

LUPROEAN SUMMARY.

From Papers by the Caledonia.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1. AWFUL CALAMITY.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST. LIVERPOOL, Sunday Evening.—Intelligence has been received late to-day of one of the most appalling calamities that ever occurred on the shores of Great Britain—a calamity as sudden and unexpected as it is astounding & awful. The facts are briefly these:—An emigrant ship called the Governor Fenner, bound to New York, sailed from this port on Friday last, with a crew of 18, including the captain and 166 passengers, all of whom, with the exception of the captain and the chief mate, have perished within twelve hours after their departure. About two o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the vessel being then about 20 miles north of Holyhead, came in contact with the Nottingham steamer, from Dublin, and so fearful was the collision, so sudden its effects, that in less than a minute after (so says the captain) the ill-fated emigrant ship disappeared, carrying down with her every soul on board, except the two individuals previously named. The night was excessively dark: so dark that, although the captain of the Governor Fenner was enabled to see the lights of the steamer, the steersman of the latter was not able to distinguish those of the Governor Fenner. The captain was on deck at the time, and seeing the steamer in his weather bow, put his helm a port, the wind at the time blowing fresh S.S.W., with a heavy head sea. The steersman of the Nottingham, from the cause assigned, kept his helm starboard, which produced the melancholy calamity. The vessel struck the steamer amidships, abain the wheel, carried away her funnel and wheel house, knocked her bulwarks to pieces, and so completely shattered her machinery that she was immediately crippled and rendered useless; but no lives were lost. What follows will be best described in the words of the captain of the ill-fated Governor Fenner:—"I repaired forward and found the ship going down, head first. I instantly ordered the men on deck to save their lives, but they still kept going abain. I remained on the fore-castle until the ship was at the water's edge, and just saved my life by catching at a rope from the steamer. My mate jumped from the fore-yard on board the steamer, and saved his life by so doing. The ship disappeared almost instantaneously. The steamer lowered a boat, but she was swamped alongside." The passengers were all asleep at the moment they were thus hurried into eternity; and the crew also, with the exception of the watch. The bulk of the passengers is described as being superior to the ordinary run of emigrants, for there were no cabin passengers, and some of them are said to have carried out considerable property. Many were natives of the three kingdoms, promiscuously, and not of any particular locality or kindred.

With respect to the vessel herself, she was old, and must have been wretchedly crazy. It appears by the register that she was built at Massachusetts, in 1837, and had been consequently nearly fourteen years afloat. The captain describes her, however, as being a strong and well built craft; and he says, that last summer 8,000 dollars were expended on her in iron knees and other substantial repairs. The Nottingham, from the damage she received in the collision, was unable to make head, and from the time of the calamity until four o'clock in the afternoon, by constantly plying the pumps, she was kept from sinking, when a steamer from Drogheda hove in sight, took her in tow, and she arrived here this morning. She had on board a large quantity of cattle; and in order to keep her afloat, 200 head were obliged to be thrown into the sea. Had the weather been at all boisterous, the steamer would unquestionably have shared the fate of the Governor Fenner.

Monday.—The Birmingham steamer fell in with yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, about 16 miles this side the Skerries, the wreck of a large ship, apparently split in two parts.—The cargo was entirely out. Capt. Church went on board the wreck. He found two men in the rigging, quite dead, though apparently not long so. The stern of the vessel was gone. The wreck was, there cannot be no doubt, that of the Governor Fenner.

LONDON, Feb. 28. Lord Cardigan's Acquittal. This expensive ceremonial has ended as we anticipated. A disreputable legal quibble has triumphed over justice, over morals, and over the most august of our national institutions. After all that pomp and formality could render to make the display imposing—after all that sage department and solemn oaths could lend to the Peers of England, a legal juggler's trick has obtained the mastery. Evidence, clear, perfect, and unimpeachable, was adduced to show that Earl Cardigan had fought a duel—had feloniously conspired to maim and disable one of her Majesty's subjects; but who that subject was the Peers of Great Britain could not legally decide.—The card which Captain Tuckett had exchanged, in some part or other of the duelling transaction, was simply inscribed, "Harvey Tuckett;" the indictment dignified him with two more Christian names, and a legal doubt, consequently, arose in the minds of the Peers, whether these Tucketts were one and the same person. It could not enter into their comprehension, that when Sir William Follett permitted the card to be received as evidence, that the whole case was completed—the duel was admitted, the felony undeniable. The Attorney-General, on whom must rest the odium of a rotten crime in the opinion of the judges, but so far forgot his duty to the Crown, and his position as prosecutor, as to remark that no moral delinquency could be attached to the crime. Such

a statement justifies, in a great measure, the suspicion that the indictment was so framed, that, with the deficiency so apparent in the evidence, the escape of the noble culprit was premeditated. This conclusion appears inevitable, and will remain a stain, not alone on the legal ability of the Attorney-General, but on his moral rectitude.

