ENGLISH NEWS.

A matrimonial alliance is on the tapis between Lord Dudley, eldest son of the Duke of Wellington, and Miss Angela Coutts Burdett. It was stated that Sir Francis Burdett and his daughter had been at a recent party at Apsley House, on the special invitation of the Duke of Wellington. The fortune of Miss Burdett, left her by the Duchess of St. Alban's, amounts to nearly two millions sterling.

From the John Bull.

Sir Francis Head comes home because he does not find, we understand the income of his situation equal to sustain the dignity of his office.—*London Courier.*

So says the Courier. Now for the fact. Sir Francis Head neither finds the income too small, the climate unhealthy, or his position unpleasant; and so far from coming home on private grounds, Sir Francis Head, up to this moment, is not aware of his recall. Sir Francis Head went out to Canada under no auspicious circumstances—he succeeded to the Government of an important Colony, and by taking a straight and highly honourable course, succeeded also in gaining the good will of all—while, by a pure adherence to principles, without fear, favour or affection, he secured the tranquility of the Province under his control, while that portion of our possessions where the system of liberal concession to Radicalism and yielding to popular clamour, was distracted and disturbed, and is now in a state of open rebellion. For his conduct in thus administering the affairs of Upper Canada, Ministers created Sir Francis Head a Baronet—a testimony of their high opinion which no subsequent conduct of theirs can invalidate. The success, however, of Sir Francis, and the mode of Government he adopted, created a jealousy, and exhibited so strong a contrast to that which the Roebuck party advocated, that it was subsequently hinted to Sir F. Head that he must relax his principles and alter his line of proceeding to suit the Radical palate in England. This Sir F. Head, in the strongest and most emphatic terms, refused to do; and the consequence is, that Colonel Arthur, now Sir George, is sent out to supersede him—of which fact we know Sir Francis to have been wholly ignorant when he last wrote home. So much for Sir F. Head's desire to be recalled.

As to Sir George Arthur's appointment, although we have an extremely high opinion of him as an officer, and that he has entirely vindicated himself from the attacks of the Radicals, it does seem a most unaccountable thing to select to him, to give him the local rank of Major General, and to give him, also, in preference to all the senior Colonels and all the Major Generals in the army, the government of a Colony, the only fault of the present Governor of which is his anti-Radicalism. What Sir George Arthur's personal politics are, his appointment, and its objects, we suppose, may pretty plainly declare; but the curious anamoly which presents itself in the case is, the exhibition of an officer hunted and worried to death by Radicals in England, going out to dispense Radicalism in Canada. With this we have nothing to do; our objects were merely to contradict the report that Sir F. Head had, from any private circumstances, desired to be recalled.

General Education—Mr, Wyse is certainly working this great principle with indefatigable zeal. His talents—his ready eloquence—his profound and extensive knowledge to the circumstances in which he finds the population of the empire—the earnestness of his appeals to the intelligence and feelings of the superior ranks of society—these have been completely acknowledged, and have, in enlightened and honest England produced their results.

Mr Wyse has been everywhere welcomed We have given already the proceedings of the Cheltenham Meeting. On looking through the Sheffield Chronicle, we find in that Journal a report of the Meeting held there, for which we regret we cannot find room. The Sun says:

"The Dissenters, ever formost in active exertions to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of their fellow countrymen and of mankind generally, have called several public meetings for the purpose of petitioning parliaments in favor of a National System of Education, in the blessings of which all classes and sects may freely participate. We regret to find that the clergy of the established church are prepared to throw every obstacle in the way of the Dissenters, unless the latter consent to place the new system of education, together with the funds voted to support it, under their exclusive management. This is a concession which the Dissenting body in England never will, and never ought to make. The Dissenters have had too much experience of the pretended liberality of the clergy of the Established church: have paid too dearly for past confidence in the good faith of that body: are too conscious of their own strength, and have too much confidence in themselves, and the purity of their motives to divest themselves of the direction of the education of their children. The Dissenters are not the party to make concessions. They have no richly endowed universities, no rich benefices, no bishoprics, deaneries, pluralities, and cathedral stalls, for titled drones: no such wordly morsels as tithes and Easter offerings. When the established clergy strip themselves of these exclusive pastoral comforts the Dissenters will start even with them; but until then it is natural that those who suffer from their enjoyment of so much could not concede them more,

