

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

A Washington correspondent says, "Set it down as certain that a treaty has been concluded between Sir H. L. Bulger and the U. S. Government respecting the Nicaragua question. A friend, whose information is perfectly reliable, has seen the document, with all the official signatures. The treaty went out in the Europa. The island is to be restored, and the doings of neither Squire nor Chastfield have been recognized. It is agreed that neither party shall exercise jurisdiction or sovereignty in the Central American States. Grey Town, on the Atlantic, and a port on the Pacific, to be neutral or free ports. The proposed canal and communication to be neutral, and open to investment and trade to all nations under proper regulations. The treaty is presumed, will be mutually satisfactory to both governments."

Rome, N. Y. Feb. 22.—A severe fire is raging here. It commenced in a stable near Stanwix Hall. It is impossible to state the amount of loss; 15 or 20 houses have already been burnt. The Utica engines have arrived in order to render assistance.

The Cholera.—Nine deaths from cholera have occurred among the emigrants at Ward Island since Sunday last. The amount of sickness on the island is unprecedented. Out of a population of about 2000 nine hundred are on the sick list. The principal diseases are cholera and typhus fever. These furnish abundant food for cholera, which selects its victims indiscriminately from the hospital, nursery, and the various buildings on the island occupied by the emigrants. —[N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.]

Nothing has been heard of steamer Walker which left Mobile a month ago for Vera Cruz with Lady Worley and daughter, and Mr. Lecher, Minister to Mexico.

The latest advices from Washington, are of an extremely startling character, the long and much vexed slavery question having been brought to issue and threatening to endanger the connexion between the North and the South, unless parties withdraw from the extreme positions they have assumed, on either side in time to prevent the catastrophe. The only hope of the nation appears to be based on some proposition of Mr. Webster's, which, it is thought, will still the tumult for the present. —[Telegraph.]

DEATH OF LORD JEFFREY.—Edinburgh has lost the most admired and most beloved of her citizens. Lord Jeffrey died on the 19th inst. He was born in Edinburgh in the year 1773—his father being a writer in respectable practice, chiefly from the north.—He himself was called to the bar in 1794.—In 1820 he was elected Lord of the University of Glasgow, his immediate successors in that office being Mackintosh, Brougham, and Campbell. He was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1829 when he resigned the charge of the Edinburgh Review, of which he had been editor from its commencement in 1822. He became Lord Advocate on the accession of Earl Grey's Government in November 1831. He was raised to the bench in 1834. The late Lord Jeffrey was twice married. By his first wife, Miss Morehead, he had not any children. He married secondly Miss Charlotte Wilkes, a lady of the United States, who still lives; and by her he has left much child, a daughter, married to William Empson Esq., professor of the law of nations in the East India College, at Hileybury, and since the death of Mr. Mackay Napier, in 1847, Lord Jeffrey's successor in the editorship of the Edinburgh Review.

GESNER'S PATENT KEROSENE GAS.—Dr. Gesner has obtained a patent for his discovery in the United States, and as we understand, is now proceeding with the British Provinces and England. It is only a few days since this new gas light was first publicly exhibited in N. York, where the leading Journals and men of science have pronounced high commendations in its favour. It is stated to be admirably adapted to the illumination of single buildings, on account of its cheapness and the simplicity of the mode of manufacture. One of the New York editors states "that it requires no more skill than to boil a kettle." The Doctor has proposed that in winter the gas shall be made in the furnace used to supply hot air, where hot air is employed. In other cases the heat necessary to produce the gas may be distributed through houses by the store pipes in common use. The gas itself may be made in the fire of the kitchen range. Light and heat are produced by the same process of manufacture. If these are not the true application of science, we are mistaken. Dr. Gesner has already ordered a retort and gasometer to be made in this city. "The public may therefore expect to be further enlightened on this subject soon. At this we rejoice, for we believe that the time is at hand when we shall have cheaper gas and more light." —[Halifax Colonist.]

