ENGLISH NEWS.

Advices received during the week inform us that Sir John Jeffcott, the judge of the New South Australian colony, was drowned by the upsetting of a boat. Captain Blensiasopp and two men also perished with him.

There are rumors in letters from Hanover that Prince George is to marry a Russian princess, and that one of the articles in the marriage treaty is, that his wife shall sign official documents for him, the poor prince being hopelessly blind. The alliance is not liked in Hanover, and it is said to be very offensive to Prussia; neither, says the Hanoverian writer, will England approve of it.

There is great emigration this year from the Scottish Highlands to the new Australian colonies.

It is reported that, in the correspondence of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, some letters of *Junius*, addressed to that eminent statesman, have been found which have never been published; and that by this occurrence, the long disputed identity of the author of *Junius's Letters* is likely to be ascertained.

The Emperor of Russia has commissioned a scientific expedition to determine accurately the limits of the basin of the Caspian sea, which is depressed more than 100 feet below the level of the Black Sea. The line of equal elevation with the surface of the ocean is to be ascertained round all the shores of this vast inland expanse of water.

THE PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR.—Dom Vincente Pazos, a descendant from the native Incas, was, on Wednesday, presented at Court by Lord Palmerston. He is the *first* Ambassador from Peru. General Santa-Cruz the Protector of that country, is also a descendant from the Princes of the Incarial race, and aims, it is said, at reviving the splendour of the paternal empire of the Sun, combined with modern European civilization.

There are at the present time, two hundred and seventy eight thousand French soldiers under arms in France, at a cost to the government of two hundred and six millions of francs.

IRELAND.

The Irish Government have very properly superseded six of the factious Tory magistrates of Carlow county. We hope they will be replaced by as many gentlemen in whose administration of justice the people can place confidence.

Mr. Sharman Crawford has published a second letter, addressed to Mr. O'Connell, on the new tithe plan of Lord John Russell. In this letter Mr. Crawford charges Mr. O'Connell with a total abandonment of his opinions on the tithe question, so often put forward in his speeches and letters, and with a complete surrender of the "Voluntary principle," of which he had been so uncompromising a supporter. Mr. Crawford strongly protests against saddling the Irish Church upon the consolidated fund, chiefly drawn from the British nation.

The state of the county of Wexford is most alarming. Immense assemblages of the people are collected to prevent the sale of property seized for tithe. The excitement on this subject was never greater in that county than at present.

SCOTLAND.

PRESENTATION OF THE KEYS OF THE CITY.—His Grace the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly arrived in Edinburgh on Monday; and on Wednesday the ancient ceremonial of presenting the Keys of the city to his Grace was performed in the ancient Palace of Holyrood in the usual way by the Magistrates. The civic party consisted of the Lord Provost, Bailies Crooks, Miller, and Grieve, Dean of Guild Thomson, and the City Chamberlain. They were afterwards entertained at Dinner by his Grace in the Palace. The dinner party consisted, in addition to the Magistrates, of Lords Greenock and Maitland, Lord Robert Ker, the Lord Justice-Clerk, Lord Gillies, Meadowbank, Corehouse, Moncreiff, Jeffrey, and Cockburn, Sir James Spittal, Sir Thomas D. Lauder, Sir Henry Jardine, Sir George Grant Suttie, Col. Gordon, R. A., Lieut. Col. Ferguson, the Solicitor General, Rev. Dr. Gardiner, and his Grace's Almoner, chaplain, &c.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Edinburgh, May 18.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Yesterday, being appointed for the opening of the General Assembly, Lord Belhaven, her Majesty's Commissioner, held his first levee in the Crown Room of the Palace of Holyrood, which was attended by upwards of two hundred individuals, comprising noblemen, naval and military officers, clergymen, &c. A guard of honour from the 79th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Smith, with the colors of the regiment and the band, was drawn up in front of the Palace Gate; and the yeomen of the guard lined the passage and staircase leading to the levee room.

After the levee, his Grace proceeded to the High Church by the Regent Road and North Bridge. The day being fine a great number of persons witnessed the procession. The High Street, which was lined by the 14th Light Dragoons, and by the 79th Highlanders, under the command of Colonel Ferguson, was much crowded.

