

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 13

VOLUME 10

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1843.

U.S. 6d. sent by Mail

THE STANDARD. MONDAY, MARCH 19.

The St. Stephen's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the half year ending 28th February. Payable on the 30th March.

Dr. Carson ex-Speaker of the Assembly, Newfoundland died on the 26th February.

DODDRIDGE, W'LBERFORCE, AND LEGH RICHMOND.

About a century since, there lived an honest old man, in London, who left behind him an orphan of such promise, that a noble lady offered him an university education for the church, with her patronage afterwards. This offer which set before him a certain provision for life, the youth declined, casting his lot with the Independent Dissenters, among whom he lived and died, the minister of one of their meeting houses in a country town.—He left behind a little volume, entitled "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," of which it is but moderate praise to say, that it has been the means of conferring "the gift of the Holy Ghost" on more souls than any bishop since the apostles' time can hope to welcome as his spiritual children. Just fifty years afterwards, a copy of this little book fell into the hands of a young gentleman of gay and worldly habits, immersed in pleasure and public business, and who, though baptized and confirmed in the church, and educated at one of our universities, was an utter stranger to the very first rudiments of spiritual religion. It was read and thought over, and in his case as in thousands of others, it was made the means of changing his heart, he became "a new man;" he received "the gift of the Holy Ghost;" and the medium by which this entire change was effected, was that little volume the work of a Dissenting minister—"The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul." But the change became manifest by its fruits. The young gentleman himself, though only a layman, felt inwardly moved to become a teacher of religion. He writes and publishes a book, called, "A Practical View of Christianity,"—of which it may, with truth be said, that the good wrought by it emanated that done by the volume to which its author owed his conversion. We pass on a few more years, and we behold a "voluble young clergyman," who has just taken orders, without any just or serious views of his responsibilities, and without any personal knowledge of that Christianity which he has undertaken to teach. A copy of the "Practical View of Christianity" is put into his hand. He opens it; it is arrested by the power of the Holy Spirit; the night passes on but he is unable to lay down the book until its perusal is completed, and he rises up a changed man. And the fruits of this change, even if we only think of what has already passed, have probably exceeded either of the former. But when we add together the three works, "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," "The Practical View of Christianity," and "The Annals of the Poor," and contemplate their united efforts on the church of Christ—not in England only, nor merely in Europe, but throughout the world,—how do these squabbles about "apostolical succession" fade into insignificance, or only excite a feeling of indignation, that men's minds should be drawn aside from realities, to dispute about external forms and points of order. When we trace up the "Annals of the Poor" to its providential cause, and find it springing out of the "Practical View of Christianity," and then follow that work upwards to its source, "The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," and find its author a Dissenting minister, we call to mind from whom "all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed," and we see in the evidence of undeniable fact; that it is not true that, "the gift of the Holy Ghost," is limited, as Messrs. Keble and Newman would teach us, to any external lineage of so called apostolical succession.

The House of Assembly in Committee of Supply, on the 9th inst., voted the following sums for the Light House Service.—To the keeper of the Gannet Rock Light House and his assistants, £160; keeper of the Quaco Light House, £80; to the keepers of Point Lepreaux, Partridge Island, and the Beacon Light Houses, £75 each; Campo Bello, £90; Machias Seal Island, £100; keeper of Light House in harbour of St. Andrew's, £30; Cape Enrage Light House, £75; Point Escuminac light house in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, £75.—For a Tide Waiter at Shippegan and Carraquet, Gloucester County, £22 10s.; Tide Waiter at Bathurst, £22 10s.; Tide Waiter at Gloucester, £30.—The House was to go into Committee of Supply again to day.

The Kingston papers of the 24th and 25th Feb., speak positively of advices having been received by the 4th Feb. mail, that the Seat of Government is permanently fixed at Kingston, "the well understood wishes of the

people, as expressed through their representatives," at the last session, notwithstanding.—*Quebec Gazette.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the Provincial Reporter.
Saturday, March 4.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, on the Timber Duty Bill, [Mr. Partelow in the Chair.]

Mr. Williston named a person in his neighbourhood, who had a licence for 176 square miles, for the getting of 1000 tons of timber, this he said was a monopoly that should be guarded against in the Bill, as it was locking up the country from other persons with smaller means who wished to lumber.

Mr. Wark could not agree with what had fallen from the last Speaker, as the bane and antidote were involved in the same question, for if he kept the land locked up as described by the hon. Member, the timber would cost him 3d a ton yearly, that would be a Revenue to the country, and a sufficient guard against monopoly.

Mr. Stewart said, that it had been suggested to buy out the land in small blocks, that would make no odds, as a person wishing to do so could take as many blocks as he pleased in other names.

Mr. Scouller thought it best left to the discretion of the Surveyor General, the land in some places had been worked over and over, and the Land Office had the best information on the subject, and were the only judges how to regulate the quantity.

Mr. Taylor thought so also, there was sufficient confidence in the Crown Land department to vest it with that power.

Mr. Gilbert said the lumberers must be restricted a Revenue must be raised; or a direct land tax would be necessary to meet the Civil List. The Casual Revenue was not indebted 10,000.

Mr. Brown said there were two sides to the question, both of which required consideration; the first was to prevent as far as possible anything like monopoly, and the other was so to protect the lumberer, that after his having worked a season on his licence, if he can make a second year's work he should be entitled to a preference, because he had been at the expense of making roads, and otherwise preparing the plan for the operations of lumbering. He thought the Bill would prevent a monopoly, by the lumberer paying ten per cent per annum, for each year; he also thought it best that the quantity of timber to be taken off should be defined.

Mr. Williston said that the system would be bad unless it did define the quantity of timber to be cut off a square mile, and also to protect the parties to cut and pay for the quantity every year. The poor lumberer should be put on the same footing as the man who has it in his power to purchase up large tracts of land. Otherwise it would produce a middle man system, the great capitalist would monopolize, and then relet to the small capitalist.

Mr. Scouller said no timber berth should exceed four square miles and make imperative that such lot should be worked upon every year.

His Honour the Speaker said the Bill must be completed by the House, as the Council could not amend it. It was a Revenue Bill, they therefore could not touch it without committing an infringement of the rights and privileges of that House; he thought it best to split the Bill in two.

Mr. Boyd moved the Bill to be postponed for three months, on which the House divided.—An hon. member asked how would the duty be received, as a part of the Casual Revenue, or as a Provincial duty.

Mr. Wilmut, said as Casual Revenue. Hon. Speaker was doubtful if the Province could tax timber shipped to the United States in American bottoms.

Mr. Barbicid said the House should not question that, leaves it to the home government to forbid us. [This question appeared rather to puzzle the house, and a variety of opinions were given as to the authority of the Province on the question.—Progress was then reported.]

The House then went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Aroostock Company which was agreed to.

Monday, March 6.
On motion of Mr. Williston the House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill relating to the qualifications of jurors.—(Mr. Taylor in the Chair.) Passed without amendment.

Newfoundland papers by the Mail-packet Flirt were received yesterday morning. The Legislature was proceeding with the public business, but not very harmoniously. Mr. Robinson had introduced a Bill into the Assembly for the establishment of two Colleges in St. John's—a Protestant College, of which the Bishop of Newfoundland was to be a permanent Director, and a Roman Catholic College. The Bill had excited quite a sensation, and was opposed by the Roman Catholics, and strongly by other denominations. It passed a second reading on the

18th ult. and was ordered to be committed. The working seal hunters had turned out for an increase of emolument, and other privileges connected with their employment. They would not proceed to the fishery until their demands were satisfied.—*Tines.*

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.

We learn from the Plymouth Rock, that schr. Robin Hood, (of Annapolis, Nova Scotia,) Brewster, from St. John, N. B., for this port, cargo laths, went ashore on Salter's beach, Duxbury, about 1 1/2 miles from Plymouth light, eve of 7th inst. about 8 o'clock, and became a total wreck. Her crew consisted of 7 persons, of whom three were lost. Part of the cargo was saved. The bodies of the persons drowned had been found, and taken to Plymouth for interment.

Schr. Constitution, from Plymouth, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon with the survivors, whose names are Edw. Brewster, master, John Pachal, John Doherty and Barry Loughly, supposed to be the crew. The names of those who perished were J. Donovan, who owned the vessel, J. Donovan, Jr. (his son) and John Ford, passengers. Mr. Donovan, Jr. has left a wife and child in Boston. Part of her cargo, laths, boards, &c. has been saved.—*Boston D. Adv.*

MARRIED.

At Pictou, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, Mr. Wm. Watson to Miss Sarah Ann Crosskill, both of Halifax.

DIED.

At Charlotte-Town, P. E. I. on the 27th ult. after a long and severe illness, Francis Lough, Esq., in the 77th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and a branch of a highly respectable family in the County of Westmeath, where he was born. During a residence of upwards of 52 years he was at different periods called upon to fill a number of important offices in this colony. He served four years as High Sheriff of the Island, and for thirty years an active and useful County Magistrate. For many years he commanded a battalion Militia, and was allowed from age and infirmity, to retire from that service with the rank of an unattached Lieut. Colonel. He was a man of sterling worth and integrity, and his loss will be deeply felt and lamented by his affectionate family and a numerous circle of friends, who knew well how to appreciate his merits. As he lived, he died, in peace with all men, tranquilly resigned his spirit into the hands of his Maker, with a confidence that nothing during his protracted sufferings, could for a moment lessen.—*Gaz.*

At St. John's N. F. on the 26th ult. at the residence of his son, in Water Street, the Hon. William Carson, of Belles M. D. aged 73 years—Member of the present, and Speaker of the late House of Assembly.

POETRY.

AMOR PATRIE—BY AN EMIGRANT. From *Tait's Magazine.*

Land of our Fathers! when afar from thee
We think of all that we have left behind:
The cottage in the glen, the moss grown tree
Its dark boughs waving in the summer wind.

The wimpering stream that softly rolls along,
Mendering down the rugged mountain's side;
The briery bush; the blackbird's well known song,
Pouring its raptures in a thrilling tide.

The eagle, wheeling high in circle wide;
The red deer, bounding in the glades below;
The salmon, leaping in the silvery tide;
The humming bee; the cattle's well-known low.

The time-worn tower, whose venerable form
In stilly grandeur breaks upon the view—
Its grey head towering o'er the howling storm,
Is it not fixed in Memory's tablets too?

Borne on the wind, the well known Sabbath bell
Chimes its soft music to our straining ear,
Entrancing all our senses like a spell—
Ah! sad illusion, never more to hear.