CALIFORNIA.—Our City seems excited on this topic, and we have heard the names of quite a number mentioned who intend to be off for the "diggins." We cannot afford to lose them from amongst us, but there really seems to be no inducement for any one to remain in Nova Scotia. Nothing doing, and a weak and imbecile Executive, with a suicidal policy to blast every attempt at improvement. We are just beginning to feel some of the curses of that rancorous party feeling engendered in Nova Scotia, to feel the lust for power, and feed the cupidity of a few wicked and designing men. —[ib]

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCH.—The Miramichi Reporter says:—"It would seem that very great dissatisfaction exists in the County, at the stringent manner in which the De-

puty Treasurer forces his subordinate officers to carry out our absurd Revenue Law. I apprehend that parties coming from the Canada side of the river, with a few oats, a little hay, beef, &c. are compelled to make an entry of them and pay a duty, otherwise they are seized. Is this not ridiculous? and must it not be demoralizing to the officers to be put on such an enormous duty? We do not wonder at the people rising up in arms about it. We have several times pointed out the impossibility as well as the injustice of our present Revenue Law, and this has become so palpable in carrying out its provisions, that we hope to see a better and more permanent one adopted by the Legislature at its present session.—A worse one cannot be framed.

NEW-BRUNSWICK. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the New Brunswick's Reports.

Saturday, Feb. 23.

In the speaking line, this day's business has been small, though a considerable number of Bills passed.

Mr. Brown asked if there was any thing before the House, and being answered, "no," he moved the following resolution:—

"That whereas several petitions have been presented to this House, praying that an act may pass to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the Royal Orange Institution of New Brunswick in connection with the Grand Lodge of Canada; and whereas it is desirable that this House should be put in possession of every available information connected with the subject matter of the said petitions; therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will before this House, any communications that he may have received from her Majesty's Government on the subject of Orange Institutions." The resolution was received.

Mr. Woodward's Bill relating to Usury in this Province underwent some discussion; after which, on motion of Mr. Ritchie it was resolved, (on a division of 25 to 6,) "that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months."

Monday, Feb. 25.

The only business done to day in the House was in reviewing the consolidation Bill, several sections of which passed after slight amendments. The principle that each parish should elect their own officers was assented to. Some discussion arose on the 17th and 18th sections, as to whether it was proper to tax where the person or his property was found. It was carried by a large majority, that wherever the property was found, there the taxes should be levied.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Of all the dull days we have had in the House since the opening of the session, this has been the dullest. After the prayers had been read, the Speaker said there were several Bills which he would like to see disposed of, when the following passed in committee: A Bill to appropriate a part of the revenue to the public service. A Bill to render more effectual the repairing of roads and bridges in the parish of Richibucto; and a Bill to facilitate the operation of the New Brunswick Iron Company.

The House then went into committee on the Consolidation Bill, and was engaged therein until almost 3 o'clock without any discussion, further than what might be termed an exposition, by several members, with regard to their opinions on the original phraseology. Some hon. gentlemen argued against the general principles of such and such clauses, because, in their opinions, it was unsuited to their respective counties.

The Hon. Attorney General did not spare himself in amending clauses and making suggestions; it was moved that the committee report progress, and ask leave to sit again, to further consider the Bill.

On the Speaker resuming his seat, he called out a number of Bills, and asked hon. Members if they were ready to take them up—finding none prepared, he said, "there are about 50 Bills on the file, and Hon. Members are not prepared to proceed with them," then,

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a Bill to authorize the Justices of the peace in the County of Charlotte to pay off the Conny debt, passed a second reading.

Mr. Barbare, at the suggestion of his hon. the Speaker, then moved a resolution, that an humble address be presented to His Excellency, praying a return to be laid before the House of all matters relating to the Post Office in this Province.

Mr. Woodward said he thought the Government should have had this information before the House, and he was surprised to find so much in this as well as in other public accounts. The House wanted much information before they could proceed.

Mr. Ritchie saw no public accounts before the House, and he called upon the chairman of the Committee on public accounts (Mr. Wark) to know what had been done in this matter. He (Mr. R.) saw no appearance of those documents forthcoming. (The House adjourned.)

Wednesday Feb. 27th.