After sermon, Dr. Gardiner of Bothwell, Moderator of last General Assembly, from 1. Corinthians, 4 and 7. His Grace proceeded to the Tron Church, when the Assembly was opened with the usual formalities.

The motion for Moderator was then unanimously agreed to; and Dr. Muir being introduced, took his seat in the chair.—Dr. Gardner congratulating him on his election.

The commission of his Grace was then read, as well as the letter from the Queen to the Assembly. The topics introduced into the letter related to the demise of His late Majesty, to the cheerfulness which Her Majesty had undertaken the delegation of preserving and maintaining the privileges of the Church of Scotland. It also conveyed her Majesty's confidence in the Ministers of the Church exerting themselves to promote the spread of true piety in their respective parishes, and recommend them to deliberate with the sobriety and calmness becoming ministers of the gospel.

The COMMISSIONER then addressed the Assembly. Since their last meeting they had lost a Sovereign whose reign was marked by a constant anxiety and zeal for the welfare of his subjects. He had been commanded by his sovereign lady the Queen, to represent her royal person in the venerable Court, and to inform them that, on ascending the throne of her ancestors, she cheerfully undertook the solemn obligations which had regulated the conduct of her ancestors, to preserve and maintain the Presbyterian Church as by law established; and he had been commanded further to inform them, that she had the highest satisfaction in continuing to place, at their disposal her royal grant of L.2000 for education in the Highlands and Islands which it had hitherto pleased her illustrious predecessors to make in former years. Her Majesty relied on the loyalty and attachment to her royal person, and trusted, with the utmost confidence, in their fatherly care and pastoral superintendance over the moral and religious instruction of the people. For himself, he felt assured that their deliberations would be conducted in a spirit of brotherly love and harmony; and he would only add that it would afford him the highest gratification to do all in his power for their comfort and convenience.

The various committees for expediting business were then appointed, in the course of which Dr. Cook remarked that a great part of the business that came before them originated in the inferior courts not understanding points of form. Now, to remedy that evil, he begged to recommend a work lately published by the Church Law Society, which contained accurate forms and styles of every kind of business that could possibly come before every judicatory of the Church, from the Kirk Session up to the General Assembly. He would earnestly recommend that every judicatory in the Church should furnish themselves with a copy of this book.

After disposing of some other routine business, the Assembly adjourned till two o'clock on Friday.

Inverness, May 15.

THE 76TH REGIMENT.—The depot of this regiment, which has been stationed at Fort George, for some time past, has been ordered to Dublin. A detachment left for Stirling Castle, by last steamer, and the remainder are to follow by the Brilliant this evening, (Thursday). The depot has been ordered to Stirling to be reviewed, previously to their embarkation for Dublin, by Major General Lord Greenock, commander of her Majesty's forces in North Britain. We cannot omit this occasion of expressing publicly the esteem which the conduct of the officers and men of this gallant corps has secured among those who had an opportunity of knowing them. The 76th is succeeded at Fort-George by the 74th.

OUR OWN ADVERTISEMENT.

Chamber's Edinburgh Journal has the following excellent article on the importance of advertising:—

Rationale of advertising.—Advertising is an expedient for obtaining business by means generally practised. Many tradesmen are deterred by the expense; some have no faith in its efficacy; others think it a mark of second-rate status in business and therefore more apt to be injurious than otherwise. On the other hand, some tradesmen make a *system* of advertising, planting every kind of periodical, from the daily newspaper to the quarterly review, with specifications of their anxiety to serve the public, and of the merits of the article in which they deal, and evidently spending a considerable sum of money yearly in this way.

The utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this; there is at all times a large class of persons, both in country and town who have no fixed places for their purchase of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then, in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of the article advertised, and do not know of any particular place where it is to be got, being thus furnished with the *address* of a person who can supply them, naturally open a communication with that address, which perhaps lead to much ulterior business. People in the country are also liable to be favourably impressed by the frequent sight of a name in the newspaper.—The advertising party acquires *distinction* in their eyes; and thus they are led, in making a choice to *prefer him*. But by far the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature. It conveys the impression that the party—pretending or not pretending, quackish or not quackish—is *anxious for business*. One who is anxious for business is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person, who keeps the best of articles, at the cheapest rate, does every thing in the neatest and tradesmanlike manner, and in general uses every expedient to gratify and attach customers. People of course like to purchase under those circumstances, and the system of advertising assuring them that such circumstances exist at this particular shop, they select it accordingly. Such are the opinions of old tradesmen and they are certainly supported by facts; for whenever an extensive and regular system of advertising is practised, and no back-drawing or unconquerable circumstances exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success.—One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and infrequent system of advertising does not succeed not even in proportion.

CANADA.

Quebec, June 26.

Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Durham with suite, this day, visited Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir C. Paget, K. C. H., on board the Cornwallis, 74, flag ship. The ship's barge with their Excellencies, followed by another boat with the suite, left the Queen's Wharf at two o'clock; and the yards of all the ships of war—seven in number—were immediately manned; this presented a most magnificent sight. Their excellencies remained on board the Cornwallis for nearly two hours and then proceeded to the Malabar the same honour being paid them as on their first embarking in the barge with the addition of a salute from the flag ship.—(*Mercury.*)

Quebec, June 27.

The NEWSPAPERS, in this Province, can hardly be said to belong to any national party at least. The *Montreal Herald* and *Gazette* and the *Courier*, have long been at open war; and now the *Quebec Mercury* and the *Herald* are making passes at each other. The Montreal *Ami du Peuple*, and the *Populaire*, seem to hate one another most cordially. The *Canadian*, and *The Quebec Gazette*, seem to have agreed to disagree. Indeed it can hardly be said that there are two papers in the Province that agree. In all this there would be no harm; but it is to be feared that their disputes keep up pernicious excitements and prejudices, which although they may answer the ends of the newspapers, can hardly be beneficial to a community which has recently suffered so much by political and party animosities and violence.

We would venture to recommend to our brethren, the article in the April number of the *Edinburgh Review*, on the "Abuses of the Press," ascribed to Lord BROUGHAM, were we not afraid that they might follow his example, rather than his precept.

The newspapers may be compared to torches carried about the country after a conflagration; when things are very combustible, they ought to be weilded with great care.—*Gazette.*

Quebec, June 29.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, arrived here this forenoon in H. M. sloop of war *Charybdis*. He was received on landing by a Guard of Honour of the Guards, and a salute from the Cape.

H. M. S. *Hercules*, sails to-morrow morning, for Portsmouth.

H. M. S. *Malabar*, sails this evening for Halifax.

H. M sloop of war *Andromache*, will sail to-morrow morning, for Newfoundland.

It is said that the *Malabar* will return to Quebec with the 93rd regiment.

[We understand that His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, was to leave Quebec in the *Charybdis* for Miramichi on the 2d instant, so that His Excellency is probably now in the Province on his way to Fredericton.—*Ed. Observer.*]

The Earl of Durham's Amnesty.

In the Quebec Gazette of the 29th ult. the ordinance of the Governor General to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada is officially published. Altho' this important document is loaded with technical repetitions and rendered obscure by formal phraseology, we had marked it for publication; but as the N. Y. Albion of the 7th inst. has pithily summed up and commented on the tendency of this extraordinary proclamation, we make the following extracts from that paper instead of the long rigmarole headed "Anno Secundo Victoriæ Reginæ."

1. That Wolfred Nelson, R. S. M. Bouchette, and all other notorious rebels taken in arms are to be transported—not to Botany Bay, but to Bermuda, and there—not to be treated as felons, but subject only to "such restraints as may be needful to prevent their return to the province."

2. That Mr. Papineau, Drs. Nelson, and Cote, Mr. O'Callaghan, T. S. Brown and some dozen others enumerated, and who have fled to the United States are forbidden to enter the province under pain of death, unless by permission of the Governor in Chief—and which permission it is made lawful for him to give on receiving "such security for their future good behaviour as he (the Governor) shall think fit."

3. That the murderers of Lieut. Weir and Chartrand, shall be reserved for trial, one of whom has already made his escape.

