

As the *Liverpool* has not arrived at her expected time, it is the opinion of the consignees that her voyage has been postponed.—*Albion*.

A man named Dalton was sentenced in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, a few days since, to a fine of one dollar and thirty days imprisonment, for beating his wife.

We have just heard that lumbering parties belonging to Mr. T. E. Lerley, and Mr. W. Bull of this place, and Mr. B. Noble of Brighon were made prisoners by the Maine authorities at the head of Big Presque Isle, where it seems they were engaged in making timber on a permit from Massachusetts. Such conduct will probably occasion some alteration between these States. — *Woodstock Times.*

On motion of Mr. Boyd, The House went into committee of the whole, on a bill to regulate the sale of bread in the town of Saint Andrews and at Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, and to repeal the acts now in force relating to the Town of Saint Andrews. The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the bill reported to them, and for consideration, and agreed to the same. Ordered, that the report be accepted, and the bill en-acted.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from Samuel Mason, John McKaskle and Richard Turner, Overseers of the poor, of the County of Charlotte praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the support of Thomas Folger, an Exigent Pauper, which was *Ordered*, That the said petition be received.

ORDERED, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the table.

Warlike!—Her Majesty's ship *Restal* has arrived at Halifax, where, we understand, other vessels of war are soon expected, for the purpose of bringing troops and munitions of War to this Province, and they should be required.

We learn, that the 23d Infantry, with a battery of Garrison's, instead of being about to proceed to the East Indies is the first Regiment for service in this Province, and has received orders to be ready to move at the shortest notice. We are informed, on good authority, that the erection of Barracks at Wo doock, in this Province for the accommodation of a large military force, has been determined upon, and the work is to commence immediately.

These precautions, we presume, have been taken in accordance with the views expressed in the Communication of the British Minister at Washington to the American Secretary of State, under date of the 10th of January. The continued persistence of Governor Fairchild in acts of aggression on the disputed territory, contrary to existing arrangements, (while the British authorities, as will appear by Mr. Fox's letter, have scrupulously adhered to them both in letter

The steam Ferry Boat *Victoria* plys regularly across our Harbor, starting from Princess street on the Eastern side, and Roddys Slip on the Western side—under the efficient management of James A. Smith, who was appointed to that duty by the common Council on Thursday last. It

The New Role. *Postage.*—A paper from the United States Treasury has been issued from the Post Office, containing information which commences with the statement: "In the rates of Postage Thursday, 31st." The system of charging for postage is explained, and the following enclosure is given: "The Post Office, in order to enable the Government to meet the cost of the postage on mail matter, is authorized to collect the postage on mail matter passing through the mails. The postage on mail matter, when collected, is paid to the local post office, and is charged to the single rate of mail postage on all mail matter transmitted between places within the United Kingdom, and to the uniform rate of postage on mail matter transmitted to and from foreign countries, except in the case of letters, which are charged at a higher rate than the specified, and except in the case of foreign letters transmitted by packet, in which the uniform postage of present times is charged, although the rate is not so much increased, as might be sought, as being maintained, not by enclosure."

do	1 ounce	1	4d
do	2 ounces	1	5
do	3 ounces	2	2
do	4 ounces	2	8
do	5 do	3	4
do	6 do	4	0
do	7 do	4	8
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do	9 do	6	0
do	10 do	6	8
do	11 do	7	4
do	12 do	8	0
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do	14 do	9	4
do	15 do	10	0

Among the petitions presented to the United States Senate, on Friday morning, was one from the

those gentlemen, who police the rural "Fathers" asserts that "the rich pay the taxes" and "the poor and middle classes reap the benefit." "Fathers," he claims, "are the proprietors of a village," and, as such, are "the most influential and powerful persons in the village and the district." He also understands, who well knows the proportion of the poor to the middle classes, that out of 100, in one village, there are only 20, yet the poor man of whose industry he speaks, consumes as much flour in his family as the rich man. His view is that the poor man ought to get good bread as the rich man, if they cannot get it honestly. The latter is accused of hoarding in all its various forms, of eating the best of food, and all our children are found by experience, that such a man is best and cheapest bread that can be made and sold, employed in the village, and I defy a man to employ in the village who is not a miser. He also says that the laborer has to attempt to feed them on a diet of coarse food, all good laborers can afford sufficient means to enable them to do so, to what most of them esteem a better diet, than this, and who are strong from their diet, and who are over in this Province than it is in the other, and who are more numerous will be scarce, and their wages, which is detrimental to the agriculturist as any other class of people in the Province, the poor settler having a large family to support, perhaps more for a large years at the same time, and a remaining portion of his communication about "barrenness" is too tedious to merit a passing no-

ing written much more than I intended
I sit down, I must conclude my remarks
forever, surely our House of Assembly
be so kind to the real interests of the
nor as not to get the duty removed, when
as are upshot so easily. American flour
duty free into the Canadas, while the
of this Province with a soil and climate
inferior, are obliged to pay a heavy tax.
This is not,
20 1840
JUSTICE.

with new months past, nearly

and continue them. How-
ever, has the innocent and unsus-
taining peasant been won into il-
legal societies and conspiracies by
the "magic spell of the goblet
of power." The truth is, every
one that had been formed against
the government or for the destruc-
tion of life or property could be
easily traced to the same per-
nicious source. Nor is this gra-
tuitously asserted, for it is within
reach of proof, and proof de-
ducible from the most unquestion-
ing authority, that for eleven
years of as perilous and disaffected
times as that country witnessed
in the last century, there was not
a person who passed through

et ships to matter for what he had been convicted, that not refer his present misfortune to the baneful effects of intemperance. But enough of the—that evil genius whose deluding influence had hitherto stunted the prosperity of that fruitful and interesting country, at disappearing before the congenial breath of temperance reformation. The glorious of temperance, that earnest reclaims future well-being is sounding far and wide. It is innumerable what numbers are joining temperance societies; when consider that in the town of Mel and its vicinity no less than 100,000 persons have been added, and when we take into account the vast population of the counties of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Wexford, with innumerable other where the apostles of temperance have been laboring to advance the good work, we may in our calculation when we find that not less than 800,000 must ere this, have enlisted under the banners of temperance upon its altar taken the pledge of never again to offend empire.

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