The Consolidation Bill was then taken up in Committee of the whole. Hon. L. A. Wilton moved for a reconsideration of the 10th section, which had reference to the river and lake fisheries. He wished to make provisions to prevent obstruction to the fish ascending to the rivers and lakes. He said the overseers of the fisheries were not in the habit of doing their duty in this respect, which tended to injure the people in the county. He intended that this should be remedied by the present Bill. A table of fees not having been prepared, the Committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House then, in Committee, took up the Bill to incorporate the St. Stephen and Calais lower bridge company.

(Two petitions had been presented, one in accordance with the object of the Bill, and the other praying the Bill not to pass.)

Whereupon Mr. Street moved that the Bill be postponed for three months—carried.

Hon. Mr. Fisher for long brought in a Bill to tax lands in this Province, read and not taken up.

A Bill to appropriate a part of the public revenue to the ordinary service was read a second time.

Mr. R. D. Wilton asked leave to bring in a petition from T. Allan, Henry Chubb, and 1231 others, praying the House to pass such a Revenue Bill as would afford protection to the different branches of industry in this Province; also, praying for a bonus as an encouragement to prosecute the fisheries.

This honor the Speaker did not think that a petition of that description was receivable after the Committee on Ways and Means had reported. This was a parliamentary rule in England.

Mr. R. D. Wilton said such may be a parliamentary rule in England, but he would not like to see it established here. The petition which he held in his hand was a very important one, and it would be unjust not to hear the prayer of so large and respectable body.

(Hon. the Speaker referred to the journals of the House of Commons where a similar petition was rejected. For the petition, 221; against it, 222.)

Mr. Ritchie said as the division in the House of Commons stood so nearly equal on a similar case, he would go for the right of receiving the present petition.

His Honor the Speaker said the rule of this House has been not to receive petitions of this kind after the Committee on ways and means had reported; and he did not wish to see the practice altered.

Mr. R. D. Wilton said this has been an established rule it was a wrong one, and he would like to see it broken down. We have every right to hear our constituents and to receive their petitions.

Hon. Mr. Fisher would not decline from the established rule. If they did so, the House would be inundated with petitions until the end of the Session from all parts of the County.

Mr. Barbare said the people of St. John had sufficient time to send in their petitions before the time for receiving those documents expired, and he would not deviate from the Parliamentary rule. If it was done in this case it must be done in every other case.

Mr. Jordan said there were exceptions to general rules and he thought this instance should be made an exception. This petition was numerous and respectfully signed and it should in justice be received.

Mr. Wark protested against infringing upon established rules. Fourteen days had been allowed to receive petitions; and that was quite sufficient. There may be other parts of the County besides St. John that would petition if they knew the privilege was extended, and they would have as good a right to be heard as the people of St. John; and to receive this petition would be doing an injustice to others.

He (Mr. W.) would make no exceptions. Messrs. J. Earle and Gilbert supported the reception of the petition.

The House then divided,—for the petition 15; against it 11.

Mr. Wark said he did not think the Committee appointed to prepare the Revenue Bill was fairly composed. Four of the members for St. John were on the Committee. He (Mr. W.) would add hon. Mr. Fisher to the Committee.

Mr. R. D. Wilton said he was quite willing to have all Free Traders on the Committee if it pleased hon. members. He was ready to name a day to bring in a resolution in order to set the House on the question of Free Trade or Protection.

(Considerable dissatisfaction seemed to prevail with regard to the Revenue Bill Committee. Several hon. members were named to act on that Committee, and some were rejected.—Messrs. Carman and Fisher were added.—Mr. R. D. Wilton named Mr. J. Earle, but he was rejected. Mr. Wilton then said he wished his name withdrawn. He would not act.)

The Attorney General.—There is no necessity for the hon. Member to withdraw his name; there is nothing compulsory in this House to compel members to act on Committees against their consent.

The House then went into Committee on a Bill to repeal all the Acts of Assembly relating to Bankruptcy in this Province.

(After some discussion which amounted to little more than a legal explanation, Mr. R. D. Wilton moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months which was negatived by a large majority.)

Mr. Ritchie thought that another section should be added to the Bill, in order to make it fully efficient.