4. That all others not included in the above three classes are to be pardoned; whether they be within or without the Province.

Such is his Lordship's Amnesty—it is as a sweeping as Schedules A. and B. of the Reform Bill, and will be as effective in checking further treasonable movements, as the Reform Bill has been in silencing demands for further reform.

It is divine to forgive, but mercy should not in all cases usurp the seat of justice. What is there in the respective cases of those criminals that entitles them to such wholesale clemency? Does his Lordship suppose that it will be effectual in extinguishing the embers of rebellion? If so, he was never more mistaken. Does he imagine that the act will be set down to the score of magnanimity? If so, he is equally mistaken—for it will be ascribed to fear, as we have heard it done a dozen times already.

His Lordship, we are given to understand, enjoys unlimited authority from the Queen to do all such manner of things as he may deem fit while in North America. Let us suppose then that it was *politic*, in the estimation of non-party men, to dispense with all punishment whatever—has his Lordship taken the proper and most judicious mode of carrying such policy into effect? We say no! And we say moreover, that the merit of the clemency is extinguished in the ungracious mode employed for effecting it. Transferring Wolfred Nelson, Bouchette, and their fellow conspirators, to the contiguous and beautiful Islands of Bermuda, there to be subject only to such restraint as shall prevent them from returning to Lower Canada without leave—is a virtual pardon and doubtless, intended as such. Why then let the process assume a form which is technically penal? They suffer the disgrace of being thought convicts, while practically their punishment is scarcely nominal. The Government suffers the disadvantage of seeming to punish while it obtains no security or guarantee against a repetition of similar offences. To escape from Bermuda is not difficult, and to prevent the culprits from corresponding with their adherents upon this Continent is next to impossible.

If the period has really arrived for extending pardon generally, why not grant it at once? It is as safe to do so at Quebec, as at Bermuda. Why did not his Lordship liberate them on parole? Or rather why did he not to say them, "Gentlemen, you have acknowledged your guilt, pledge me your *words of honour*, that you will not again disturb the public peace, and I will set you at large, and restore you the bosoms of your families!"—Now this would have been an act of grace and favour—it would have roused their better feelings, and attached them to his person at least, and would have given a lustre to the crown of his youthful Sovereign. Nor would the loyal party have been less content, for they are, we can assure his lordship, as capable of feeling generously as their fellow-subjects, and such a plan would have been attended with as much safety and security as the one adopted. The good effects of the pardon, we repeat, is lost by the manner of giving it, and the large stock of clemency entrusted to the Earl by the Queen, for the purpose of buying back the lost affections of her people, has been uselessly frittered away. We certainly thought his lordship knew the feelings and emotions of the human heart better, and he should know *how* to perform a generous action. The same leniency, properly exercised, might have reclaimed the misguided men, but as it is, it will not reclaim one.

We cannot after this, with any fairness, complain of the Vermont Grand Juries, and "*sympathisers*" this side of the lines. The American government, when remonstrated with by the British functionaries for the laxity of American laws, and those appointed to execute them—have only to point to Lord Durham's Ordinance and Proclamation, when it will suddenly appear that his Lordship is not only a *sympathiser* himself, but the very first in that line in the Queen's dominions.

Considering our paper a speculum which ought to reflect the views of all parties on great leading measures, we make the following extract from Neilson's Quebec Gazette, as a proper concomitant to what we have given above:—

The Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Sandwich, Upper Canada, called on a requisition by the Sheriff, and presided by him, to take into consideration the State of the District, and the refusal of the Court to allow indictments to go before the Grand Jury against the prisoners taken at *Malden* and at *Pointe Pele*, in consequence, it is said, of instructions to the Crown prosecutor from the Government of Upper Canada.

We are much mistaken if the excitement existing among the inhabitants of the frontier, as indicated in the tone and spirit of their Resolutions, does not justify the Government. It will be recollected, that those who have sanctioned these resolutions were to be the judges of the innocence or guilt of the accused. They seem to have had already condemned them.