Fair enough We shall only sav that the Dissenters in Ireland, with the exception of a small section, would have acted a very different part. Daddy Cooke would have told them to follow in the wake of the Establishment: to bend the knee and worship that Pestilent Prelacy, the abomination of all true Presbyterians: Daddy would drag the body through the dirt; but the English Dissenters are made of honester and sterner stuff.

But to return: We find by letters from Manchester that the grand Dinner which was given to Mr. Wyse, on Thursday last, and the report of which we shall have the pleasure of inserting in our next, was such, notwithstanding the intrigues and opposition of the Established Clergy, as fully to gratify the pure and honest ambition of the Hon. Member for Waterford: and spend the great cause with which his name has become identified.—*Dublin Ev. Post.*

Important Decision.—In the Court of Common Pleas on the 20th November last, Judgment was given in a case of much importance to the Trade of these Colonies. The following report of the decision we extract from the *London Observer.*

Goodeve Oliver.—In this action the Plaintiff had obtained a verdict with damages for contribution upon a ship and cargo, for the value of a quantity of timber, consigned onboard the said ship from Quebec, on account of the Plaintiff, and thrown overboard on the passage to London, for the safety of the ship and cargo.—A rule to set aside the verdict was obtained this Term, on the ground that the timber had been stowed on the deak with the knowledge and consent of the Plaintiff, and that it had been in such cases always held by English Judges that the owner of the timber being himself a party to the improper stowage, was not entitled to any compensation, should it be found necessary, for the safety of his ship, to throw his property overboard. The Court gave judgment to-day in favour of the plaintiff, and discharged the rule.—The Court had given the subject much consideration on account of its great commercial importance. It appeared that all the foreign and English authorities were agreed that where goods were thrown overboard for the safety of the ship and cargo, the owner of such goods was entitled to a contribution upon the ship and cargo; but where goods were improperly stowed upon deck, and it was found necessary for the safety of the ship and cargo to throw them overboard, the owner of such goods had his remedy against the captain and owners, and against them only, for the improper stowage. It was also laid down, as contended for the defendants, that if the owner of goods so thrown away, caused or consented to the improper stowage, he had no remedy at all. But it was not in all cases an improper stowage to stow goods upon deck—at least this had been laid down in the English Courts—and the present was a case in which a safe and proper usage warranted the stowage of the timber upon deck, and therefore, when it became necessary to throw the goods overboard, the plaintiff was entitled to contribution on the ship and cargo, which were saved by the sacrifice of his property.

UNITED STATES

Dr Comstock, the professor of elocution, gave an exhibition on Saturday evening, at the Temperance Hall, N. L., for the purpose chiefly of affording a practical explanation of his system of instruction, and shewing its success in the cure of stammering and other defects of speech

A large audience, many ladies being among the number, was present, and the exercise evidently gave general satisfaction It was surprising to hear the firmness and smoothness with which the pupils spoke, many of whom until recently were confirmed stammerers, and it was still more surprising to learn in how short a time the evil habit had been eradicated, the consciousness of a complete cure being strangly manifest in the modest confidence with which the Doctor's pupils several of whom were young ladies, went through their recitations before so large an audience. It must not however, be supposed that their system of instruction is intended seleiy for the stammerer Founded upon the sound philosophical principles laid down by Dr. Rush, it is important in many respects It has a wonderful effect in developing the voice and in giving it volume, flexibility, and compass, while the practice of the elements strengthens the chest, and is very beneficial to the general health, fortifying it in a measure against the approach of disease of the lungs. The advantage of vocal gymnastics judiciously conducted, is not yet perhaps fully appreciated, but it is more than probable that the time will come when they will form a part of every liberal course of instruction.