The Army.—An augmentation of the army will take place within a very short period from the present time. The proposed increase will not exceed from 2,000 to 3,000 men. The contemplated increase is to be effected by adding to the numerical strength of the different regiments, the establishment of which will, in all probability, be increased from 800 to 1,000 rank and file. A plan of this kind was several months ago submitted by Lord Hill for the final approval of her Majesty's Government, and that it will be almost immediately adopted.

Horrid Death.—During the late snow-storm, a man, named Roddy Dwyer, went to the village of Gesslough, in the county of Donegal, and remained drinking in a public-house till he became intoxicated to such a degree, that when about to return home, the people of the house, fearing he might fall on the frost, and be injured, as the road that night was very slippery, made a bed for him beside the kitchen fire, on which they placed him when retiring to their respective places of rest. On arising in the morning an awful spectacle was presented to their view, the unfortunate man was literally burned to a cinder, his body being so mutilated from the effects of the fire, that it could not be removed till it was placed in a coffin.—London Courier.

Abduction.—Thursday morning at the hour of two o'clock, a party of men attacked the house of Daniel Fleming, of Bowman-hill, parish of Abington, broke open the door, and forcibly and violently carried away his daughter, Bridget Fleming. Acting constable Doupe, and a party of the Marston station, being on duty at the same time, and hearing of the outrage, immediately proceeded to the spot, pursued the offenders, and succeeded in arresting five of the party in the Tipperary mountains, near Castle Waller, who are fully identified, and committed to abide their trial at the next assizes for this county.—Limerick Chronicle.

The Duke of Wellington, we are happy to hear, has quite recovered. His Grace was at the palace on Wednesday evening, officiating as sponsor on the part of the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

Death of Sir Astley Cooper.—We regret to have to state that the venerable Sir Astley Paston Cooper, the celebrated surgeon, expired shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his house in Conduit-street, Regent-street. Although from the state in which the worthy and esteemed baronet had been for several days past no hopes had been entertained of his recovery, his decease had not been thought quite so near. Sir Astley's career as one of the most eminent surgeons of the metropolis was rewarded with the possession of an immense fortune, amounting, it is said to upwards of half a million of money.—The greater part of this will go to his nephew and successor in the baronetcy, Mr. Brassey Cooper, the late baronet having no children, although he was twice married.—Sir Astley was born in 1768, and was consequently in his 78th year.

Sickness in the 69th Rifles.—In consequence of the late severity of the weather, and from other causes, illness to a great extent prevails amongst the privates and some of the non-commissioned officers in this regiment.—There are now upwards of 70 sick in the hospital, and mostly young men under the age of two-and-twenty years.

Marriage in High Life.—On Wednesday afternoon, at half-past four, the Earl of Eglington was married to Mrs. Cockerell in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace.—The lady was given away by the Hon. Mr. Vansittart. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony.

The Late Trial of the Earl of Cardigan.—Such was the doubtful character of the issue of the late trial in the House of Lords, entertained by the Earl of Cardigan and his legal advisers, that his Lordship, in the event of his being found guilty of felony, and to prevent in that case, the whole of his property being forfeited to the Crown, executed, some time before, a deed of gift, assigning over the whole of his valuable possessions to Viscount Curzon, the eldest son of Earl Howe, the latter nobleman having married a sister of Lord Cardigan. It is stated, that the legal expenses of this transfer of property, arising from fines upon copyholds, and the enormous stamp duties, amounted to upwards of 10,000l. As the deed is stated to have been enrolled in due form, the same expenses will now have to be again incurred to effect a re-transfer of the property from Viscount Curzon to his Lordship. Should the statement of our informant regarding the stamp duties payable to Government be correct, they will not only most amply defray all the expenses incurred by the country in fitting up the House of Lords &c., but leave a very handsome surplus.