Those who are called to govern must, however, be above those excitements. Justice, impartial justice, is what they owe to the public security, with which they are entrusted. It is not sufficient that the accused should be condemned if they are guilty, but, if tried in the ordinary course of law, they ought to be tried so that they could not have been condemned if they were innocent, or acquitted if they were guilty.

It is true that the Crown has still the right to pardon; but frequent pardons destroy the object of the penalty imposed on crimes by the laws, the prevention of their violation by others; besides times of public excitement are not those when the prerogative of mercy can be exercised with advantage, and with the most perfect regard to justice.

The complaints of the resolutions of the want of adequate protection from the British Government, may or may not be well founded. On this head we ought not to be over ready to blame the British Government. The whole *cost* of our military protection is provided for England, and we dare say that the *payers* will find that great efforts have been made at their expense, even in the most distant parts of Upper Canada. That those who receive, should think that those who pay, are not sufficiently liberal, is a thing of ordinary occurrence.

The people of Upper or Lower Canada get a quarrelling among themselves, or with their neighbours. The fair way of considering the thing is, what would have been the result if we had been left to our own means? who are the parties chiefly benefited by the assistance which we have received? And if we find as probably will be the case on an impartial enquiry, that we are that party, we ought to be grateful for what we have received, and ever willing to perform our duty to the utmost of our power, for the common welfare.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 29th June.

RE-OCCUPATION OF NAVY ISLAND.—A report is in town to-day that Navy Island has been reoccupied by the patriots. We have taken some pains to ascertain on what foundation the story rests, and from the best information we are able to obtain, are inclined to think it is correct.—The occupation of the island was effected last night, according to intelligence given to Major Kirby, who is in command at Waterloo. The number of patriots is represented to be not less than five hundred. There may possibly be fifty, who are probably the remains of the party that was collected in the Tamarack Swamp, on the main land, and have fled to the island for a refuge, and thinking, perhaps, that they will receive reinforcements. But the spell that protected Navy Island last winter is gone. It is a position wholly untenable against such a force as is now collected at Chippewa, and will undoubtedly be very soon cleared.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Sacketts Harbor, June 23, 1838.

I. The Major General Commanding in Chief having moved his Head Quarters to the Canada Frontier the Commanding officers of the troops on that line will, besides rendering the usual returns to the Adjutant General's Office at Washington, make returns to General Head Quarters at Sacketts Harbor, until further orders, and will address the General on matters relating to the state of affairs on the border, as often as any thing important [illegible] From all other quarters general and other officers in command, will address their communications to the Adjutant General at Washington, as usual.

II. Brigadier General Grady will command on the frontier from Buffalo to the Northern extremity of the United States—Head Quarters, Detroit.

Major Young of the 3d Infantry, on the Niagara frontier—Head Quarters at Buffalo.

Lieut. Col. Cummings, of the 24 Infantry, from Fort Niagara, to where the 45th degree of North latitude strikes the St. Lawrence—Head Quarters, Sacketts Harbor.

Col. Cutler, of the 4th Infantry, from the St. Lawrence, along the Boundary Line to Lake Champlain—Head Quarters Plattsburgh.

Major Churchill, of the 3d Artillery, from Lake Champlain along the frontier of Vermont—Head Quarters at Swanton.

And Major Clark of the 2d Infantry, the remainder of the frontier, to the sea coast—Head Quarters, Houlton.

III. The object of this arrangement of commands is to preserve the peace of the Border and to place the troops in positions the most favorable for maintaining the treaty stipulations existing between the United States and Great Britain, and for restraining our own citizens, and others within our jurisdiction from committing outrages upon the persons and property of Her Britanic Majesty.

IV. From the respect for the laws hitherto so signally evinced by the citizens of the United States on all occasions, it is apprehended that the border inhabitants of the Northern Frontier are not generally acquainted with the enactments, the infringement of which would render their conduct penal. The officers in command of districts, as well as of detachments, will for general information, circulate the copies of the Laws of the United States with which they have been furnished, and under which they are authorized to adopt measures for representing all hostile acts against the subject of a friendly power, and to preserve inviolate the neutral relations of the United Sates.