How vivid in our mind the eventful day
Which saw us sailing from our native land,
The lessening hills in distance rising grey,
We gazed thereon—a melancholy band.

But though far distant from our native shore,
Old Scotland ne'er shall hang her head in shame,
For we, though severed by Atlantic's rear,
Will ay uphold our country's well won fame.

In an interesting fit—The expenses of the Spanish Government last year were sixty millions of dollars—its income only forty millions.

Great Fire at Worcester!—Burning of the Central Exchange, the Worcester Bank, the York House, &c.

About two o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the kitchen of the 'York House,' a public Lunch, in Worcester, and spread with great rapidity. The York House was entirely consumed.

The fire next spread to the large 'Central Exchange,' a large building upwards of a hundred feet in length, and occupied by the Post Office, the Worcester Bank, the Palladium, Printing Office, the Worcester Water Fall, and a number of Lawyer's offices. This also was consumed, but the greater part of the contents were saved.

The stable of Nahum Parker, in the rear was also consumed, with most of its contents.

The whole loss is estimated at \$30,000. There was an insurance of about \$12,000 in the Worcester Co. Mutual Insurance Co. The Central Exchange was mostly owned in this city, but whether it is insured here or not, we are unable to say.

This is the largest fire which has occurred here for years. There was great danger at one time that the whole of that side of Main street where the Exchange was located, would be swept by the devouring element; but by great exertions of the firemen, the further progress of the fire was stayed.

All the letters, papers, and property, belonging to the Post Office, have been preserved—but they are in such a state of confusion as will cause some irregularity.

The books, papers, bills and specie of the Worcester Bank were removed to a place of security without loss. The printing materials belonging to J. B. Ripley, printer of the Palladium, were mostly saved—but the contents of the Waterfall office were entirely destroyed and but partially insured.—*Boston Daily Mail.*

The New World Office.—A late No. of this admirable literary paper thus recounts the prodigious quantity of labour performed in that office, during a fortnight.

By way of giving to the public and particularly to our friends in the country some idea of the amount of business, which is transacted at the New World establishment, we will set forth what has been accomplished within the past fortnight: Since Monday, the 13th day of February, instant, we have published SEVEN new Works, besides two regular numbers of "The New World."

On Tuesday, the 14th, was issued Francis Valois, a novel by Edward Flagg, in a single Extra—12,000 copies; on Thursday, the 16th, Light and Shadows of Factory Life, in a single Extra—12,000 copies; on Friday, the 17th, The Bible in Spain, in a Quadruple Extra—7,500 copies; on Saturday, the 18th, The Last of the Barons, by Sir E. L. Bulwer, in a Quadruple Extra—17,500 copies; on Wednesday, the 23d, Forest Days, by G. P. R. James, in Treble Extra—20,000 copies; on Thursday, the 23d, a Supplement containing the February parts of Martin Chuzzlewit, by Boz, Tom Burke and Arthur O'Leary, by the author of Charles O'Malley, Windsor Castle, by W. H. Answorth, and L. S. D. by Samuel Lover—20,000 copies; on Friday, the 24th, Blackwood's Magazine for February, 10,000 copies—besides two numbers of the New World on Saturday, the 18th and to-day exceeding 30,000 copies.

The paper on which these various issues have been printed cost over 2,500 dollars; and printers will be able to know the quantity of labour performed, when told that there were more than Three Millions and one Hundred Thousand Em of composition.

"The copy of the last of the Barons—equal to four complete numbers of the New World in its ordinary type—was commenced on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, and completed and for sale on Saturday at 9 o'clock; twelve thousand copies were disposed of in one day. The copy of Forest Days—the London edition of which came to us on Tuesday morning by 9 o'clock—was commenced at that hour, and finished and for sale the following morning, at seven o'clock."

From the Montreal Transcript of March 4. Another Riot on the Lachine Canal—Two Men shot—the Military called out from Lachine and this city.

We exceedingly regret to have to record another disgraceful riot on the Lachine Canal between the Corkonians and Connaught men.—From the best information we can obtain, we learn that the cause of this hand-to-hand breach of the peace arose from the deadly feuds existing between the different parties of labourers themselves, without any reference to the contractors or superintendants of the work. On Thursday evening the Corkonians, from a war of words proceeded to pull down and burn the shanties of the Connaughts—destroying, breaking & burning their contents. This of course led to retaliation.—Many of them having provided themselves with fire-arms, proceeded to still greater lengths by firing on and endeavouring to break open the shanties adjoining.

One man, we are informed, was shot, the bullet passing through the shoulder, fracturing the bones and inflicting otherwise so serious injuries as to render his recovery doubtful.

INDIAN STORIES.

"I once saw an elephant kill another with a blow of its trunk," said Capt. Hardcastle, a veteran officer, who had spent nearly the whole of his life in India. A man, said the major. That's right, Hardcastle, said Tom Madcap, come it strong. It is a fact, persisted the captain. It was when we were entering the Deccan, a long time ago now.—We were marching through one of those deep narrow roads they have, a thing you might call a ravine, ten miles long, so narrow that there was only room for one elephant at a time. This was a young female and next behind her was an old male, and whether he had been teasing her, or how he had provoked her I do not know; but all of a sudden she wheeled right round, up with her trunk, and gave him just one blow on the head;—down he went, and we thought he was stunned, and were astonished at that; but when we came to examine the matter, by Jove the poor brute was as dead as a stone." What a vixen! said Mr. MacGallagher, who now began to eye everybody with a species of drunken cunning, and seemed to be getting an idea into his head that Capt. Hardcastle was inclined to practice on his credulity. "There is a particular spot in an elephant's head," continued the narrator where the skull does not protect the brain; this is the place you always aim at when you are shooting them, and whether her instinct made her aware of this spot or that she merely lit by accident I do not know; but she hit it, and the brute as I said, died instantly, and the worst was that we had no means of moving him, he stopped up the road completely, for not an elephant would go near him; and the column was delayed under a blazing sun for 7 hours; for the only way we could get rid of him was by having up the pioneers with their tools, and cutting the body into pieces. Here MacGallagher cast a grim and ominous glance at the unconscious speaker. You see mighty strange things in India, sir, said he. Very strange, indeed, said the captain. Did you ever hear tell of catching a weasel asleep?—thundered MacGallagher, waxing more wrath, and Capt. Hardcastle raised his eyes from his plate to answer this unexpected question, when the surgeon of the regiment, who had also a store of Indian anecdotes, unwittingly interferred to himself.

"Talking of catching elephants in a trap, said he: I have seen something much better worth seeing than that, for I once saw a tiger caught with birdlime. A tiger caught with birdlime," roared out Mr. MacGallagher completely confounded by what seemed to be the intolerable insolence of this last assertion. Do you mean to tell us that, sir? Indeed I do, returned the doctor, and a very curious sight it was. I would not have missed it for anything. I was on a botanical tour in the north of India, not very far from the territories of his Majesty of Oude, (may his sauce live for ever! when the map in whose house I was lodging told me that a tiger had been tracked to his haunt, and that he was to be killed in the course of the day, after the manner of their forefathers, if I pleased to see it. Of course I did please to see it, and accordingly, towards evening found myself, with half a dozen of the natives, perched up in a tree, which commanded a capital view of a dark out-of-the-way sort of a place, where they assured me, he was sure to come. I could see no preparations for taking him, but they explained to me that the ground all about was covered with leaves, the upper sides of which were smeared with bird-lime, and that if the creature trod on one of these leaves he was done, which, indeed, might have been the case, as far as nobody being inclined to dispute it with him; and sure enough he did not gape five steps before he did pick up a leaf on his fore paw. He stopped dead short, lifted up his paw and took a squint at it, as if he did not much like the look of it, and he then gave it a bit of a shake, a sort of a gentle pat that would have knocked over a bullock like a nine-pin.—The leaf remained, and the next thing he did was to rub it against his jaw, where it stuck. He got into a passion, but as all this time he was picking up more leaves, the more he tried to remove them from his face the more of them stuck there. They got into his nostrils and drove him half mad; they began to get into and over his eyes, and almost blinded him; and all this time the natives about me were in the state of the highest delight, grinning and chatting about me like so many monkeys. All of a sudden he gave a frightful yell, and took a roll on the ground that of course covered him half over with them. He howled most hideously, and by this time he had got his eyes quite stopped with them, and after a few minutes of this kind of tarring and feathering process, he was considered to be completely deprived of all power of self defence that one of the natives just walked up to him and let an ounce ball into his heart as coolly as you'd shoot a jacksnipe."

will be received at all the
Harden & Co, in the Uni.
us for the Editor may be
John Dignan, 5 South
rpool.

THE
EXPLOITS
OF
RACE, THE
WELLINGTON,
AT ONE VIEW, THE
HARY CAREER OF
SERVICES AND
ING A COMPLETE
ORY OF THE
ULAR WAR,
THE SPIT-SPEERING
pedates of that memorable
ONTEST,
r Handsome Engravings.

emand becoming for this ad-
we have determined to stereo-
it we may supply copies in
in consequence of which, the
is postponed to
Y, JANUARY 3d.
1 copies 25 cents; Five
copies 82; Thirty copies
red. Orders from Agents,
asters, &c. should be for-
y, in order to secure copies

J. WINCHESTER,
30 Ann-Street, N. Y.

VLAND'S
SAR OIL,
BLE PRODUCTION.
hat produces and restores the
KELS, MUSTACHIOS, and
vents Hair from falling off, or
least period of life; changes
colours, trees it from scurf,
siftly SUFF, CURLY, and
one HAIR, it keeps it firm in
y damp weather, smoothed, restores
exercise of riding. To Child-
it lays a foundation for a
D OF HAIR
G, BEWARE OF COUNTER-
Rowland's Macassar Oil,
words are on the envelope,
and 3 letters, thus—
SON, 20, Hatton Garden,
London
signed ALEX. ROWLAND
same article, see that the words
"Oil" are engraved on the
specially 1,000 times, containing
most true words in existence,
family BOTTLES, containing four
double that size, six per bottle.

S KALYDOR,
Oriental Elixirs, is now one
the only safe and efficient pro-
of the Grip and Compressions,
nearly disappeared in America,
les, spots, rashes, tan, freckles,
y various defects, in healing
d in rendering the most rough
scurf soft and smooth. The
is a genuine medicinal tonic,
and acts, a dietary and temper-
a refreshing and refreshing
sings, at exposure, to the sun
assemblies.—Gentle, well
rately after shaving in allaying

DER, of Oriental Herbs of the
—It eradicates Tartar and
the Teeth, preserves the Enam-
s, and softens the sockets, re-
sly White. Being an Anti-Scor-
the Scoury from the Gums,
and renders them of a healthy
pleasant taste from the mouth,
after Meals, taking morning
lightful fragrance to the breath
per box, duty included.

THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE
LLOYD & SON, 20, HATTON
ON, are engraved on the Gov-
luch is passed on the "KALYDOR"
is printed, in red, on the Wrap-
Kalydor is enclosed.

COUNTERFEITS: codi-
pernicious and treachy ingre-
is frequently pressed upon the
are of being cheap.
"ROWLAND'S" Articles,
JAMES and MEDICINE VENDOR
the civilized world.

THE
DREWS STANDARD,
IED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
W. P. Smith,
in Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
delivered in town or called for
is forwarded by mail.
ntinued until orders are paid

RTISEMENTS:
to written orders, or continued
if no written directions
2 lines, and under, 3s
Do, 1d
all over 12 lines 3d per line,
ret. 12 lines 1d per line,
the year as may be agreed on.
y individuals who live no ac-
Office to be paid for in advance
s, &c. struck off at the shortest
ick for delivery.

AGENTS:
Mr. John Cottrell
W. Campbell Esq
James Albee Esq
Treat. Moore Esq
Jas. Brown Esq
Mr. J. Giddens
Mr. Clark Hanson
Mr. Wm. Beaufort
Mr. D. Gilmour
Mr. James Hunter,
Wilford Fisher Esq
D. M. Millan Esq
Mr. Henry B. Beck,
Jas. Cain Esq.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(From Black & White & Foreign Times.)

Liverpool, Feb. 10

ENGLAND.

Mr. Stuart Mackenzie has resigned his post as Lord High Commissioner of the Court of Admiralty.

It is said that no less than 500 persons have been lost in the late gales.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has intimated his intention of standing sponsor in person to the infant son and heir of Lord John Russell.

Mr. Joseph Parkes, the well-known liberal parliamentary agent, has been alarmingly ill, but he is now considered out of danger.

The Lord Mayor of London has given a subscription of ten guineas to the great league fund.

The sale of the library of the Marquis Wellesley produced between £1,200 and £1,300.

It is generally believed in the commercial circles, that the government will propose to do something with the sugar duties, and to regulate the admission of American agricultural produce, through Canada, into British ports upon a more liberal basis.

The English navy is about being considerably reduced. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a number of vessels, daily expected, from China and the East India to be paid off.

A fire in the Old Kent Road, London, on the 16th ult. which broke out in the warehouse of a large flour cloth manufacturer, destroyed property to the amount of £29,000.

On the 16th ult. Lord Clive was elected a representative of North Shropshire in Parliament, in the room of Sir Rowland Hill, who succeeded the late Lord Hill in the Peerage.

The Reverend Jonathan Ackroyd, who formerly officiated as a minister of the Church of England, at Christ Church, Skircoats, near Halifax, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour at Lancaster Castle, for obtaining money under false pretences.

Wolburn Abbey, the Duke of Bedford's seat, has been the scene of splendid festivities. The Duke of Sussex and Mr. Everett have been among the guests. The play of 'The Follies of a Night' has been performed with great effect. Lord John Russell having written the prologue and epilogue.

On Old Conversary Day, the inmates of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Haswell were entertained, to the number of 230, with tea, coffee, and cakes. Music followed. Mr. Maunier presiding at the piano-forte. One of the parties seized the hand of his next companion and exclaimed "How happy we are!"

The death of Colonel Clements, who died at Council Hill of apoplexy, creates a vacancy in the representation of Cavan county.

The coal trade, at Newport is in a very depressed state. We understand the price is lowered to 8s. 6d. per ton.—Hereford.

An agricultural meeting in Buckingham, on the 29th ult. at which the duke of that name presided, showed that a diversity of opinion respecting the advantages of free trade exists amongst even the agricultural conservatives, who, a short time ago, were unanimous in their opposition to it. Sir Thomas Freemantle, a conservative member of the House of Commons, defended the new tariff and the commercial policy of the present government, amidst the cheers and laughter of the company.

IRELAND.

The city of Dublin was visited with a severe storm on the 3rd, and a fall of snow, the greatest which has been known for years.

Some idea of the fury of the gale, may be formed from the fact of the Holyhead packet, which ought to have reached Kingstown on Tuesday evening, being at sea the whole of that night, and not entering the harbour till late in the forenoon of the following day.

The Waterford Chronicle says that there is at present a case of "Estancia" in the Rev. Mr. Foley's Magdalen asylum, or house of refuge, at Youghill, similar in all respects to the one familiar to the public by the Earl of Shrewsbury's description.

The Limerick Chronicle says, "The several poor law unions in Ireland are indebted to the National Bank £70,000."

An unpleasant rumour is abroad that the minister intends to supply the deficiencies of the revenue by imposing assessed taxes upon Ireland.—Dublin Monitor.

Lord O'Neil, conservative, was elected on Monday week, at Dublin, as a representative peer, in the room of the late Lord Gort.

Viscount Jocelyn has resigned, much to the regret of the citizens of Dublin, of all classes, his appointment of the viceregal household, the noble lord finding the duties of the office incompatible with a due attention to parliamentary business. Lord Jocelyn is succeeded by Mr. Seymour, who is married to Lady Emily Murray, sister of the Earl of Mansfield.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has placed at the disposal of his Irish agent the sum of £1000, to be laid out in draining, under the guidance of an eminent agriculturist, whose services are to be employed in advancing the improvements of the farms; and the tenants are to have the benefit of earning this money among themselves.

We stated in our last publication that the Marquis of Westmeath had had a number of his tenants convicted, and imprisoned for the crime of getting turf. Within a few hours after their return home they were again arrested, for burning the turf; and they were convicted, and ordered to pay £10 penalty per acre, or to be imprisoned until it was paid, with costs.

In all parts of the country the stores

against the poor law continues. In many meetings a total repeal of the law is demanded; but more generally the petitions adopted call for a modification.

The Limerick Chronicle contains the following:—Rescues of cattle destined for poor-rates, have occurred in many places in Kerry, and a man named Courtney, from Glanmore, was committed to goal on Sunday, for attacking the rate collector with a pitchfork.

Irish Presbyterian Church.—An extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly is to be held in Belfast on the 15th inst. to consider the church of Scotland and the marriage question. The Banner of Ulster, in reference to this meeting, says:—There are special reasons for desiring a numerous attendance of lay members at this eventful period.

Second Defeat of Lord Mountcashel.—The Cork Examiner contains a very long report of the adjourned meeting of the landlords, farmers, and labourers of the baronies of Clondons and Clongibbin, held in the court-house of Fermoy. Lord Mountcashel presided.—His lordship again urged his views regarding the ruinous consequences of the tariff and the corn laws upon the agriculture of the country. Mr. Barry proposed an amendment in favour of a just and equitable tenure, and declaring the right of the tenant, in case of eviction, to full remuneration for his outlay on improvement. The amendment was put, when a large majority appeared in favour of it. Lord Mountcashel, being incredulous, put the amendment a second and a third time, and at last declared it was carried, amidst the loudest acclamations.

The Irish provincial papers continue to record almost daily acts of outrages and personal violence on the part of the lower classes, particularly in the Southern districts, against their superiors, the result of extreme want, and the vile subletting. In no country in the world is the relation between landlord and tenant based on so revolting and unnatural a footing as in the outrages constantly occurring. A man named Slattery was shot in the arms of his wife, at a place called Ballsheen, in Tipperary, on the night of the 23d ult., by a party of armed men, who were looking for a "Kerryman." The latter, who had a number of dozens on his person, was attacked and robbed. The murdered man was only guilty of the very venial offence of putting his head out of the window at a critical moment.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 7.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Lord Brougham entered into some explanations, with a view to remove a misapprehension entertained by the Attorney-General of France (M. Dupin) as to what had fallen from him (Lord Brougham) on a former occasion relative to the objections on the part of America to any treaty containing a clause recognising the right of search. In 1824, the Americans had sent a treaty to this country agreeing to the right of search, but objecting to its extension to the American ports; a reasonable objection, because it was unlikely that slave vessels should be in the waters of New York as in those of the Thames. If this one point had been waived the right of search might now have been in existence for the last nineteen years.

FEBRUARY 9.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Lord Campbell wished to put a question to the government, which they would have no difficulty in answering; which was, whether they intended to introduce a bill into parliament for the purpose of carrying out the 10th article of the treaty of Washington, an article which he highly approved. It was respecting the delivering up of persons who had committed crimes in England or America.—Unless a bill were introduced that article would be useless in this country, as by the common law of the land, no person could be given up.

Lord Ashburton said, that although he was not so well acquainted with the law as the noble Lord, yet he knew very well that unless an act of parliament was passed, the 10th section of that treaty would be useless. He had written to the American Secretary respecting this, therefore, there was no doubt but her Majesty's government intended to introduce an act for the purpose of carrying out that article. Although it required an act in this country in America it did not.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 9.

AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

Lord Palmerston gave notice that he should postpone his motion on the subject of the American Boundary from Tuesday the 23rd to Thursday the 25th.

Friday, March 10.

On motion of Mr. Brown.—That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the 7th inst. to go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to facilitate the negotiation of a Loan of Money in England to pay off the Public Debt.—The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the said Bill.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill under their consideration had made progress thereto, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S MOTION.

CANADIAN WHEAT.

Mr. CHARLES WOOD, in the absence of Mr. Labouchere, moved for copies or extracts of any communications which have taken place between her Majesty's Government and the authorities of Canada, respecting the duties levied on wheat imported from the United States into Canada, or from Canada into the United Kingdom since the 1st day of January, 1842.

Lord Stanley acceded to the motion, as it would enable the House hereafter to enter on the proper consideration of the subject.

Mr. VILLERS, Mr. M. GIBSON, and Mr.

Ewart, pressed Lord Stanley to say, whether or not, the Government intended to bring in a measure this session to alter the scale of duty on the introduction of colonial grain. But the noble lord declined to do so, until the papers were before the House.

SCOTLAND.

Secession of the Non-Intrusion Party.—We rejoice to understand that arrangements are in progress for immediately and universally commencing to make provisions for places of worship and the support of the ministry, in the apprehended disruption; and that a matured plan will be submitted to the meeting of elders, to be held on the 1st of Feb.—Witness. (The organ of the non-intrusionists.)

Almost every part of the country was visited by a severe storm on the 2d and 3rd inst. With the rain and snow together, the principal rivers in Scotland were very much swollen. The Clyde came down in such ample volume on Monday as to submerge to a considerable extent the Green between the bridges, the sheds at the bottom of the north side of the Bronielow, and the under flats and cellars of many houses on the banks of the river.