Hon. Mr. Fisher said that in order to meet the wishes of the learned member from St. John, he would report progress, and tomorrow he would be prepared to go into the Bill. The Committee then reported progress.

Thursday Feb. 28th.

The House then went into Committee on a Bill to repeal certain decrees issued respecting the land sold and retained of the late Warley, of St. John.

After some considerable debate with regard to the propriety of appealing to the Court to settle the question, instead of a Court of Chancery, Mr. Street moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months, which was seconded by Dr. Wilson. The motion was lost, only the mover and seconder voting in the minority.

The House went into Committee on Mr. R. D. Wilton's Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, which elicited a very interesting debate.

I will give you the speeches in my next. A motion was made to postpone the Bill for three months, which was lost by a division of 21 to 10. The Bill passed.

The Bill to repeal all the laws relating to Bankruptcy which was under consideration yesterday, was then taken up in Committee of the whole.

Mr. R. D. Wilton moved that an additional section be added, which is to the effect that all the debts and effects of the Bankrupt should go to the general creditors and not to the first assignee as has been the case. Mr. Wilton, in strong and convincing terms, condemned the Bankrupt system as it has existed. He considered a bankrupt should be allowed to purchase in his own estate at a mere nothing, and after getting through what he (Mr. W.) considered a legal robbery court, turn round and obtain from his creditors 20s. in the pound. He (Mr. W.) wished to have something to protect the honest man's against such license of fraud. This state of things, however, prevailed too long to the injury of the just dealer.

After some observations from Messrs. Thompson, Ritchie and Woodward, Mr. Street said he would not move the House at once on the principle of the Bill by moving that its further consideration be postponed for 6 months.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to luggs and barges in the Bay of Fundy passed without discussion.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Mar. 6, 1850.

St. Andrews County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCHE, President.
J. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Days—TUESDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

SALES AND BLOT HOUSE.
Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradley.

—J. Anderson.
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. ASPEN, Esq., President.

—J. Wilmot, Agent.
SAINT STEPHEN BANK.
Wm. Linn, Esq., President.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The letter of our Fredericton correspondent and condensed reports taken from the New Brunswick, and other sources, will furnish our readers with a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature. Little business has yet been done notwithstanding upwards of thirty days of the Session have passed, at an expense of about £70 per diem to the Province. Much of this waste of time could be avoided by the adoption of Municipal Corporations and the surrender of the Dominion of Money votes to the Government, and other salutary changes.

On the 25th, the House was engaged with the Consolidation Bill; the Attorney General stated that he had prepared articles in accordance with the views of the Select Committee, making the appointment of Parish Officers elective. He had left out Constables, as he thought their appointment might better, perhaps, be left with the Sessions. Mr. Byrd was opposed to this omission altogether; he said that in these appointments the voice of the people should be heard. He himself knew of Constables who were appointed from year to year, who, when a riot or disturbance occurred, would not lift their finger to put it down. The Magistrates themselves were obliged, at the risk of their lives, to interfere and should they happen to be victorious, the Constables were as bold as you please, and bustled about as if they were good for something; but when the disturbance was pretty well quelled, they generally speaking, took care not to interfere. He could not therefore agree to their being excluded from the article unless by a vote of the House. The people wanted good men for Constables, and if they had them of their own choosing, they would take care that none but good men were appointed.

I just received the following from the County of St. John, which is a very interesting and valuable body of people, are very well settled in the Province. During a residence of 20 years in this County, we never heard of any riot having taken place, and nothing like a disturbance, unless a complaint of disorderly conduct was brought on, they were called forth; and this Mr. Byrd knew well. Such statements should not pass unnoted.

After some further conversation the articles passed without any division, Constables being included among the officers to be elected by the people. (These elections are to take place on the Tuesday next preceding the sitting of the General Sessions. The ratepayers are the electors, and the Parish Clerk is ex officio Secretary to the meeting, and certifies the list of officers which the people have chosen to fill the respective Parish Offices.)

The Sessions are required to sustain such nominations, when made, and to fill the vacancies, if any, or appoint, as at present, in cases where the people neglect to meet and choose their own officers.)