V. The General feels satisfied that the good citizens along the line, knowing the law, will by their example and advice, endeavor to restrain all ill advised and unlawful proceedings, and thus be instrumental in maintaining not only the laws and honor of the country, but that peace and harmony so essential to the happiness and prosperity of those settled on the frontier.

ALEXANDER MACOMB.

By Command of the General.
J. N. MACOMB,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The British have 32 men of war in North American waters, mounting 1160 guns, and carrying 10,210 men.

An excellent Test.—If you want to know whether it is safe to trust a man with goods on credit, see if he is a *paying* subscriber to some good newspaper.

P. E. ISLAND.

Charlottetown June 27.

The shores of our Island have lately been the scene of a piratical exploit, committed by American citizens, which may almost vie with some of those perpetrated on the Canadian frontier, and which are even now the prevailing subject of conversation. By a reference to our shipping list, it will be seen, that when the *Sir Archibald Campbell* was wrecked on the reef off the North Cape, the crew having gotten ashore for the night, put off next morning, for the purpose of securing the materials. On approaching the wreck, they observed that an American fishing schooner had been there before them, and was sailing away from the wreck. On going on board they found that the cabin lockers had been forcibly open, and all the provisions, as well as every thing portable in the cabin, carried off except two flags, and that they had also loosed themselves to the ship's hawsers, part of the rigging, two new sails and the jolly boat. It further appears, that the people from the schooner, in the meantime a schooner put off from the wreck, with the ship's jolly boat in tow, immediately sent a boat after her, which approached sufficiently near to hail her, and demand the boat to be given up to them—not knowing at the time that any thing else had been stolen from the wreck. They were immediately told to take themselves off, or the schooner would sink them; and as the boat's crew were but few in number, they were compelled to return, and leave the property in the hands of the pirates—not, however, until they had ascertained the name of the vessel, which was painted on the stern, and the port she belongs to—which information we should hope, has been, ere this, communicated to the Colonial authorities, or, if not, it can readily be obtained; when, we trust measures will be adopted to identify the offenders, and to obtain ample reparation. We further trust, that when the case comes to be properly represented, that our Government will be enabled to convince the Americans that such depredations are not to be committed upon British property with impunity.

At present, our coasts are wholly unprotected, although literally swarming with Americans, who infest even our very harbours, where there is not sufficient force to keep them at bay. At the very time the depredation above mentioned was committed, there were not less than forty-eight sail of their large schooners close in with the reef, and Capt. Tait entertained sincere apprehensions for the safety of the vessels materials, which he had succeeded in landing fearing that a body of those depredators would land, and complete their work of plunder, there being no force in that remote part of the Island to prevent them.—*Herald.*

The following particulars of the murder of Clem (announced here last week in the Hue and Cry issued by the High Sheriff are given in the Nova-Scotia Royal Gazette:—

HORRID MURDER.—Intelligence was received by Mail on Saturday of a horrid murder, committed at the River Philip in the County of Cumberland, early on Thursday morning last. We have been obligingly favoured with the perusal of a letter from Amherst, dated on Sunday, giving the particulars of the dreadful crime which had been perpetrated, and at the same time [illegible] tifying information of the arrest [illegible] posed murderer. A Farmer of [illegible] John Clem, one of the victims [illegible] sin, formerly of King's County [illegible] vince, it appears had for some [illegible] on the South side of the River P[illegible] miles from its mouth. He was a [illegible] man, of parsimonious habits, an[illegible] lane Pipes, a widow, lived [illegible] housekeeper; and at the same [illegible] event occurred, her daughter, a [illegible] of age, was on a visit to her.

On the morning of the 28th [illegible] of the settlers in the neighbourh[illegible] the house for the purpose it is [illegible] curing potatoes—he knocked [illegible] without effect—then opened [illegible] entered the hut:—the scene p[illegible] beyond description—there we[illegible] Widow Pipes and her child, all [illegible] blood, and, apparently in' th[illegible] death; Clem's head presented s[illegible] wounds, and his body was mu[illegible] he was still breathing, but expir[illegible] hours.—Mrs. Pipes' head appea[illegible] been beaten," apparently to a [illegible] one of the shoulders of the chil[illegible] downwards upon her body—no[illegible] entertained of the Widow's r[illegible] the Child's life is not altoge[illegible] ed of.