The Court.—The rumour that Her Majesty is again in a situation to excite "the hopes and sympathies of the nation," has been demi-officially confirmed by the Globe.

The relative statures of her Majesty and Prince Albert are stated to be 4 feet 8, and 5 feet 11 inches. The infant Princess Royal promises to be a remarkably fine child, her complexion being fair, like her royal parents, with intelligent, clear, blue eyes.

The Queen of England possesses the special privilege that she can, by her writ of protection, privilege a defendant from all personal and many real suits for one year at a time, and no longer, and in respect of his being engaged in her service out of the realm. The last that appears on the looks is granted by William III., in 1692, to Lord Cutts, to protect him from being outlawed.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies have continued the revision of the tariff, in the discussion of the Customs Duties Bill. At the sitting on Tuesday, the Chamber assented to the proposition of the Minister of Commerce to abolish the 30 per cent. tax upon imported British machinery, allowing at the same time a drawback to the amount of 34 per cent. upon that manufactured in France. An amendment proposed by M. Painlevé (a steam engine manufacturer) which would have increased the protection of the home manufacturer from 33 to 41 per cent. was rejected.

Rumours again prevailed of discussions in the Cabinet; and of representations made by the four Powers against the continued warlike preparations of France.

The probable fate of the Fortifications Bill in the Chamber of Peers is the principal topic discussed in the Paris journals, and every incident connected with its progress is eagerly grasped at, according to their several party views. The bill, we are assured, must pass the Chamber of Peers, because the influence of the Crown is all-powerful there, and because Louis Philippe and the Duke of Orleans feel that the safety of the family depends on the establishment of the desired forts.

TURKEY, SYRIA & EGYPT.

It was reported in the diplomatic circles of Paris, on Friday week, that an insurrection had taken place in Constantinople, at the head of which was the Sultan Valide, in opposition to the reforms commenced in the Ottoman empire, and to overthrow the influence of Reschid Pacha. Advices from Constantinople to the 25th ult. do not confirm this report. Reschid Pacha had recovered from a serious indisposition. The news of the surrender of the fleet had produced a most favourable impression. The Ministers immediately communicated the intelligence to the representatives of the foreign powers, and the definitive conditions to be granted to Mehemet Ali were agreed to between them, and forwarded to Marmoree and Alexandria by the steamer which left Constantinople on the 25th.

Letters from Alexandria also bring intelligence up to the 25th ult. Commodore Napier had gone up the Nile to Cairo on the 23rd, and his son, now Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, had arrived with despatches for him on the 26th, in the steamer Hecla, from Gaza, where a great part of Ibrahim Pacha's army had already appeared, and where Ibrahim himself was expected with the rear-guard on the 26th ult. General Jochims and Colonel Mitchell, and between 6,000 and 7,000 Turks, had marched from Jaffa to attack Gaza before the news of the ratification of the Napier convention reached them, but were themselves encountered by a force of about 1,500 Bedouins on the 15th ult., at Mejdil between Assala and Gaza. Colonel Rose charged them at the head of 50 cavalry, and fell wounded between twelve others. Heavy rains and bad roads obliged the Turkish troops to return to Jaffa, where Lieutenant Loring met them with the news of the pacific settlement of affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Napier had demanded of Mehemet Ali that the conscripts enrolled in Syria should be allowed to return to their homes. The Pacha says that he will duly arrange with Commodore Napier respecting the points that may arise out of his convention.

Ibrahim Pacha had received his father's order to retire, and all was now peace in Syria, but a part of Jericho was burnt in a conflict which took place as his troops passed through it. Some outrages had occurred at Damascus on the departure of the Egyptian troops, but the entrance of the Turks restored order.—The persecuted Jews had returned and offered their services as bankers, &c., to the new Government, but they were not accepted.

NEW ZEALAND. Papers and letters have been received from Port Nicholson on the 29th August. Col. Wakefield arrived at the Bay of Islands, on the 10th August, from the Port of Islands, where he had been to present the address of the Port Nicholson settlers to Governor Hobson. A public meeting was held on the 19th to receive Capt. Hobson's reply; which was considered highly satisfactory.

The plan of the town at Port Nicholson was ready for inspection on Monday the 20th July.

The New Zealand Gazette states that the plan gives universal satisfaction.

