

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 Blenkin 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, save 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, to James 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 Russian Ambassador, Don Vinnicoff, a descendant from the native Inuit, 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 Incas, and, since, it is said, at receiving 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The Irish Government have very properly superseded six of the lachrymose Tory magistrates of Carlow county. We hope they will be replaced by any 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 title plan of Lord John Russell. In this letter Mr. Crawford charges Mr. O'Connell with a total abandonment of his opinions on the title 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 usual way by the Magistrates. The civic party consisted of the Lord Provost, Balfour Crooks, Miller, and Griev, 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 Mar, Lord Robert Ker, the Lord Justice-Clerk, Lord Gillies, Messrs. Banks, Gordon, Moncrieff, Jeffrey, and Cockburn, Sir James Spittal, Sir Thomas D. Lauder, Sir Henry Jardine, Sir George Grant, Sir John Colquhoun, B.A., Lieut. Col. Ferguson, the Solicitor-General, Rev. Dr. Gardiner, and his Grace's Almoner, chaplain, &c.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

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, peers, and military officers, &c. A guard of honour from the 79th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Smith, with the colours 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's 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. Gardner of Bethwell, Moderator of last General Assembly, from 11.30 to 1.30, and 7. The Grace proceeded to the Town Church, where 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 Majesty, to the cheerfulness with 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 purity in their respective parishes, and commend 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 £200,000 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 superintendence 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 16.

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, previous to the embarkation for Dublin, by Major General Lord Grevelock, 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 ADVERTISING.—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, publishing every kind of periodical, from the daily newspaper to the quarterly review, with specifications of their services 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 general class of persons, both in country and town, who have no fixed place for their purchases 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 requires 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 latest and tradesman-like manner, and in general uses every expedient to gratify and attract 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 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., of the board the Cornwallis, 74, flag ship. The ship's barge 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 embarkation in the barge with the addition of a salute from the flag ship—(Mercury).

Quebec, June 27. The New-Papers, 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 in 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 have 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 excitement 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 Beaconsfield, 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 wielded with great care.—*Gazette.*

Quebec, June 29.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, arrived here this forenoon in H. M. ship of war *Charlydis*. 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. ship of war *Andromache*, will sail to-morrow morning, for Newfoundland.

It is said that the *Malabar* will return to Quebec with the 33rd regiment.

[We understand that His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, was to leave Quebec in the *Charlydis* for Miramichi on the 24th 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 aptly summed up and commented on the tendency of this extraordinary proclamation, we make the following extracts from that paper instead of the long rungsome headed "Amnesty in the Province of Lower Canada."

1. That Mr. John Nelson, R. S. M. Bouche, and other notorious rebels taken in arms, are to be transported—not to Botany Bay, but to Bermuda, and there—not to be treated as rebels, but subject only to such restraints as may be needed to prevent their return to the province.

2. That Mr. Papineau, Dr. Nelson, and Cole, Mr. O'Connell, 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 sweeping as Solomon's A. and B. of the Reform Bill, and will be as effective in checking further unreasonable 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 he 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 Wilfrid Nelson, Bouche, 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 doublet, intended as such. Why then let the process

assume a form which is technically penal? They suffer the disgrace of being thought criminals, 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 attracted 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 Grant Juries, and "sympathisers" this side of the line. The American government, when reconquered 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 specimen which ought to reflect the views of all parties on great leading measures, we make the following extract from Nelson'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 Point 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 case of the *Reform Bill*, 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 concluded their minds.

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 so much concerned. The accused should be condemned if they are guilty, but 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 crime. It is not sufficient to consider the public excitement as a thing to be done, but the people of Upper or Lower Canada get a quarrelling among themselves, or with their neighbours. The fair way of considering a 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 being 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 23rd June. RE-OCUPATION OF NAVY ISLAND.—A report is in town to-day that Navy Island has been re-occupied 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, Sackett Harbor, June 23, 1839.