Government has returned, through Sir Jas. Graham, a formal answer to the memorial of the non-intrusion convocation lately held at Edinburgh. "Her Majesty's advisers," says the document, "see no reason at present for altering or remedying the constitution of the Established Church, and the laws regarding it must of course continue to be administered by the legal judicatures constituted for that purpose by the State." Morements are going on in various non-intrusion congregations in Edinburgh and elsewhere, the object of which is to pledge the people belonging to the congregations to adhere to their Clergymen should they recede from the Establishment. Some parties, who have given their subscriptions to written resolutions in which this pledge is embodied, are already explaining that their doing so is to be considered only as an expression of their present feeling, and that they do not regard themselves as bound to adhere to their present ministers "if circumstances should render it inconvenient." The belief is gaining ground that a large secession is soon likely to take place.

A meeting of the special commission was held on the 12th ult., when they agreed to a reply to Sir Jas. Graham's exposition of the government's. It is an able paper, expressed in language of guarded and dignified propriety. It is denied that the church has put forward any such pretension as the claim to be exclusive judge of its own jurisdiction. The document winds up by stating that the Assembly will appeal to parliament, and an extraordinary meeting of the commission of assembly has since been summoned for that purpose.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Liverpool, February 10.

Commercial matters wear a dull appearance. The Money market is heavy,—the Cotton market is in a state of stagnation,—and the Sugar market has been resided for some time, even in the established lines. The existing depression may be accounted for, to a great extent, by the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the commercial movements of the government. Engagements, in many instances, were postponed until it was definitely ascertained whether Sir Robert Peel would advance further this session in the direction of free trade. He has stated emphatically, that he will not. Again, pending existing negotiations for new tariffs with France, Spain, and Portugal, a good deal of capital is inert, and trade is correspondingly paralyzed. In the manufacturing districts, where, a month ago, matters were beginning to wear a more active and healthy appearance, the recent ministerial fiat has acted like a wet blanket, damped the energies, and depressed the hopes of the mill-owners. Money continues abundant, and only waits safe channels for investment. A considerable amount of specie has been shipped of late to the United States, and every packet is taking out more or less. The average sales of cotton up to Thursday were 5000 daily, but the demand has received a partial check since, and prices have receded a trifle. Mexico, owing to the non-arrival of remittances for the dividends of the last packet, is in very bad odour on the London Stock Exchange. Many innocent people, who hold the bonds of the public, will, it is said, be ruined, if faith be not kept with them. The South America reached Liverpool on the morning of the 10th instant from New York, with dates to the 19th of January, the only arrival this week from the United States.

The British Steam-Vessel.—This gigantic and truly splendid steam-vessel, (sister-ship of the Hindostan,) built for the Oriental and Peninsular Steam-Packet Company, and lately launched at this port, is being rapidly fitted for service. She is destined to be the connecting link in the chain of communication between this country and our empire in the east, her assigned station being to and from Suez and Bombay; to which station she will proceed early in the ensuing spring from Southampton. On Tuesday last, Capt. Kellick, of the royal navy, was appointed by the company to the command of this noble vessel. This gentleman is well known at Liverpool as a very able and intelligent officer, and is considered by the highest authorities, from his extensive knowledge of steam navigation, and his great experience and intimate acquaintance with the route the Ben-tinck is periodically to traverse, to be specially adapted to fill so important a trust.

A few days ago, says the "Echo Tournaisien," a cellar, the existence of which was unknown, was discovered in a piece of ground at St. Ghislain, on which stood formerly the

large abbey of that place. Twelve thousand bottles of fine wines, in excellent preservation, were found in the cellar.

PORTUGAL.

The negotiations for the new tariff continue, but as Sir Robert Peel stated in the House of Commons a few nights ago, he is tired of the procrastination exhibited by the Portuguese authorities. They are afraid, it seems, of the attacks of twenty opposition deputies in the Cortes. It remains to be seen whether they are not more afraid of losing Madeira and the north of Portugal than of twenty opposition deputies in the Cortes. They are afraid of the outcry of six smuggling manufacturers, and one rotten fishing company. It remains to be seen whether they are not more afraid of the vengeance of one nation, and the desertion of another—the indignation of the masses in Portugal, and the cold indifference of England. The Finance Ministers are engaged in creating a sinking fund of £500,000 sterling, exclusively applicable to the foreign debt, and under the immediate management of a special commission, consisting of three members of the Junta of Public Credit. Particular items of debt accruing to the state, the salaries of certain offices lapsing by death, and of others during the period of their vacation, &c., will be made available for this purpose. The principle adopted for paying off the state pensions is somewhat similar to that which was adopted in England, some years since, with regard to our pension list. About £140,000 sterling is at once struck off, and special funds are set apart, under the control of the Junta of Public Credit, for paying to the pensioners their reduced subsistence. As deaths, and other modes of making the pensions lapse, arise a bonus will be given to the remaining pensioners, and this plan will be undeviatingly pursued until the entire incumbrance is removed by the payment of one hundred per cent.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN TREATY.—By this treaty, Russian and English vessels are placed on the same footing on entering the ports of Russia and England. The commerce between the two countries is chiefly carried on in English ships. The treaty has no reference to the tariff, by which English goods are subjected to an amount of duty which excludes many of them from the Russian market. It is observed by Colonel Torrens, in his Letter to Sir Robert Peel, that the charges upon imports exacted by Russia deprive us of the power of paying, in manufacturing goods, for the enormous amount of produce which we annually receive from her; and Mr. Gladstone, in the Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review, uses very strong language on this subject. It may be inferred from the tenor of the observations of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, that the restrictive policy of the Russian Government, if preserved in, may possibly lead to retaliatory measures on the part of this country. At present, the owners of land in Russia are by no means satisfied with the policy which seeks to bolster up domestic manufacturers at their expense, and their dissatisfaction is heightened by them, that retaliatory measures, on the part of this country, may still further diminish their incomes.

It is said, with apparent truth, that Russia does not feel that interest in reversing the late Serbian revolution which she affected. Alexander Gebrgiewitz, the present ruler and son of Czerny George, resided for many years in Russia, has been a Russian prisoner, and his sole merit consists in being a staunch partisan of Russia. This view is strengthened by the quiescence of Russia on the one hand, and on the other by the uneasiness which Austria displays.

CASUALTIES AT SEA.—THE STORM OF THE 4th INSTANT.

The storm of the 4th instant, which prevented the Acadia from sailing on her appointed day, has been attended with serious disasters in various parts of the country. Upwards of thirty vessels have been wrecked or driven on shore, and the loss of life has been considerable. The Whitby life boat, proceeded to the assistance of a vessel in distress, the William and Anne of London; after getting the crew on board, a heavy sea capsized the boat, when all on board perished. Twelve persons were thus destroyed.

A letter from Rear Admiral Liddell, the total wreck of the brig Liberty, Captain Liddell, belonging to Sunderland. She was bound from Lynn for that port, in ballast, and during the dreadful hurricane was driven on shore near Redcar, about one o'clock in the morning. The most strenuous efforts were made by the men belonging to the Redcar life-boat to save the crew, but five of them unhappily perished.

During the storm two vessels were seen to go down in deep water off the coast of Norfolk, a few miles southward of Yarmouth. They have since been ascertained to be the Nancy and the Petrel.

Troops for the Cape and China.—The 7th Dragoon Guards, at present stationed at Cahir, have received orders to proceed immediately to Dublin, where they are to deliver up their horses, and hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Cape of Good Hope. The 7th Royal Fusilier depot, at present stationed at Dover, has been ordered to Brecon to relieve the depot of the 98th regiment stationed there; the men of the latter corps being under orders to embark immediately to join the head-quarters of the regiment, on service in China.

The Breton of Nantes gives an account of the recent death, in that city, of an old woman, named Julienne Davy, who for more than half her life wore man's clothes, and was not known to be a female.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 6.

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY.

Sir Charles Napier said that public attention had been drawn to a map, marked with a strong red line—(a laugh)—bearing on the question of the American boundary. Had the right honorable gentleman received any information respecting that red line?—Sir R. Peel said No, but he had received another map, showing a complete different line.—Sir Charles Napier asked whether it would not be right to produce a copy of the map?—Sir Robert Peel, said the map was represented to have been taken from the King's library at Paris.—Sir Charles Napier thought our ambassador at Paris might be written to for a copy. (A laugh.)

PARDON FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES IN CANADA.

Mr. ROBERTS moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that pardon may be extended to all prisoners transported from Upper and Lower Canada to our penal colonies for political offences committed during the late unhappy disturbances in those provinces. Referring to Lord Stanley's sentiment, uttered on the night of the opening of the session, that he was not desirous of seeing Canada retained by an other tenure than the affections of her people, he pleaded, he said, with more effect on behalf of those unhappy Canadians now in a distant penal settlement, and who had not been punished by the ordinary process of the law. It was the settled opinion of the Canadian habitants, that the English Government were determined to carry out what, in cant phraseology, was called the Anglication of the colony—a policy at once foolish and fatal, for the moment that Canada became English it would become American. It was on the loyal and affection of the Canadian French that the security of the colony rested; and, now that the leaders of the people were admitted into the legislative council, and others who had actually borne arms were permitted to walk openly in the streets of Montreal, it would be an act of wisdom, as well as of mercy, to permit the misguided men in our penal settlements to return to their native country. A new system had been introduced by Sir Charles Bagot into Canada—that of responsible government; and he asked them to put the coping stone on the arch, and secure the permanent attachment of a brave and virtuous people, by restoring to their friends and families the unhappy, but misguided individuals, who had been banished under martial law.

Mr. Ewart seconded the motion.

Lord Stanley felt how painful it was to resist such a motion as this, but he would not be led away by Mr. Robert's eloquence, or shrink from doing his duty. It would be most unwise for the House of Commons to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown in the exercise of mercy, and on the present occasion particularly so. Her Majesty's government had particularly instructed Sir Charles Bagot as to the adoption of a conciliatory policy in the government of the united province of Canada—a policy which should know no distinction of race, and which was no carrying out through the medium of the Legislative Assembly. But if a free pardon and general amnesty were now to be accorded, without discrimination, to all who had borne arms and had been convicted of rebellion and treason, it would be a direct encouragement to all who had aided in loyally maintaining the cause of law and order.

PROVINCIAL.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL.

Thursday, March 9.