Suspicion fell immediately up[illegible] who had been a servant to Cle[illegible] been discharged only the day [illegible] murder.

Intelligence of the horrid [illegible] was received at Amherst at [illegible] the afternoon of the 28th, wh[illegible] people of the Township were c[illegible] Coronation of their QUEEN—[illegible] known that the suspected Cri[illegible] ed through the settlement th[illegible] his way, as was supposed, to [illegible] Warrant for his apprehensio[illegible] and officers were sent in pursuit [illegible] seph Avard, Esq. a Magistrate [illegible] land, N. B. and Mr. Asa Filmo[illegible] Philip, much to their credit, als[illegible] their services. On Saturday a[illegible] latter gentlemen returned to An[illegible] Doyle in custody, who, afte[illegible] an examination, was comm[illegible] The writer mentions several c[illegible] stances tending to strengthen [illegible] against the Prisoner, which a[illegible] moment we think it prudent to [illegible] publishing—he is now in the ha[illegible] and his guilt or innocence will [illegible] tablished.

PAPERS PRINTED IN THE PR[illegible] *lifax*,—Journal, Times, Gazet[illegible] tian, Christian Messenger, Pea[illegible] Wesleyan, Guardian, (the latte[illegible] gularly after a short interval) [illegible] the Mechanic & Farmer, and [illegible] *Lunenburgh*, the Colonial Churc[illegible] *mouth*, the Herald: thirteen [illegible] *Section, June 20.*

We are authorized to state [illegible] cellency the Governor Gene[illegible] engaged in the preparation [illegible] which will, as soon as it ma[illegible] be embodied in Ordinances of [illegible] and Special Council, relative t[illegible] a Bankrupt Law, Police for [illegible] Montreal, Municipal Institution [illegible] Province, General Education, [illegible] ment of Registry Offices, and [illegible] commutation of legal tenu[illegible] *Gazette.*

St. J[illegible]

We learn that eight of the [illegible] ship *Prudence*, from London[illegible] Quarantine, have been in ir[illegible] 10th of June, for mutiny on b[illegible] on her passage out, having fi[illegible] other deadly weapons in th[illegible] We are informed that the pass[illegible] very materially to quill the m[illegible] that two of them were wounde[illegible] the struggle.—The mutineers a[illegible] on board the ship.—*Observer.*

Several heavy peals of thun[illegible] charged over this city yeste[illegible] during which a house occupied [illegible] as a Coopers' shop, near the [illegible] Lower Cove, was struck by l[illegible] other damage was done than l[illegible] the top of the chimney and te[illegible] of the shingles on the side [illegible] —*Ibid.*

We have been shewn a D[illegible] late Regatta, with a view of [illegible] which is intended to be li[illegible] soon as a sufficient number [illegible] are obtained to warrant the [illegible] gives an accurate and extensi[illegible] scene. The Drawing will [illegible] W. L. Avery's Book Store fo[illegible] and we hope the admirers [illegible] will patronize it liberally.—*Ch*[illegible]

Launched on Saturday last [illegible] yard of Mr George Thomson, [illegible] Tons measurement, called the [illegible] *of Bute*," owned by Mr. John [illegible] city.

A ship, called the *Sophia*, [illegible] tons, was launched two or th[illegible] from the Messrs. Lawton's yar[illegible] ship of 698 tons called the [illegible] by Messrs. Scoular & Partelo[illegible] was launched and towed dow[illegible] week.—They are both owned [illegible] bertson Esq.

A ship of 760 tons named [illegible] *Edmond* was launched this [illegible] Hale's yard. She is owned by M[illegible] ert.—*Observer.*

The following Toast was g[illegible] man Bound at the Coronation [illegible] ton on Thursday the 28th ult.:

QUEEN VICTORIA and the [illegible] May Peace and Prosperity be [illegible] out the vast Empire over which [illegible] to sway the British Sceptre. [illegible] ter Ministers be endowed wit[illegible] —*Told.*

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