1. The Major General commanding in Chief having moved his Headquarters to the Canada Frontier, the Command of the troops on that line, besides rendering the usual returns to the Adjutant General's Office at Washington, make returns to General Headquarters at Sackett 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 may arise. 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 2d Infantry, on the Niagara frontier—Head Quarters at Buffalo. Lieut. Col. Cummings, of the 21st Infantry, from Fort Niagara, to where the 45th degree of North latitude strikes the St. Lawrence—Head Quarters, Sackett Harbor.

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

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

And Major Clark of the 21st Infantry, the remainder of the frontier, to the sea coast—Head Quarters, Hulton.

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 Britannic 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 States.

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-will 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 these settled on the frontier.

ALEXANDER MACOMBE, By Command of the General.

J. N. MACOMBE, Assistant Adjutant General.

The British have 32 men of war in North American waters, amounting 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 coast of the North Cape, the crew having taken refuge in the night, put off next morning for the purpose of securing the cargo. On approaching the wreck, they observed that an anchor was lying in the water, and a small boat was seen, and were sailing away from the wreck. On going on board they found that the cabin lockers had been broken open, and all the provisions, as well as every thing belonging to the cabin, except the small stores, had been taken. They also observed that the ship's hawser, part of the rigging, and now sails and the gun were in the water. It appears, that the people in the boat were in the meantime a schooner put off from the wreck, with the ship's boat fast to her, immediately sent a boat after her, which approached sufficiently near to haul her, and demand the boat to be given up to them—not knowing at the time that anything 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 named on the account, and the post she belonged to, which information we should hope, has been, ere this, communicated to the Colonial authorities, or, if not, it can readily be obtained; 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 coast, and Capt. Tatnell 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 *New-Scotia Royal Gazette*:—

ROBERT ALDEN.—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 has been

perpetrated, and at the same time affording information of the arrest of the murderer. A Farmer of John Clem, one of the victims, formerly of King's County, since, it appears had for some time resided on the South side of the River Philip, of parsimonious habits, and a fine Pipes, a widow, lived with him; and at the same time even occurred, her daughter, a few years ago, was on a visit to her.

On the morning of the 25th of the settlers in the neighbourhood of the house for the purpose it is curing potatoes—he knocked without effect—then opened it entered the hut—the scene beyond description—there were Widow Pipes and her child, all blood, and apparently in the death; Clem's head presented wounds, and his body was as he was still breathing, but expired soon—Mrs. Pipes' head appeared beaten, apparently to one of the shoulders of the child downwards upon her body—no entrance of the Widow's or the Child's life is not strange as of.

Surprised fell immediately upon who had been a servant to Clem been discharged only the day previous.

Intelligence of the horrid was received at Amherst at the afternoon of the 25th, by people of the Township were coronation of their Queen—known that the suspected Clemed through the settlement his way, as was supposed, to a Warrant for his apprehension and officers were sent in pursuit. Mr. A. B. Esq., a Magistrate, and N. B. and Mr. A. B. Esq. Philip, much to their credit, as their services. On Saturday a letter gentlemen returned to Amherst in custody, who, after an examination, was committed to the Prisoner, which a moment we think it prudent to publishing—he is now in the list and his guilt or innocence will be established.

PAPERS PRINTED IN THE PROVINCE.—Journal, Times, Gazette, Christian Messenger, Free Press, Wesleyan, Guardian, (the latter weekly after a short interval), the Mechanic & Farmer, and Lunenburg, the Colonial Churchman, the Herald, thirteen Sections, June 20.

We are authorized to state, on the authority of the Governor General, engaged in the preparation which will, as soon as it can be embodied in Ordinances of and Special Council, relative to a Bankrupt Law, Police for Montreal, Municipal Institution Province General Education, and of Registry Office, and communication of local reform.

London.

St. J.