Britannia had been decided upon as the name of the town, and Capt. Hobson, had confirmed the title.

The idea of a French settlement in New Zealand had not ceased to create alarm. It is said, but with little distinctness of statement, that a preliminary expedition from France had been warned off, and that the leader had refused to recognise Capt. Hobson's authority.

AUSTRALASIA.

New South Wales.—Papers from Sydney, from the 8th to the 29th of Sept. contain little matter of interest.

The most prominent subject is that of immigration. A public meeting was held on the 19th Sept. for the purpose of forming an Immigration Association.

Port Philip.—The Government of N. S. Wales had consented to the introduction of 1,000 families into Port Philip under the bounty system.

Van Diemen's Land.—The Port Philip papers, contain accounts from Van Diemen's Land, to the 1st Sept. Sir John Franklin had presented an address to the Council Chamber, introducing a variety of measures. It contains little that is new or generally interesting.

He promised returns of the revenue, trade, and commerce of the colony, which would be very strikingly indicative of the general prosperity.

CANADA.

An information has been laid before the Court of King's Bench, now in session in this town, by the Attorney General, in behalf of the Government, against the British American Land Company, for the recovery of £280,000. As yet no one has answered to the suit, and two defaults have been recorded against the Company. We understand the Company have paid the three first instalments of £12,000 each with interest on the whole, and that the Government has given them no credit for the sums expended in improvements of the country, such as building roads, churches, market houses, &c. This will, of course, materially reduce the claim.—Sherbrooke Journal.

Montreal, March 6.

The trial of Capt. M'Adam terminated yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, when a verdict of not guilty was returned. His Honor Judge Pyke charged the Jury in favor of the prisoner—the Jury retired for a few minutes only. Judge Rolland severely admonished upon the audience, who cheered on the announcement of the verdict.

The weather to-day has been the coldest we have experienced for some time back—People are consoling themselves with the idea of an early spring, on the strength of the old saying that, when March comes in as Lion, it goes out like a Lamb.

The Royal Canadian Regiment.—Further instructions have, we learn, been received by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, relating to the Formation of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. The terms have been promulgated in General Order, dated Montreal, 4th March, from which it appears that all the provisions of the former order remain in force: such as the designation the Regiment is to bear; the station of the Corps along the frontier, the men being allowed to go to agricultural labor and handicraft work, when not employed on military duties—and the pay to be the same as the Foot Guards.—Mercury.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The nominations of the New Cabinet were all confirmed by the Senate on Saturday.

It was decided in a formal manner to call an extra Session of Congress, to take place in May.

Colonel Chambers, of Kentucky, has been appointed the President's private Sec'y.

The "Spy in Washington," writes that all payments at the Treasury have been stopped for the present, by order of the President.—Something was going on, it is said, which needed to be looked into.

Several of the political friends of Mr. Van Buren have invited him to a public dinner before he leaves Washington, but he has declined accepting the invitation.—Boston Transcript.

America and England have each 800 steam vessels. In the year 1838, the accidents to English steamers were 465, and 80 lives were lost—while during the same year in America the accidents were 273, and the loss of lives 1,921.—Ibid.

Miramichi, March 16.

Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society.—Last week we stated, that the Rev. Mr. Egan intended, on the following Sabbath, to originate a Total Abstinence Society among his numerous congregation. We are happy to be enabled to state, that the Rev. gentleman has commenced this good work, and so far succeeded as to obtain the signatures of 274 individuals. So sanguine is he in this undertaking, that he expects before a short time, to number on his list a thousand names.—Gleaner.

Fire in Chatham.—About five o'clock on the morning of Wednesday last, the Daelling House in Chatham, owned and occupied by Mr. George Parker, was discovered to be on fire. The flames soon communicated with the adjoining building, owned by Francis Peabody, Esq. and occupied by Mr. Henry Wiswell, and both houses, in a very short time were reduced to a heap of ruins. Mr. Wiswell succeeded in saving the greater part of his property: but Mr. Parker, we are sorry to say, will be a heavy loser, as a very large portion of his moveable effects were consumed. Mr. Pattison, who was boarding in the house, with difficulty effected his escape, and is also a sufferer, he not being able to save even his wearing apparel.