[Pennsylvania]

The testimony which has been taken respecting the burning of the steamboat Caroline, was received at Washington on Thursday. We learn that it appears that the Caroline was entirely destitute of arms with the exception of a pocket pistol, and that not the least preparation or precaution against an attack had been made. All the fighting that took place on the deck arose from the British soldiers encountering each other in the dark. The boat was plundered of the matrasses and other furniture before it was fired.

[Evening Post]

We regret very much to learn that Lady Head was treated with rudeness at Rochester, on her way to Albany, and that the incivilty to which she was exposed was carried to such a length as to cause serious alarm to herself and family.

Sir Francis Head, whose purpose was to come to New York from Canada via Lexington, has been advised that arrangements have been made on the frontier to annoy him by arrest, on an indictment! The Baronet will of course save those officious people an opportunity of any such public exhibition of their folly. [N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Since our paper went to press we have been informed that an Express has arrived at Detroit, bringing the information that the Patriots, to the number of about 800, are assembled in the neighborhood of Black Swamp Toledo and Monroe.

They are under the command of the self-styled Adj. Gen. M'Leod, Sutherland, and others, and are well supplied with arms, munitions, &c.

The soldiers here are to leave this evening for Detroit, where it is expected they will arrive in 96 hours.

Gen. Brady who is in command at that point, is an active efficient officer, and will undoubtedly disarm the Patriots as soon as they come within his reach.

A rumour has been current here this evening, that the British near Detroit have fired upon our side and killed several men. This we are authorised to say by Col. Worth, is wholly without foundation.

CANADA.

A meeting of the Canada Merchants now in Liverpool, (several of whom arrived on Monday by the *Independence*) was held at the Queen's Arms Hotel, on Tuesday. It was numerously attended, and a resolution was unanimously agreed to, that the state of affairs in Canada demanded the most energetic and prompt measures, and that a deputation, consisting of those merchants at present in this country, direct from Canada, should wait upon *Lord Glenelg*, and explain to him, in the fullest manner, the deplorable condition of the British residents in Canada, in consequence of a struggle which a vigilant government should have prevented.—Among the merchants present were the following: Allan Gilmore, Esq of the house Allan Gilmore & Co, Quebec; Alexander Rankin, Esq; of the firm Gilmore, Rankin, & Co. Miramichi, Jas. Roger, Esq., of the firm Roger, Deane, & Co. Quebec; Charles E. Levy, Esq. of the firm C. E. Levy & Co. Quebec; Jas. Moore, Esq. of the firm Moore Brothers & Co., Montreal; Geo. W. Osborne, Esq. of the firm Atkinson, Osborne, & Co. Quebec, &c.—*Liverpool Mail, 28th Dec.*

Private letters from Kingston, received by yesterday's mail, from a quarter which entitles the information they furnish, to full confidence, state that the United States Marshall had just come over from Watertown, in New York State, bringing information that Mackenzie, Van Rensselaer, Lount, and others, were in that vicinity, with a body of about 1000 men, whom he stated to be well armed, and about to make an attack upon Kingston, with a view to destroy the steamboats and plunder the place. He added that the authorities of the United States in that quarter were wholly unable to disperse them.—Kingston, is garrisoned by about 600 Militiamen; besides an abundance of arms for all Volunteers, they have a strong fortress, and cannot therefore possibly be dislodged by any force the pirates can bring against them. At the same time, the expedition may do mischief,—If this sort of business is to go on, unless the United States authorities manage very soon indeed to arrest *and punish*, or else give up to us for punishment, the getters up of these freebooting parties, (be they citizens or refugees,) they will soon find the two countries at war. They had better take one course or other promptly. The longer they wait, the more difficult and expensive they will find the experiment.