On motion of Mr. Taylor.—The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish sundry regulations for the future disposal of Timber and other Lumber cut on Crown Lands.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the Second Section being under their consideration, which provides for the payment of the Fee to be charged upon the issuing of every Licence to cut Timber, and the renewal thereof, for each and every square mile granted in and by such Licence;

When it was moved—That the same be fixed at seven shilling and six pence; which was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the same be fixed at the sum of ten shillings for each and every square mile. And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Boyd, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House of Tuesday the 7th inst., praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct to be laid before the House the Accounts from the Commissioners of Light Houses, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would have much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the House.

Mr. Hazen, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause an immediate inquiry into the practicality of effecting a reduction in the salaries of the Clerks and others, on the Ordinary and Extra Indoor Establishment of the Crown Land Office, or a reduction by dispensing with the services of some of the Ordinary or Extra Indoor Officers of that Establishment, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would cause the necessary inquiry to be instituted, and lay the result of the same before the House.

Monday, March 13.

"A Bill relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber," was read a third time as engrossed.

Upon the qu

now pass and l

concurrance,

lows.—

Yves.—T

Rankin, W

Perley, Str

elow, Willi

Taylor.

Navy.—M

son, J. Earle

ford, Jordan

Smith. Wh

affirmative.

The Hono

the Hon. Jos

of Assembly

compacted b

cial Commit

that Colony,

by that Hou

gave exacted

other Docu

British Nort

A Bill to

Practice in

Pleas, and

several Cou

Ordered.

Bill in the C

rence theret

On motion

That a Sel

prepare and

bring a Re

Committee

Bill to amend

and pro

Ordered.

Boyd, and V

purpose.—

On motion

again went

a Bill to fix

of Money in

Debt.

The Chan

ce having t

their furth

progre

to ask leave

Mr. Jord

were refer

to Tea

received an

Report:—

To Do

ponds for

Patrick, fo

To As

for having

six months

To A

Geord, fo

Your

tion of Ja

trustees o

County of

Twenty;

subject in

referable t

1 voted by

Mr. W

ed to wait

out Gover

of the 11

the Collec

they declin

to rect the i

fore the 1

LE

Pursua

to author

several C

regulatio

was read

ISH PARLIAMENT
COMMONS, Feb. 6.

ADIAN BOUNDARY.
After said that public attention to a map, marked with a laugh—bearing on the American boundary—Had the baronet received any notice that red line?—Sir B. it he had received another complete different line—er asked whether it would induce a copy of the map?—said the map was represented from the King's—Sir Charles Napier tho't Paris might be written to (ugh).

POLITICAL OFFENCES
(CANADA.)

moved that an address be Majesty, praying that pardoned to all prisoners trans- and Lower Canada to our political offences committ- unhappy disturbances in Referring to Lord Stan- uttered on the night of the sion, that he was not desira- adons retained by an other ffections of her people, he with more effect on behalf Canadians now in a dicit- and who had not been ordinary process of the law. opinion of the Canadian English Government were try out what, in cant phrase- the Augmentation of the at once foolish and fatal, in Canada became English American. It was on the in of the Canadian French of the colony rested; and, lers of the people were ad- legislative council, and others borne arms were permitted in the streets of Montreal, it wisdom, as well as of mer- misguided men in our pre- return to their native system had been introduced. Bagot into Canada—that overnment; he was asked coping stone on the arch, eminent attachment of a s people, by restoring to families the unhappy, but luals, who had been banish- conded the motion. felt how painful it was to on as this, but he would Mr Roebuck's eloquence, oing his duty. It would be the House of Commons to e prerogative of the Crown nery, and on the present larly so. Her Majesty's go- particularly instructed Sir to the adoption of a concili- e government of the united id—a policy which should ion of force, and which was through the medium of the uly. But if a free pardon erty were now to be accord- ization, to all who had ad been convicted of rebel- it would be a direct disloy- who had aided in loyalty cause of law and order.

PROVINCIAL
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, March 13.
Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the Justice of the Peace in the several Counties of this Province to make regulations for the Markets, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into a Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill in amendment of the Acts now in force regulating and declaring the qualification of Jurors.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone into further consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.

On motion, made and seconded.—That the Bill relating to qualifications of Members of the Legislative Council be read a second time—it was decided in the negative.

On motion, made and seconded.—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency will be pleased to direct that a copy of the Commission appointing His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other North American Provinces, also copies of any instructions accompanying the same which may relate to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, be laid before the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Lee, be a Committee to present the same.

On motion, made and seconded, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency will be pleased to direct that a copy of the Commission appointing His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other North American Provinces, also copies of any instructions accompanying the same which may relate to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, be laid before the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Lee, be a Committee to present the same.

Monday, March 13.
Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the Justice of the Peace in the several Counties of this Province to make regulations for the Markets, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into a Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill in amendment of the Acts now in force regulating and declaring the qualification of Jurors.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone into further consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.

On motion, made and seconded.—That the Bill relating to qualifications of Members of the Legislative Council be read a second time—it was decided in the negative.

On motion, made and seconded.—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency will be pleased to direct that a copy of the Commission appointing His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other North American Provinces, also copies of any instructions accompanying the same which may relate to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, be laid before the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Lee, be a Committee to present the same.

Upon the question, that the said Bill do now pass and be sent to the Council for their concurrence, the House divided as follows—

YEAS.—The Hon. Mr. Simonds, Messrs. Rankin, Wark, Fisher, Wilnot, Connell, Perley, Street, Baker, Payne, Scoullar, Partelow, Williston, Lud, Barberie, Alexandre, Taylor.

NAYS.—Messrs. Hill, Boyd, Brown, Thomson, J. Earle, Gilbert, Freeze, Hazen, Botsford, J. Jordan, Hanington, Palmer, Allen, Smith. Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. Speaker laid before the House—A letter addressed to him from the Hon. Joseph Pope, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, accompanied by a copy of a Report of a Special Committee of the General Assembly of that Colony, and which had been adopted by that House, relative to the rates of Postage exacted on Letters, Newspapers and other Documents transmitted between the British North American Colonies.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Practice in the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, and render the same uniform in the several Counties, passed the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Hazen take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Partelow.—Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare and report a Bill imposing Duties for raising a Revenue, as recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means, and also a Bill to amend the Law relating to the collection and protection of the Revenue.

Ordered, That Messrs. Partelow, Street, Boyd, and Wilnot be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Brown.—The House again went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to facilitate the negotiation of a Loan of Money in England to pay off the Public Debt.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their further consideration, had made further progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Jordan, from the Committee to whom were referred sundry Petitions for allowances to Teachers of Schools who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants, Reported:

To Dennis O'Leary the sum of five pounds for having taught a School in Saint Patrick, for three months.

To Asenath Moore the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in Saint David for six months.

To Anna S. Armstrong the sum of £8 6s 6d, for having taught a School at Saint George, for five months.

Your Committee have rejected the Petition of James Brown and Joseph Moore, Trustees of Schools of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, on behalf of Thomas H. Terry; the Committee conceiving that the subject matter of the same is not properly referable to the House or to a Committee appointed by it.

Mr. Wilnot, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the 11th instant, praying for a Return of the Collegiate Grammar School, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would direct the information required to be laid before the House.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Monday, March 13.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the Justice of the Peace in the several Counties of this Province to make regulations for the Markets, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into a Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill in amendment of the Acts now in force regulating and declaring the qualification of Jurors.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone into further consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.

On motion, made and seconded.—That the Bill relating to qualifications of Members of the Legislative Council be read a second time—it was decided in the negative.

On motion, made and seconded.—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency will be pleased to direct that a copy of the Commission appointing His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other North American Provinces, also copies of any instructions accompanying the same which may relate to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, be laid before the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Lee, be a Committee to present the same.

Monday, March 13.
Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the Justice of the Peace in the several Counties of this Province to make regulations for the Markets, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into a Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill in amendment of the Acts now in force regulating and declaring the qualification of Jurors.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone into further consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.

On motion, made and seconded.—That the Bill relating to qualifications of Members of the Legislative Council be read a second time—it was decided in the negative.

On motion, made and seconded.—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency will be pleased to direct that a copy of the Commission appointing His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other North American Provinces, also copies of any instructions accompanying the same which may relate to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, be laid before the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Lee, be a Committee to present the same.

Monday, March 13.
Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the Justice of the Peace in the several Counties of this Province to make regulations for the Markets, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into a Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill in amendment of the Acts now in force regulating and declaring the qualification of Jurors.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone into further consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.

On motion, made and seconded.—That the Bill relating to qualifications of Members of the Legislative Council be read a second time—it was decided in the negative.

On motion, made and seconded.—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency will be pleased to direct that a copy of the Commission appointing His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other North American Provinces, also copies of any instructions accompanying the same which may relate to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, be laid before the House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Lee, be a Committee to present the same.

Monday, March 13.
Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the Justice of the Peace in the several Counties of this Province to make regulations for the Markets, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into a Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill in amendment of the Acts now in force regulating and declaring the qualification of Jurors.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had gone into further consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months.

On motion, made and seconded.—That the Bill relating to qualifications of Members of the Legislative Council be read a second time—it was decided in the negative.

CONCERTS.
We are requested to state that the first of a series of Concerts, will be given by the St. Andrews Amateur Band on Friday evening, the 31st March, at the Town Hall—of which further notice will be given.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Thursday, March 23, 1843.
Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—J. W. Street.
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.

SAINT ANDREW'S HOTEL.
Commissioner next week—Thomas Sims.

SAINT ANDREW'S Marine Assurance Association.
Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.
Director next week—Wm. Babcock Esq.
JOHN MCKEAN, Esq. Secretary.
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Saint Stephen's Bank.
WM. PORTER, Esq. President.
Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

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, —Feb. 9 Montreal, —March 15
Liverpool, —Feb. 10 Quebec, —March 15
Edinburgh, —Feb. 6 Halifax, —March 16
Paris, —Feb. 1 New York, —March 21
Toronto, —Mar. 13 Boston, —March 21

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
The Steamship Great Western, arrived at New York, on the 12th inst. By this arrival we are in possession of Liverpool dates to the 10th ult. and have made a variety of extracts in this days papers from our latest files.

The English March mail has not yet arrived. We shall issue an extra containing the most important items of intelligence, immediately after its arrival.

Our acknowledgments are due to Messrs. Willmer & Smith, for a copy of their European Times of the 10th February.

We understand, says the Bangor Whig, that the Proprietors of the Eastern Rail Road will place upon the route between this city and Portland the steamboat Hantress and convey her passengers through to Boston the same evening by land.