It cannot be ascertained, correctly, how the fire originated, but there is every reason to suppose that it was owing to the carelessness of Mr. P's servant girl, who, during the night had kindled a large fire in the cooking stove in the kitchen, and by this means, fire was communicated, in some way, to the premises.—Ibid.

Temperance.—The cry is still, onward, in this good cause. 103 persons, in addition to the former thousands, took the pledge at Saint Mary's Chapel on Sunday last. Already altered appearances mark many of those who have made the happy changes.—Honoured are they who forward such a benevolent work.

Large accessions to the Temperance host, are recorded respecting the United States.—an article in to-day's number shows the progress among one class of the residents in the Republic.—Nonconformist.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday last, Mr. J. Bows, of this city, aged 39 years, left his residence on the eastern side of the Harbour for Carleton, on business, and on returning to the Steam Boat landing on his way home, during the snow storm in the evening, is supposed to have missed his way, and being feeble and subject to fits of weakness, to have accidentally fallen over the bridge, into the wa-

ter, as his body was found in the Mill Pond, yesterday afternoon, without any marks of violence. Mr. B. was an inoffensive, honest, man, and has left an aged partner, two sons and a daughter to lament their sudden bereavement. An inquest was held on view of the body before Dr. W. Bevard, Coroner.—Verdict—"Found Drowned."—Obs.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Commissioner next week—J. M. Allester. DISCOUNT DAY, —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.

Stuns and Block House. Commissioner next week—Thos. Turner.

Marine Assurance Association. Director next week—F. A. Babcock. Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week—Stephen Hill. 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.

LATEST DATES.

London, — March 3. Montreal, — March 16. Liverpool, March 4. Quebec, — March 16. Edinburgh, March 1. Halifax, — March 18. Paris, — March 1. New-York, March 20. Toronto, — March 17. Boston, — March 21.

The Royal Steamship Caledonia, arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst. in 14 days from Liverpool, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th, and London to the 3rd March. A summary of which will be found in our columns.

We learn from a mercantile letter received in town from London, that the President of the Board of Trade was to submit a proposition to the House of Commons on the 8th instant, to repeal the duties on American Beef, Pork, Flour and Lumber imported into the West India colonies.

It is reported in the English papers that Sir NEIL DOUGLAS, is to be Military Commander-in-Chief of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

TEMPERANCE SHIP CLUB.

A number of persons in town have associated themselves under the above title, for the purpose of building a vessel from their weekly savings, which are to be paid into the hands of a treasurer on every Saturday evening. The Rules are well drawn up and rigid, one of them we cannot withhold from the public:—"That if any member of this club is seen intoxicated, and upon its being proved to the committee he will be admonished for the first offence, but on conviction of the second will forfeit whatever amount he has paid." We observe a number of the members of the Catholic Temperance Society have joined the Club. We wish the undertaking every success.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last a daughter of Mr. DAVID WATSON's was so dreadfully burned by her clothes taking fire, that she lingered until Sunday night in the most intense agony, when she was relieved from her sufferings by death. Her mother was absent but a few minutes but she was burned in such a shocking manner that no hopes were entertained of her recovery. We sincerely sympathise with the afflicted parents and family.

FIRE IN SAINT JOHN.—The particulars of the late fire in Saint John will be found on our first page. It would almost seem that there was a fatality attending that city of enterprise and business.

A new daily has been issued in Boston called the Latest News, a very good name, as it sustains its title. We would advise friend FENNEY of the Morning News to adopt this title, as his paper really does bring the latest news, and we receive it in the evening.

The Shipping engaged in the W. India and English trade owned in this town amounts to over five thousand tons, besides a large number of coasting vessels.

FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK.

The Saint Patrick's Society, with a number of respectable guests, celebrated the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of their country on Wednesday the 17th inst. by dining together at Driscoll's Hotel. The dinner was served up by Mr. Driscoll in a style of excellence which we shall not attempt to describe—equal, if not superior to any thing of the kind we have seen here, and the wines were of the best quality. The President of the Society, Mr. Samuel Getty presided, and was ably supported by Mr. James Hutchinson as Croupier. A number of patriotic and loyal toasts were given from the Chair, with other appropriate sentiments and songs by several of the company, added much to the hilarity of the entertainment, and served to awaken reminiscences of former days in the breasts of all present.

The following are the toasts from the Chair:—

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The Army and Na
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The Duke of Wel

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Sir John Harvey
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