Mackenzie has been at Plattsburgh, and has since returned westward; and report says that Cote, and we believe some others, have been arrested in that neighborhood by the authorities, for violation of the laws of the United States.

We have the Toronto Patriot of the 9th but it contains little or no news of interest.—A letter by M'Kenzie dated Navy Island, to the celebrated Robert Gourley, who was banished from Upper Canada under Sir P. Maitland's administration, and Mr. G's. answer strongly condemning M'Kenzie's movements, are published in it; but we have not room for them to-day.—Addresses continue to be presented to Sir Francis from different quarters.

How they do talk—those New Yorkers. Who could have thought that two papers, so unlike except in the smart way in which they sometimes say smart things, as the *Commercial Advertiser* and *Morning Herald*, could have indited such compliments as the following, to a Montreal journal,—and that journal the *Herald*!—What's the use of the one dealing us news about Canada like that which the "magnificent strain" journalist gives them and us about the States and Canada too! And why, too, should the other insinuate how fearfully he laughed over any part and parcel of the same?—"Our neighbours" must "have their eyes on us" to better purpose than this—or—

Only read, and judge.

Tit for Tat.—The *Montreal Herald* quotes from a speech of Senator Buchanan, describing him 'as the United States Secretary for Foreign Affairs.' As a fitting return for this piece of information, be beg leave to inform our friends in Canada, that Lord Gosford is Mayor of Montreal.—*N. Y. Com Advertiser.*

Bala m.—The *Montreal Herald* edifies us in the following magnificent strain Oh, dear! oh, dear! 'that boy will be the death of us.'

'In Thursday's paper we inserted a letter extracted from the *Toronto Patriotism*, on the probable results which would ensue from a war between Great Britain and the United States. That such a war would hasten the downfall of the American republic is beyond a doubt, and is equally certain that it would ensure for England the absolute dominion over the whole of this continent.—*N. Y. Morning Herald.*

The examination of the prisoners in gaol is still going on. Four, whose names we have not heard, were discharged on Saturday—The number discharged is now very considerable, and gives striking evidence of the continued merciful disposition of the authorities.

North Eastern Boundary—On the 6th ultimo, the House of Representatives of the State of Maine voted, 95 to 54, not to interfere in the business of Greely's second imprisonment in New Brunswick. The last *Commercial Advertiser* has the following notice of the debate:—

The subject came up in the Maine Legislature, on taking up the resolution authorising the Governor to send a special agent for the purpose of demanding the release of Mr. Greely, from the Governor of New Brunswick.

Mr. Delesdernier made a terrible speech about the wrongs of his fellow citizen, whom he described as incarcerated in a loathsome dungeon, &c. &c. but other members, who had taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the facts—a little ceremony which Mr. Delesdernier thought quite superfluous—informed the House that, so far from being in a dungeon, Mr. Greely was not even nominally a prisoner, but remaining at Fredericton of his own accord, perfectly free to come away whenever he should think proper! One of the gentlemen stated his opinion to be that Mr. Greely "could not be whipped away"—being determined, if possible, to make himself the great man of the hour, by getting up an excitement on the subject of his pretended wrongs.

It was stated, moreover, in the progress of the debate, that Mr. Greely had no authority to make the census, in the performance of which act he was originally arrested, but that it was altegether a piece of his own "patriotism."

Now we are by no means disposed to surrender a particle of the national rights, or to oppose the just and proper maintenance of them, on all occasions and under all circumstances; but really we cannot help wishing that individual citizens would not be in quite so great a hurry to take upon themselves the functions of the national and state authorities.