CHANGES IN THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL!—The New Brunswick says:—"A report from Fredericton says, that Messrs. Odell, Shore, Robinson, Black and Cunard are to go out—and that Messrs. H. Johnston, E. B. Chandler, L. A. Wilnot, W. H. Street, Robert L. Hazen and another, not yet named, are to go in! The report further says, that on Monday next, the new Councillors will be sworn into office, provisionally, until Her Majesty's pleasure is known. Such a change, at this critical period, would revive those hopes of a change of times, and better days in New Brunswick, which have almost become dead, and rouse the Assembly and the people from their present apathy, and disposition to let everything go on to utter ruin."

The article on our first page, headed "Dodridge, Wilberforce and Leigh Richmond," should have been credited to the London Record.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We have received the Church Report of Grand Manan which from its length, and our not receiving it until the paper went to press this morning, will lie over until our next number when it will be carefully inserted.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—
March 16, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, sundries to sundry.

—21, brig Eight Sons, Preston, Trinidad, Ballast, 20 days. J. Young.—Prices quoted when she left, Lumber \$16.

March 16, brig Sterling, Clements, Barbadoes, Produce, &c. by John Wilson.

—15, B. Lord Seaton, Balson, Liverpool, Timber, by John Wilson.

TO LET.
And possession given on the 1st of May.—
THE HOUSE and premises, at present in the occupation of Thomas Hudson Esq.
Please Apply to
JOHN DUNN.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having accounts with the County will render the same in on or before Monday the 4th April next, Dated 22nd March 1843.

By order of the Court,
W. HATCH,
Clerk of the Peace.

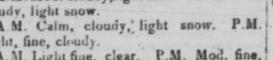
POST OFFICE.
St. Andrews, March 23, 1843.
THE Mail to meet the sailing of Her Majesty's Steam Packet, from Halifax for England, will close at this office on Tuesday 23rd inst., at 6 P. M.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster.

ST. ANDREW'S METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
from March 16th, 1843 to March 22d, 1843 (both inclusive).

MARCH 1843	Barom at Ther.				Wind at 4 P.M.			
	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S
Tuesday 16	29.65	29.83	29	29	NE	W	S	W
Friday 17	29.38	29	29	29	E	NE	NE	NE
Saturday 18	28.95	29	29	29	NE	NE	NE	NE
Sunday 19	29.25	29.37	29	29	E	SE	E	SE
Monday 20	29.40	29.63	14	24	NW	NW	NW	NW
Tuesday 21	29.49	29.58	20	20	N	WS	W	WS
Wednesday 22	29.63	29.58	20	20	N	WS	W	WS

REMARKS &c.
A.M. Mod. fine, clear. P.M. Calm, light, par. cloudy.
A.M. Fresh, cloudy, overcast. P.M. Strong gale, heavy snow.
A.M. Light, cloudy, snow. P.M. Mod. cloudy, light snow.
A.M. Calm, cloudy, light snow. P.M. Light, fine, cloudy.
A.M. Light fine, clear. P.M. Mod. fine, clear.
A.M. Mod. fine, clear. P.M. Mod. fine, clear.

Thursday 23d, this morning the Thermometer stood at 18°—Barometer 29.41



SHERIFF'S SALES.
To be sold at public auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of OCTOBER next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day, ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of DAVID WOODCOCK jun. to an undivided moiety, or half part of the land, buildings, and privileges, therein belonging, situated at St. David, in the County of Charlotte, and conveyed to him by David Woodcock senr. known and distinguished as part of lot No. 103 in the Penobscot Grant, containing in the whole 30 acres more or less. The said lands and premises, having been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of the Rev. John Dunn, endorsed to levy \$28 6s. 10d. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Public Notice is hereby Given, That the Court of COMMON PLEAS and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, will be holden at St. Andrews, in said County, on TUESDAY, the 11th April, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and

The Court of OYER and TERM IN R., and General Jail Delivery, will be holden at same place, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.; when all Coroners, deputy Sheriffs, and Constables, are required to give their attendance; as also, all persons bound to appear to prosecute delinquents in said Court.

By ORDER of the JUSTICE,
THOS. JONES,
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.
March 9, 1843.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having any claims against the St. Andrews and St. John Stage Company from May 1840 to March 1843 are hereby required to present the same for adjustment to the subscriber on or before the 1st of April next, and all those indebted to said Company, will please liquidate their respective accounts on or before the above date.

L. L. COPELAND,
St. Andrew, March 1, 1843.

FARM
FOR SALE

At Public Auction.
THE Subscriber will offer for sale at Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of) at the Court House in St. Andrews on Saturday the 7th day of January next.—All that certain FARM situate in the Parish of St. James being Lot No. 9, originally granted to the late Niel Morrison, senior, containing Two hundred Acres more or less,—together with all improvements, Houses, Barns &c. The above Farm is at present under high Cultivation, and is one of the most desirable situations in the County of Charlotte, as a farming Establishment being in the heart of the Scotch Settlement.

Apply to
JOHN WILSON
W. McLEAN,
Auctioneer.

The above Sale is Postponed, until further notice.
W. McLEAN.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office, and printed to Order. Advertisements omitted this week will be inserted in our next.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
CHARLOTTE, SS.
To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte or any Constable within the said County.

WHEREAS JEAN KENNEDY and CHARLES KENNEDY of Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, Administrators of all and singular the Goods and Chattels rights and credits of Robert Kennedy, late of Saint Andrews, aforesaid Mariner, deceased intestate, have rendered and filed their account, as such Administrators and have prayed that the Creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, and all persons interested in the said Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account, you are therefore required to cite the said Creditors and next of kin, and all others interested, to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Surrogate's Office, in Saint Andrews, within and for said County, on SATURDAY, the Eighth day of APRIL next, at noon, to attend the passing and allowance of the said Administrators Account.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this seventh day of February, A.D. 1843.

(Signed) H. HATCH,
SURROGATE JUDGE, &c.
(Signed) GEO. D. STREET,
Register of Probates for said County.

Five New Works,
FOR 12½ CENTS MONTHLY.
Or, One Dollar per Annum, In Advance.

The Publishers of the New World, having determined to exclude all continued stories in the regular weekly issue, announces his intention of giving the whole series of the new works—by their popular authors, Dickens, Lever, Ainsworth and Lovell—in one Extra Number, immediately on the arrival of the English steamer, and continue to do the same each month hereafter—thus furnishing the latest productions of these authors in advance of every other establishment in this country, and at a price which will not fail to meet the public approval. The following are the Titles of the Novels, the first numbers of which appeared in London on the 1st of January, 1843 and will be re-issued in the Extra New World, in 24 hours after their receipt by the Steamer:

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.
A TALE OF ENGLISH LIFE AND MANNERS.
BY CHARLES DICKENS.
Author of "American Notes," "Barstrey Rudge," "Nicholas Nickleby," &c.

TOM BURKE OF "OURS."
FORMING THE 2d VOLUME OF OUR "MESS."
BY CHARLES LEVER, ESQ.
Author of Charles O'Malley, Jack Hinton,

MR TOTTEN'S NEW WORK,
E. S. D.
OR, ACCOUNTS OF IRISH HEIRS.
Furnished to the public, Monthly, by SAMUEL LOVER,
Accountant for Irish Inheritance.

WINDSOR CASTLE,
AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE,
BY H. HANSFORTH.
Author of "The Miser's Daughter," "Guy Fawkes," "Tower of London," &c.

THE ADVENTURES OF ARTHUR O'LEARY.
BY CHARLES LEVER, ESQ.
Author of "Our Mess," "Charles O'Malley," &c. &c.

As this edition will be issued in a beautiful octavo form, at one-fourth the price of any other, we justly anticipate a very large sale; therefore we solicit our Agents, and others, immediate orders. This will be the 1st and best American edition.

TERMS.—12½ cents single—\$3 per 100. Postmasters, and others, who will procure five subscribers for one year, and remit the amount (\$5) free of postage, shall receive a sixth copy gratis.)

Boat Building.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he continues to build Boats at his establishment in St. Andrews, and is prepared to execute orders for Boats of any description.

LIFE BOATS can be built by him, which will answer all the purposes of common Ship boats, and possess at the same time the qualities of the most improved life-boats.
Two Apprentices Wanted.
J. S. ROBERTS.
Feb'y. 17, 1842.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
WILL be sold by Auction, on the 15th day of April next, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, the House and Lot, together with an excellent Barn, in the rear of Mr. John Bailey, in Water Street, owned by Pat. O'Neal.
There is also a Wharf attached to the above Premises.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. P. O'Neal, or the Subscriber.
J. W. STREET,
St. Andrews 15, Feb. 1843.—7.

WANTED TO CHARTER.
A Vessel of 200 to 250 Tons Register, to carry a cargo of Deals to Britain. The vessel to be loaded from the Subscriber's Wharf, with despatch.
Apply to
WM. BABCOCK & SON,
January 13, 1843, 62

New-Brunswick
CLOTH & FANCY STORE.
JOHN IRWIN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that in order to make room for his SPRING Supplies he has commenced

SELLING OF AT COST,
the residue of his Winter Stock, for CASH,
St. Andrews, March 16, 1843.—1144.

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office, Saint Andrews,
1st March, 1843.

