams. Mr. Williams, with increased

nied having used any such expre ed to grow very warm on the o temper of me, His Lordship the ecdote of Lord Kenyon, to who action one day, one of the part make a complaint of the other, feated. "What is it?" said "Why," replied the party, "I ship was a rogue, and the July "Well," said Lord Kenyon, "I licens of the Jury." I hope so do the Jury."

Theodore Hook, in his your addresses to a beautiful heiress of a large family: and having his cronies that he would marr town in a week with his bride h and went down to the scene of panied by another friend who ness of his triumph. The first communicated his project was er of the lady, and was actuall from her family, going down the road, without knowing the parties put up at the same inn, rooms. During the night, the band, the successful rival, hea out of bed, dancing, singing, a to his companion on the ease are won, intimating his intent duitting the imaginary scene of horus blowing, colours flying, the wag found the scene chan occupied by a superior STAR, bint from a maternal PROMPT early as convenient, would be were blown on Theodore's re

> THE ST Saint John, Tues Bank of New A

DIRECTOR for the Week
DISCOUNT DAY.
Usual Hours of Business.—from
On Wednesdays——from
Bills or Notes for Discoun
with the Cashier on

BANK, 1st May The following Resolution Directors is published for the concerned-

RESOLVED, That the pectively bear on the face t Dollars, such Dollars shall b sent legal value of five shilling By order of the Preside Н. Н.

Sabings' MANAGERS FOR Millidge, James Ewing.

Bank Hours.—Every Monday

Amount deposited Yesterda

MARINE INSURA Committee of Director Thomas Millidge. James Robertson Robert Rankin. Office Hours,-

From recent English da letters, we are happy to lea Kingdom a general Comme commenced; the spirit of and the Merchant, have beg their cheering influence, hamelioration of the condition of the community.

On Saturday afternoon la bourhood were visited by a der and Lightning, accom-Rain, which continued to fa until late in the evening.

Great apprehension is en of the Pilot Boat Juno, of the harbour on Saturday las menced; as neither Crew been heard of .- Since the are glad to hear that Messrs who where in her, have arr Doat is entirely lost.

On the 30th April, a Coror view of the hody of William Hoonsequence of falling from the N

Remo JOHN SNAW, has Remove immediately over the Sho where he solicits a share of p