The report relative to the appointment of Sir Henry Hardinge as Governor in Chief, or Commander of the Forces, which is furnished by our latest Halifax papers, is one, to which it is not easy to determine what meaning or what credit to attach. In the first place, Sir Henry is not of that political party from which the present Ministry might be expected to select a *Governer* of so important a Colony, at so important a juncture.—In the next place, he is Sir John Colborne's junior, and *could* not therefore rank above him in a Civil or Military capacity, nor could he even rank as Commander of the Forces, with a senior *Military* Officer as Administrator or Govefnor of the Province; and yet the report positively asserts that he is to be one or other; and indeed, his high standing political and Military, seems to place the supposition of his appointment to any subordinate command, out of the question. If he is to come out at all, we do not see in what capacity he can serve here, unless Sir John be at the same time recalled. Again, the report comes to us in two forms, the *Halifax Times* saying that he is to be Commander; and the *Nova-Scotian*, Governor; and neither of them name any authority for the report. Their latest news is to the 4th, *from Cork*; our latest news via New York, is to the 5th *from Portsmouth*; and by this latter channel we hear nothing of it, in either shape.—Till we hear farther, we must continue uncertain.—*Montreal M. Courier.*

We have received the first number of "*the Scotsman*," a paper to be published at Toronto, and designed, we presume, especially to advocate the claims of the Scotch Kirk to a share in the Clergy Reserves. The following is its introductory article. The moderation of its tone leads us to expect in our new cotemporary a valuable ally, on most of those questions of general policy which are common to the two colonies.

"On presenting to the public the first number of the *Scotsman*, of which the Prospectus has been for some time before them, it may be expected that we should fairly state what our political feelings are; and we would candidly premise, that while we disown all party extremes, which carry differences and dissentions into the intercourse of social life, yet we by no means think it unnecessary or inexpedient, that as a member of society every individual should possess some leading opinions with reference to the conduct of public affairs,—having and feeling an interest in the laws which connect him with his fellow men, and the government under which he lives. What we mean then to declare, is not an indifference or disregard to the rights, privileges and duties of men, as subjects living in civilized communities, but that we believe all these to be best secured and performed when there exists a firm reliance on the justice of the laws, and a persuasion of their impartial administration, under the mild sway of a limited monarchy, giving equal rights and privileges to all classes of the people. We are neither Tory on the one hand, nor Radical on the other, but wish to love and honor our Queen,—obey the laws of our country,—give respect to those placed in authority, and above all to fear God, and adhere to the faith and worship of our fathers,—in which we claim not only the tolebration of our readers, but the admitted right of all good subjects to the privilege."

The *Scotsman* newspaper, which we lately noticed as having made its appearance as a Liberal Constitutional paper, in Toronto, has changed its name, in compliance with the request of many of its supporters, to that of "the British Colonist."

Mr. John S. Thomson.—It will be seen, by an Advertisement on another column, that this gentleman, having been discouraged by the obstacles inseparable from the first establishment of a newspaper in a new country, by a person not familiar with the mechanical part of the business, has discontinued the Acadian Telegraph. We regret this on his own account, and we are persuaded that the public will regret the loss of a well conducted and interestinging newspaper, that bid fair to have taken a firm stand, and become an ornament to the country. Mr. Thompson's services will not, however, be entirely lost to the public; a desire to render The Novascotian more worthy of the extensive patronage it enjoys, induced us, on learning Mr. Thompson's determination, to offer him an engagement, as general Reporter to our establishment which he has accepted—and we doubt not, that by the aid of his talents and industry, we shall be enabled materially to add to the interest of our weekly sheet.—*Novascotian.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Monday, Feb. 19, 1838.

Mr. Wilson Chairman of the Committee to try the petition of William FitzWilliam Owen Esq and others, complaining of the undue Election and return of Robert Thomson Esq. as a Member of the County of Charlotte, reported to the House that John M. Wilmot, Esquire, a member of the said Committee, was absent on Saturday last, at the time appointed to meet.