A number of important Despatches have been laid before the Legislature, during the past week, relating to the Post Office, the Passengers Act, the Canadian Boundary, Vice Admiralty Court, Railways, Sales of Crown Lands, Bounties, and Municipal Organization and Finance. We notice that Earl Grey begins that it has been found impracticable to overcome the difficulties which have stood in the way of every plan suggested for the cost of the Halifax & Quebec Railway. His lordship also states that the Government are not in a position to apply to Parliament for the appropriation of so large a sum, in the present circumstances of the country. Earl Grey also states that the Act further to facilitate the building of a Rail Road from Saint Andrews to Woodstock, with a Branch to Saint Stephen, would be submitted to Her Majesty for confirmation at the next Council.

From the Reports of the Legislative Council, we learn that the Bill imposing duty on rum and other spirits and making the same perpetual in this Province passed the Council. A Bill introduced by the hon. Mr. Hill in further amendment of the law, was agreed to. The object of the Bill is to reduce costs, prevent delays, and do away with much of the useless machinery of conducting law suits.

The Temperance Telegraph has had an accession to its editorial department. W. R. M. Burris, Esq. the former editor, will be assisted by the Rev. J. D. Caswell. The Telegraph has been much improved—it is neatly printed, ably edited, and well worthy the support of every temperance man.

From the New Brunswick we learn—The Legislature of New Brunswick has been convened in the new Colonial Building. The papers are filled with discussions on the local politics of the Colony. Reform and re-arrangement appear to be the order of the day. The new Roman Catholic Cathedral has been opened for worship. It is estimated that nine thousand persons were present at the ceremony. Temperance demonstrations have been frequent during the session. The Wesleyan Chapel at Harbor Grace was destroyed by fire on the 12th ultimo.

There has been a rise in the Boston and Bangor Lumber markets of 33 per cent of well seasoned stuff, and the prices are rising.

Our contemporary of the Sentinel states that "Eastport is supposed to contain a population of about four thousand; among its inhabitants are more than one hundred widows. What an opportunity to cultivate the principle spoken of in James 1: 27."

The "opportunity" is embraced in some towns we wrote of with a vengeance.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.—Parliament has been prorogued to the 24 of April. The Annexation fever is rather flat. The Hallow election is proceeding vigorously, and the result doubtful.

The cholera has almost disappeared from Ward's Island, New York; no new cases since Wednesday. There have been in all 45 deaths. The river is open at Hudson.

The people of Bangor had an enthusiastic meeting to push on the project of a Railroad from Waterville to that city.

The Boston Correspondence of the Eastport Sentinel says—

An "Asylum for Inebriates" is proposed in our State Legislature. Judging from the drunken scenes in Congress last Thursday night, an "Asylum for Inebriates" would not be entirely useless in our Capitol.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
Our Brethren will learn with much satisfaction that the Order is "strengthening its stakes" in the North East and that in every place visited by the Grand Worthy Patriarch he has been met with a most hearty welcome. —[Telegraph.]

A speedy and efficient cure of a severely Bruised Ankle by Holloway's Ointment.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Watkinson, of the Spalding "Free Press," dated Feb. 19th. 1848, to Professor Holloway.—"Sir, a youth in our employment, knocked his ankle so severely, that the most dangerous symptoms were brought on there, by rendering him totally unable to walk or attend to his duties. Many preparations were applied, but all to no effect; at last he had recourse to your valuable Ointment, when by the use of a single

pot, his ankle was perfect became as active in walk as before the disaster. (S)

By the Fredericton received our correspondent letter. From it and other St. Andrews and Quebec came up on Saturday, and by Messrs. Brown, Boyd and a few others. From time to time the House the affairs of the Company.

MARRIAGE.
At Upper Mills, St. Feb. 2, by the Rev. Mr. Gould, to Julia, second Robinson, Esq.

(Our thanks are due the bridal pair, kindly wish our young friends.)

DEATH.
At St. George, on the 1st of Mr. Donald McKinnon of the Rev. John Cass aged 31 years. Sp. for her amiable disposition; and her general regret.

At the Lodge, on the 1st of Mr. McVay, aged about 40 years.

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