A
Addis Robert
Aitchison Robert
Avis John
Andrews Miss
Aymor Daniel
B
Nichols Capt D M 2
Barclay Miss Mary 2
Bartholomew Patrick
Bain Capt John 2
Britton Joseph P 2
Berrett Samuel
C
Collins John
Cunningham William
Cowan George
Cook Elizabeth
Cody Bartholomew
D
Donnelly Francis
Daly Patrick
Dougherty Mrs
Dougherty John
Dickson Miss Mary Ann
Dunay James
Douglas Michael
Dougherty Miss Ann
Dunphy Edward J
Dunsmuir Isabella
E
Evans Henry
F
Fox Mrs Mary
Foley Margaret
Fitzgerald Thomas
Fay Bernard
Foskin Michael
Fleming John
Fin Patrick
Fint Capt William
G
Griffin Michael
Guder Joseph
Gordon William
Gow Robert
Glimmer Ann
Graham Daniel
Gibson Alden J 4
Gurney Susan
Gould Miss Ann
H
Hague Margaret
Hatchings Mrs Elizabeth
Hawkins James
Hollahan Catherine
Harly Timothy F
Hatchings Miss Ann
Hawkins Mrs
Hax Martin 2
Hullaway Benjamin
J
Johnson Benjamin
K
Knowles Mr
Kirkpatrick Capt Wm
L
Long John
Loughran John
M
McGary Bernard
" Ivor E 2
" Farland Mary Jane
" Play Dy 2
" Donald John
" Shaws Patrick
" Master A D
" Leary Henry
" Ketting Richard
" Geo John
" Donald Alice Jane
" Elroy Bridget
McLoney James
Murphy Thomas
Murphy James
Murphy Bridget
Mowat Mr H
Mason Will John
Mayer Charles
Menny Thomas
Marley Bridget
O
O'Brien Daniel
O'Neil J
O'Neil Richard
P
Pvo Elizabeth
Pearson Margaret
Phipps Phoebe
Pielouss Hugh
R
Russell Miss Margaret
Rollins William
Rigby Henry
Rogers John
Robinson Andrew
Rickett Mary
S
Sholl Edward
Scott Joseph
Shoan Alexander
Simpson Henry
Siswari Miss Alice
Stanton Patrick
Smith Sarah
Isaac Snodgrass
Scales Mrs James
Speen William
Skelton John
Smart Nathau
T
Tucker Michael
Thompson William
Thompson Rev A D
Twiss Benjamin
U
Wallace Miss Phoebe
Waycott Henry
Woods Sarah
Waton George
Ward Charles
Wittridge Henry
For Saint Patricks.
McWilliams John
McGunn Thomas
McLellan Rachel 7
McCusker Hugh
Orr James
Turner Mark
Thompson Miss E.
Tompan James
Turner Joseph

GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster

Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised.

FOR SALE

400,000 FEET of Pine BOARDS, PLANK, and Scantling suitable for the West India Market, with long Shingles for small stowage.
The Lumber can be shipped from our wharf, free of charge, as fast as the vessel can load.
For price and terms apply to
WM. BABCOCK & SON,
January 13, 1843.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the following Lots have been assessed as Non-residents Property in the amount opposite their descriptions for Poor and County Rates for the year 1842, said Real Estate being in the Parish of Grand Manan.

Lot No. 65 granted to Nathaniel Woodberry. 20 4 5
South section of Lot No. 25 granted to Benj. Woodberry. 20 3 7 4
And further Notice is hereby given, that unless

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From Wallace & Smith's European Times.]

ENGLAND.

Mr. Stuart Mackenzie has resigned his post as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

It is said that no less than 539 persons have been lost in the late gales.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has intimated his intention of standing sponsor in person to the infant son and heir of Lord John Russell.

Mr. Joseph Parkes, the well-known liberal parliamentary agent, has been alarmingly ill, but he is now considered out of danger.

The Lord Mayor of London has given a subscription of ten guineas to the great league fund.

The sale of the library of the Marquis Wellesley produced between £1200 and £1300.

It is generally believed in the commercial circles, that the government will propose to do something with the sugar duties, and to regulate the admission of American agricultural produce, through Canada, into British ports upon a more liberal basis.

The English navy is about being considerably reduced. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a number of vessels, daily expected, from China and the East India to be paid off.

A fire in the Old Kent Road, London, on the 16th ult., which broke out in the warehouse of a large floor cloth manufacturer, destroyed property to the amount of £20,000.

On the 16th ult., Lord Clive was elected a representative of North Shropshire in Parliament, in the room of Sir Rowland Hill, who succeeded the late Lord Hill in the Peerage.

The Reverend Jonathan Aickroyd, who formerly officiated as a minister of the Church of England, at Christ Church, Skircot, near Halifax, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour at Lancaster Castle, for obtaining money under false pretences.

Woburn Abbey, the Duke of Bedford's seat, has been the scene of splendid festivities. The Duke of Sussex and Mr. Everett have been among the guests. The play of 'The Pillars of the Earth' has been performed with great effect; Lord John Russell having written the prologue and epilogue.

On Old Christmas Day the inmates of the Pauper Lepatic Asylum at Hanwell were entertained, to the number of 230, with tea, coffee, and cakes. Music followed, Mr. Mainzer presiding at the piano-forte. One of the parties seized the hand of his next companion and exclaimed "How happy we are!"

The death of Colonel Clements, who died at Costello of apoplexy, creates a vacancy in the representation of Caran county.

The coal trade at Newport is in a very depressed state. We understand the price is lowered to 8s. 6d. per ton—Hertford Times.

An agricultural meeting in Buckingham, on the 29th ult., at which the duke of that name presided, showed that a diversity of opinion respecting the advantages of free-trade exists amongst even the agricultural conservatives, who, a short time ago, were unanimous in their opposition to it. Sir Thomas Freemantle, a conservative member of the House of Commons, defended the new tariff and the commercial policy of the present government, amidst the cheers and laughter of the company.

IRELAND. The city of Dublin was visited with a severe storm on the 3rd, and a fall of snow, the greatest which has been known for years—Some idea of the fury of the gale, may be formed from the fact of the Holyhead packet, which ought to have reached Kinsale on Thursday evening, being at sea the whole of that night, and not entering the harbour till late in the forenoon of the following day.

The Waterford Chronicle says that there is at present a case of "Estatica" in the Rev. Mr. Foley's Magdalen asylum, or house of refuge, at Youghall, similar in all respects to the one familiar to the public by the Earl of Shrewsbury's description.

The Limerick Chronicle says, "The several poor law unions in Ireland are indebted to the National Bank £70,000."

An unpleasant rumour is abroad that the minister intends to supply the deficiencies of the revenue by imposing assessed taxes upon Ireland.—Dublin Monitor.

Lord O'Neil, conservative, was elected on Monday week, at Dublin, as a representative peer, in the room of the late Lord Gort.

Viscount Jocelyn has resigned, much to the regret of the citizens of Dublin of all classes, his appointment of the viceregal household, the noble lord finding the duties of the office incompatible with a due attention to parliamentary business. Lord Jocelyn is succeeded by Mr. Seymour, who is married to Lady Emily Murray, sister of the Earl of Mansfield.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has placed at the disposal of his Irish agent the sum of £1000, to be laid out in draining, under the guidance of an eminent agriculturist, whose services are to be employed in advancing the improvements of the farms; and the tenants are to have the benefit of earning this money among themselves.

We stated in our last publication that the Marquis of Westmoreland had had a number of his tenants convicted, and imprisoned for the crime of raising turf. Within a few hours after their return home they were again arrested, for burning the turf; and they were convicted, and ordered to pay £10 penalty per acre, or to be imprisoned until it was paid, with costs!

In all parts of the country the movement

against the poor law continues. In many meetings a total repeal of the law is demanded, but more generally the petitions, adopted call for a modification.

The Limerick Chronicle contains the following:—"Rescues of cattle destined for poor-rates have occurred in many places in Kerry, and a man named Courtney, from Glanmore, was committed to goal on Sunday, for attacking the rate collector with a pitch-fork."

Irish Presbyterian Church.—An extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly is to be held in Belfast on the 15th inst., to consider the church of Scotland and the marriage question. The Banner of Ulster, in reference to this meeting, says—"There are special reasons for desiring a numerous attendance of lay members at this eventful period."

Second Defeat of Lord Mountcashel.—The Cork Examiner contains a very long report of the adjourned meeting of the landlords, farmers, and labourers of the baronies of Clondons and Clongibbin, held in the court-house of Fermoy. Lord Mountcashel presided—His lordship again urged his views regarding the ruinous consequences of the tariff and the corn laws upon the agriculture of the country.

Mr. Barry proposed an amendment in favour of a just and equitable tenure, and declaring the right of the tenant, in case of eviction, to full remuneration for his outlay on improvement. The amendment was put, when a large majority appeared in favour of it. Lord Mountcashel, being incredulous, put the amendment a second and a third time, and at last declared it was carried, amidst the loudest acclamations.

The Irish provincial papers continue to record almost daily acts of outrages and personal violence on the part of the lower classes, particularly in the Southern districts, against their superiors, the result of extreme want, and the vile subjugation. In no country in the world is the relation between landlord and tenant based on so revolting and unnatural a footing as in the outrages constantly occurring. A man named Slattery was shot in the arms of his wife, at a place called Ballysheehan, in Tipperary, on the night of the 23d ult., by a party of armed men, who were looking for a "Kerryman." The latter, who had a number of decrees on his person, was attacked and robbed. The murdered man was only guilty of the very venial offence of putting his head out of the window at a critical moment.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 7.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Lord Brougham entered into some explanations, with a view to remove a misapprehension entertained by the Attorney-General of France (M. Dupin) as to what had fallen from him (Lord Brougham) on a former occasion relative to the objections on the part of America to any treaty containing a clause recognising the right of search. In 1824, the Americans had sent a treaty to this country agreeing to the right of search, but objecting to its extension to the American ports; a reasonable objection, because it was unlikely that slave vessels should be in the waters of New York as in those of the Thames. If this one point had been waived the right of search might now have been in existence for the last nineteen years.

FEBRUARY 9.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY. Lord Campbell wished to put a question to the government, which they would have no difficulty in answering, which was, whether they intended to introduce a bill into parliament for the purpose of carrying out the 10th article of the treaty of Washington, an article which he highly approved. It was respecting the delivering up of persons who had committed crimes in England or America.—Unless a bill were introduced that article would be useless in this country, as by the common law of the land, no person could be given up.

Lord Ashburton said, that although he was not so well acquainted with the law as the Noble Lord, yet he knew very well that unless an act of parliament was passed, the 10th section of that treaty would be useless. He had written to the American Secretary stating this, therefore, there was no doubt but her Majesty's government intended to introduce an act for the purpose of carrying out that article. Although it required an act in this country in America it did not.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 9.

AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

Lord Palmerston gave notice that he should postpone his motion on the subject of the American Boundary from Tuesday the 21st to Thursday the 23d.

Friday, March 10.

On motion of Mr. Brown,—"That the House proceed to the Order of the Day of the 7th inst., to go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to facilitate the negotiation of a Loan of Money in England to pay off the Public Debt."—The Order of the Day being read, the House according thereto resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the said Bill.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill under their consideration had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again.

MR. LABOUCHER'S MOTION.

CANADIAN WHEAT.

Mr. CHARLES WOOD, in the absence of Mr. Labouchere, moved for copies or extracts of any communications which have taken place between her Majesty's Government and the authorities of Canada, respecting the duties levied on wheat imported from the United States into Canada, or from Canada into the United Kingdom, since the 1st day of January, 1842.

Lord STANLEY acceded to the motion, as it would enable the House hereafter to enter on the proper consideration of the subject.

Mr. VILLIERS, Mr. M'GIBSON, and Mr.