Mr. Wilmot then rose and stated, that on the day previous, after the adjournment, he had gone to his residence below Fredericton, and early on Saturday morning left for the purpose of attending the Committee, but from the depth of the snow which had fallen during the night and the severity of the weather, he was induced to return, finding it almost impossible to proceed. The excuse assigned was therefore considered as sufficient.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a petition from Robert Foulis, of the City of Saint John, praying Legislative aid towards the encouragement of a Public Seminary, where the rudiments of Mechanical Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. may be defined; which he read. And the rule of the House as to the time of introducing petitions being dispensed with, *Ordered*, That the said petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

The Council had agreed to a bill in addition to an Act, intituled "An Act to make more effectual regulations relating to Pilots within this Province," so far as regards the County of Charlotte, without any amendment.

To James M'Kenzie and Thomas Fraser, Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Saint James', County of Charlotte, the sum of £10 to enable them to pay Flora M'Kenzie and Mary Ann Buchanan £5 each, licenced Schoolmistress, for teaching Schools for six months in the year 1836.

To the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of St. Stephen, County of Charlotte, the sum of £74 12 to refund them expences incurred in the support and relief of sick and indigent Emigrants, to be taken from the Emigrant Fund.

To Tristram Moore and Joel Scott, Trustees of Schools, the sum of £15 to remunerate Hannah Rogers, for teaching a school in the Parish of St. James, County of Charlotte for one year.

Resolved, That the petition of Hugh M'Gowan cannot be complied with.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

On motion of Mr. Thomson, the House went into committee of the whole, in further consideration of a bill to provide for the payment of Grand and Petit Jurors in the several Counties in this Province, and Resolved, That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed for six months."

"The Committee recommend that £75 be granted for improving the River Magaguadavic, £75 for the St. Croix, £25 for the Pisquahagen; and £25 for the Digdeguash.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Ordered, that the Clerk of this House do have prepared, copies of the Petitions from Hugh Mackay, Esq. and others, and John Wilkinson and others, presented on the 22nd January last, praying a postponment et the consideration of the petition from William FitzWilliam Owen, complaining of the undue Election and return of Robert Thomson, Esq. as a Member for the County of Charlotte, and that the same be furnished to the said William FitzWilliam Owen, Esquire.

Committee Room Feb. 24, 1838.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the select Committee relative to the Charlotte County election, informed the House that difficulties had presented themselves in the course of the proceedings, which it was deemed necessary to bring under the consideration of the House and submitted a report thereof which he read, and then handed the same in at the Clerks table where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee sworn to try the merits of the Petition of Wm F. W Owen Esq and others, against the return of Robt. Thomson Esq. sitting member for the County of Charlotte, report unanimously, that in proceeding with the investigation they find themselves embarrassed by the following circumstance which they think it proper to report to the House.

"The list of votes given for Mr. Thomson the sitting member, and objected to by Mr. Owen, was filed by the Counsel of Mr. Owen with the Clerk of the House on the 20th of January last. That the said list when so filed was not erased, altered and interlined in the manner in which it now appears to be: that the said list while it remained in the possession of the said Clerk was in no manner erased, altered or interlined; That the sitting member R Thomson Esq. had repeated access to the said list between the period of its being filed and the time of the first meeting of this Committee, and since that all the erasures, alterations and interlineations so made in the said list would enure to the benefit of the said Robert Thomson, Esq. and to the prejudice of the Petitioners. "That after patiently hearing the explanations and statements which the sitting member Robert Thomson, Esquire has made to this Committee, they nevertheless, cannot escape from the belief that those erasures, alterations, and interlineations have been made by the said Robert Thomson Esq. or with his privity and knowledge; all of which is respectfully submitted

Wm. Wilson, *Chairman.*

The House having taken into consideration the said report, and having heard the said Robert Thomson Esq. the sitting member in his place, touching the said Report and the matters contained in the same,

Resolved, That the said Report be adopted, and further

Resolved, That Robert Thomson Esq has been guilty of a high breach of the privileges of this House:

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Weldon,

Resolved, That for this his offence Robt Thomson be expelled from his seat in this House.