We learn that eight of the ship *Prudence*, from London, Quarantine, have been in 10th of June, for many on board her passage out, having been already dead weapons in the We are informed that the passengers very materially to quell the riot that two of them were wounded the struggle.—The matrons are on board the ship.—*Observer.*

Several heavy peals of thunder during which a city yesterday which a Coopers' shop, near the Lower Cove, was struck by a other damage was done than the top of the chimney and top of the shingles on the side.—*Id.*

We have been shown a D late Regatta, with a view of which is intended to be in soon as a sufficient number are obtained to warrant the scene. The Drawing will be W. L. Avery's Book Store for and we hope the admirers will patronize it liberally.—*Id.*

Launched on Saturday last yard of Mr. George Thomson, Tons measurement, called the of *Bute*, owned by Mr. John City.

A ship, called the *Sophia*, tons, was launched two or three from the Messrs. Lawton's yard of 693 tons called the ship by Messrs. Smith & Parfitt was launched and towed down week.—They are both owned by Messrs. Esq.

The following Toast was given man Bound at the Coronation on Thursday the 25th ult. QUEEN VICTORIA and the May Peace and Prosperity be out the vast Empire over which to away the British Empire. ter Ministers be endowed with

THE
ST. ANDREWS STAN
PUBLISHED EVERY SATU
At SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BR
GEO. N. SMITH

T. EST. M. S.
For a year, delivered in town
176. Gd. do. when forwarded
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted according to written order
if not so, as written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under
Every edition of 12 lines
First insertion of all over 12 lines
Each repetition over 12 lines
Advertising by the year as may
be required.

THE ENGLISH MAIL
H. M. Parker, Lord Melville
possession of London, directs to
publish June 9. We make room
only desired columns, for the
more immediate interest which

The London Morning Chronicle, 7, the latest London date, contains an account of the importance of the Cortes. Its chief object was to show that the Cortes, in Kent, occasioned a riot, and a fire.

Letters from Madrid, dated the 10th, contain the address of the new President of the Cortes, and the Queen's wish of her arms. The debate has commenced in the Cortes; and the proposal is to levy them on property, whilst the Cortes intend to abolish them until the leading men, however, had their opinions.

House of Commons, June 1. A Ministerial Bill was given occasion to a debate, which terminated in the passing of an amendment of Sir Robert Peel. The hon. Baronet moved that the sum should be £10,000,000, and Lord J. Russell gave notice to propose that the qualification be £10,000,000.

The news from Spain is of a different nature. Portugal is said to be at war with Spain.

London, was opened; and an trip made on it. As evidences of the motion, and confidence stated, that one gentleman of the title of the whole line of in motion, and that a member wrote a neat Frank for a letter, travelling at the rate of forty n.

The Age, of June 3; has an expected change of Ministry, party time. There may be in change, but nothing to be fel to yet visible. The Age goes to strongly prejudice the public the "foreign" relative to the are expected at the coronation.

SOUTH AFRICA

We have three numbers of Town Journal, of the 8th, 22n March. As usual, they are p with accounts of Kaffir reform ions on the outskirts of the c the present instance these ac made this common interest, an of more than common import being so important we have c statements of the transactions; we have we place before our r in the paper of the 8th we re

The same paper has a long melancholy tale of a young Es Pangua Crowe—who appears murdered by the mutineers.

In this same paper we find account of the murder of 230 Dutch, women and children, by Zulu country named Dingana of Port Natal. They had gone down to settle having been victorious, and, until the murder, every expression of friendship.

At Moka, chief of the Boroio the country north of the Orange issued a proclamation in the D and Richuana languages, prohibiting in adult spirit throughout.

The latest information from U

Sir Francis Bond Head was
dinner yesterday, at the Free-
by upwards of 200 gentlemen
the welfare of British Colo-
The chair was taken by Mr.
may, late member for Worcester-
was present were A. Chispe-
P.; George Palmer, Esq.; E-
Guthrie, Esq., M. P.; the R-
of Upper Canada; the Re-
of George Head, Chief Ju-
of Newfoundland; Judge Hal-
de Souza, C. R.; S. Fairbanks,
Master of the Colls.; Joseph H.
P., Nova-Scotia; Hon. Stuart,
Dunsmuir; Andrew Stuart, J-
Wm. Bagley, Esq. Montreal;
COLONIAL DINNER
A Public Dinner in honour of