The House adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE.

From a sheet of the Report of the Committee of the House on the Treasurer's Accounts, with which we have been favoured, we make the following extracts. The following are the nett Revenue the sums collected at the undermentioned ports in the Province:

St. John,	£36,058 17 1
St. Andrews,	2,945 18
St. Stephens,	387 14
West Isles,	47 19
Miramichi,	1,110 17
Richibucto,	1,010 10
Shediac,	23 15
Dalhousie,	1,901 11 7
Bathurst,	1,512 6 7
Bay Verte,	4 [illegible]
Fredericton,	392 11 [illegible]
Woodstock,	394 1 11
Total nett Revenue	£51,988 18 10

Total amount of Light Money, £3,005 1 6

The sheet does not contain the amount of Emigrant and Hospital dues.

Monday last was the coldest day experienced here this winter—the thermometer being 6 degrees below zero. The weather has since moderated daily: this morning would pass for one in April.—*Courier, Feb. 24.*

Mail Stages.—We are glad to learn that the House of Assembly have made liberal appropriations to the Proprietors of the Mail Stages between this City and Saint Andrews, and between Fredericton and Woodstock. Undertakings of this kind for a time require Legislative aid to enable them to continue in useful operation; and we feel assured that it is only necessary for the House to be made acquainted with the great exertions made by that old and faithful public servant, Mr. James Bradley, and his associates, who now at a great expense to themselves, carry his extra Mail weekly,

and without remuneration from between this City and Fredericto sirable arrangement, by which a tious communication with Head ject of much importance at th furnished three times a week, wi continued, unless some provision Legislature, as at the average r Mails are at present carried, (*ab per mile,*) with no less than thir route, it will be impossible to co great loss to those concerned.—

THE STAN

Saint Andrews, Saturday,

Charlotte Count
Harris Hatch, Esq.
Director next week, J. W. St
Discount Day. ..... T
Hours of business, fro
☞ Bills and Notes for Dis with the Cashier on or before wise they must lie over until n

Alms and Wor
Commissioner next week—

Saint Stephens
William Porter, Esq
Director next week G. D. J
Discount Day.
Bank open from 1
☞ Bills and Notes for Disc with the Cashier on or before they must remain in his hands discount day.

LATEST D

London.....
Liverpool.....
Paris .....
Quebec.....
Montreal.....
Halifax.....
New York .....

Our New York and oth perceived, are older than state of the roads is no d

The debates in the Ho tives on a bill to preserve ders of nations friendly to have been carried to an are interesting and impor stance which embarrasse extraordinary dissimilarit sent course pursued by th ment with respect to the nada, and that which it the civil war in Texas. the subject was negative some decision will be co

Paper of the quality for the Standard did no this impression, and rath on the regular day, we very inferior article, for of our Subscribers is re

The troubles of Pr are far from being on th ful predicament into wh British people settled in drawn by partial and cannot fail to be conte its one sentiment rema vourable to honour, sel of liberty. What a co assertion of those unb principles which Engla tain throughout all her to find one little corner rica inhabited by vass lords who never set a f John Harvey was luck ly away from a scene his successor will have if he do not get embro spite of "those princ straightforwardness w rule of his conduct t

The House is now three refractory mem been put under arres County Members, Mr. a letter to Mr. Le La intimating that the G compromise with the occupants from all ba leases under half the new rent to be taken vernor has sent a Me Assembly in which h any such offer, and s cannot help remarkin style in which all the a matter much to be colony where the bes should be shown.

It has become the fas political partisans of the Mouth of the Novascot which they dared to off vourable juncture arriv porkloyalty and call to who fear that the palin the irresponsible from be removed. A pack in the Halifax Times but ere the game is up them will prove mongr to understand this poli ber the XYZ coadju ZYZ assailant of the of Assembly. No wo "Corresponents

Original issues in Poor Condi
Best copy