EWART, pressed Lord STANLEY to say, whether or not, the Government intended to bring in a measure this session to alter the scale of duty on the introduction of colonial grain. But the noble lord declined to do so, until the papers were before the House.

SCOTLAND.

Secession of the Non-Interruption Party.—We rejoice to understand that arrangements are in progress for immediately and universally commencing to make provisions for places of worship and the support of the ministry, in the apprehended disruption; and that a matured plan will be submitted to the meeting of elders, to be held on the 1st of Feb.—Witness. [The organ of the non-interruptionists.]

Almost every part of the country was visited by a severe storm on the 2d and 3d inst. With the rain and snow together, the principal rivers in Scotland were very much swollen. The Clyde came down in such ample volume on Monday as to submerge to a considerable extent the Green between the bridges, the sheds at the bottom of the north side of the Bromielow, and the under flats and cellars of many houses on the banks of the river.

Government has returned, through Sir Jas. Graham, a formal answer to the memorial of the non-interruptionists lately held at Edinburgh. "Her Majesty's advisers," says the document, "see no reason at present for altering or remodelling the constitution of the Established Church; and the laws regarding it must of course continue to be administered by the legal judicatures constituted for that purpose by the State." Movements are going on in various non-interruption congregations in Edinburgh and elsewhere, the object of which is to pledge the people belonging to the congregations to adhere to their clergyman should they secede from the Establishment. Some parties, who have given their subscriptions to written resolutions in which this pledge is embodied, are already explaining that their doing so is to be considered only as an expression of their present feeling, and that they do not regard themselves as bound to adhere to their present ministers "if circumstances should render it inconvenient." The belief is gaining ground that a large secession is soon likely to take place.

A meeting of the special commission was held on the 12th ult., when they agreed to a reply to Sir Jas. Graham's exposition of the government's. It is an able paper, expressed in language of guarded and dignified property. It is denied that the church has put forward any such pretension as the claim to be exclusive judge of its own jurisdiction. The document winds up by stating that the Assembly will appeal to parliament, and an extraordinary meeting of the commission of assembly has since been summoned for that purpose.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Liverpool, February 10.

Commercial matters wear a dull appearance. The Money market is heavy, the Cotton market is in a state of stagnation, and the Sugar market has been resided for some time, even in the established lines. The existing depression may be accounted for, to a great extent, by the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the commercial movements of the government. Engagements, in many instances, were postponed until it was definitely ascertained whether Sir Robert Peel would advance further this session in the direction of free trade. He has stated emphatically, that he will not. Again, pending existing negotiations for new tariffs with France, Spain, and Portugal, a good deal of capital is inert, and trade is correspondingly paralyzed. In the manufacturing districts, where, a month ago, matters were beginning to wear a more active and healthy appearance, the recent ministerial fat has acted like a wet blanket, damped the energies, and depressed the hopes of the mill-owners. Money continues abundant, and only waits safe channels for investment. A considerable amount of specie has been shipped of late to the United States, and every packet is taking out more or less. The average sales of cotton up to Thursday were 5000 daily, but the demand has received a partial check since, and prices have receded a trifle. Mexico, owing to the non-arrival of remittances for the dividends of the last packet, is in very bad odour on the London Stock Exchange. Many innocent people, who hold the bonds of Republic, will, it is said, be ruined, if faith be not kept with them. The South America reached Liverpool on the morning of the 10th inst. from New York, with dates to the 19th of January, the only arrival this week from the United States.

THE BOSTON STEAM-VESSEL.—This gigantic and truly splendid steam-vessel, (sister-ship of the Hindostan), built for the Oriental and Peninsular Steam-Packet Company, and lately launched at this port, is being rapidly fitted for service. She is destined to be the connecting link in the chain of communication between this country and our empire in the east, her assigned station being to and from Suez and Bombay; to which station she will proceed early in the ensuing spring from Southampton.—On Tuesday last, Capt. Kellsick, of the royal navy, was appointed by the company to the command of this noble vessel. This gentleman is well known at Liverpool as a very able and intelligent officer, and is considered by the highest authorities, from his extensive knowledge of steam navigation, and his great experience and intimate acquaintance with the route the Boston is periodically to traverse, to be especially adapted to fill so important a trust.

A few days ago, says the "Echo Tournaisien," a cellar, the existence of which was unknown, was discovered in a piece of ground at St. Ghislain, on which stood formerly the

large abbey of that place. Twelve thousand bottles of fine wines, in excellent preservation, were found in the cellar.

PORTUGAL.

The negotiations for the new tariff continue, but as Sir Robert Peel stated in the House of Commons a few nights ago, he is tired of the procrastination exhibited by the Portuguese authorities. They are afraid, it seems, of the attacks of twenty opposition deputies in the Cortes. It remains to be seen whether they are not more afraid of losing Madeira and the north of Portugal than of twenty opposition deputies in the Cortes. They are afraid of the outcry of six smuggling manufacturers, and one rotten fishing company. It remains to be seen whether they are not more afraid of the vengeance of one nation, and the desertion of another—the indignation of the masses in Portugal, and the cold indifference of England. The Finance Ministers are engaged in creating a sinking fund of £500,000 sterling, exclusively applicable to the foreign debt, and under the immediate management of a special commission, consisting of three members of the Junta of Public Credit. Particular items of debt accruing to the state, the salaries of certain offices lapsing by death, and of others during the period of their vacation, &c., will be made available for this purpose.

The principle adopted for paying off the state pensions is somewhat similar to that which was adopted in England, some years since, with regard to our pension list. About £140,000 sterling is at once struck off, and special funds are set apart, under the control of the Junta of Public Credit, for paying to the pensioners their reduced subsistence. As deaths, and other modes of making the pension list, arise a bonus will be given to the remaining pensioners, and this plan will be undeviatingly pursued until the entire incumbrance is removed by the payment of one hundred per cent.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN TREATY.—By this treaty, Russian and English vessels are placed on the same footing on entering the ports of Russia and England. The commerce between the two countries is chiefly carried on in English ships. The treaty has no reference to the tariff, by which English goods are subjected to an amount of duty which excludes many of them from the Russian market. It is observed by Colonel Torrens, in his Letter to Sir Robert Peel, that the charges upon imports exacted by Russia deprive us of the power of paying, in manufacturing goods, for the enormous amount of produce which we annually receive from her; and Mr. Gladstone, in the Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review, uses very strong language on this subject. It may be inferred from the tenor of the observations of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, that the restrictive policy of the Russian Government, if preserved in, may possibly lead to retaliatory measures on the part of this country. At present, the owners of land in Russia are by no means satisfied with the policy which seeks to bolster up domestic manufacturers at their expense; and their dissatisfaction is heightened by the apprehension, naturally entertained by them, that retaliatory measures, on the part of this country, may still farther diminish their incomes.

It is said, with apparent truth, that Russia does not feel that interest in reserving the late Serbian revolution which she affected. Alexander Georgevitch, the present ruler and son of Czar George, resided for many years in Russia; he has been a Russian prisoner, and his sole merit consists in being a staunch partisan of Russia. This view is strengthened by the quiescence of Russia on the one hand, and on the other by the uneasiness which Austria displays.

CASUALTIES AT SEA.—THE STORM OF THE 4TH INSTANT.

The storm of the 4th instant, which prevented the Acadia from sailing on her appointed day, has been attended with serious disasters in various parts of the country. Upwards of thirty vessels have been wrecked or driven on shore, and the loss of life has been considerable. The Whitby life-boat, proceeded to the assistance of a vessel in distress, the William and Anne of London; after getting the crew on board, a heavy-sea capsized the boat, when all on board perished. Twelve persons were thus destroyed.

A letter from Redcar mentions the total wreck of the brig Liberty, Captain Liddell, belonging to Sunderland. She was bound from Lynn for that port, in ballast, and during the dreadful hurricane was driven on shore near Redcar, about one o'clock in the morning. The most strenuous efforts were made by the men belonging to the Redcar life-boat to save the crew, but five of them unhappily perished.

During the storm two vessels were seen to go down in deep water off the coast of Norfolk, a few miles southward of Yarmouth. They have since been ascertained to be the Nancy and the Petrel.

Troops for the Cape and China.—The 7th Dragoon Guards, at present stationed at Cahir, have received orders to proceed immediately to Dublin, where they are to deliver up their horses, and hold themselves in readiness to embark for the Cape of Good Hope. The 7th Royal Fusilier depot, at present stationed at Dover, has been ordered to Brecon to relieve the depot of the 93rd regiment stationed there; the men of the latter corps being under orders to embark immediately to join the head-quarters of the regiment, on service in China.

The Breton of Nantes gives an account of the recent death, in that city, of an old woman, named Jehenne Davy, who for more than half her life wore man's clothes, and was not known to be a female.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 9.

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY.

Sir Charles Napier said that public attention had been drawn to a map, marked with a strong red line—(a laugh)—bearing on the question of the American boundary. Had the right honorable baronet received any information respecting that red line?—Sir R. Peel said No; but he had received another map, showing a complete different line—Sir Charles Napier asked whether it would not be right to produce a copy of the map?—Sir Robert Peel, said the map was represented to have been taken from the King's library at Paris.—Sir Charles Napier thought our ambassador at Paris might be written to for a copy. (A laugh.)

PARDON FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES.

IN CANADA.

Mr. ROXBURGH moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that pardon may be extended to all prisoners transported from Upper and Lower Canada to our penal colonies for political offences committed during the late unhappy disturbances in those provinces. Referring to Lord Stanley's sentiment, uttered on the night of the opening of the session, that he was not desirous of seeing Canada retained by an other tenure than the affections of her people, he pleaded, he said, with more effect on behalf of those unhappy Canadians now in a distant penal settlement, and who had not been punished by the ordinary process of the law. It was the settled opinion of the Canadian habitants, that the English Government were determined to carry out what, in cant phraseology, was called the Anglicization of the colony—a policy at once foolish and fatal, for the moment that Canada became English it would become American. It was on the loyal and affection of the Canadian French that the security of the colony rested; and now that the leaders of the people were admitted into the legislative council, and others who had actually borne arms were permitted to walk openly in the streets of Montreal, it would be an act of wisdom, as well as of mercy, to permit the misguided men in our penal settlements to return to their native country. A new system had been introduced by Sir Charles Bagot into Canada—that of responsible government; and he asked them to put the coping stone on the arch, and secure the permanent attachment of a brave and virtuous people, by restoring to their friends and families the unhappy, but misguided individuals, who had been banished under martial law.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion.

Lord STANLEY felt how painful it was to resist such a motion as this, but he would not be led away by Mr. Roxburgh's eloquence, or shrink from doing his duty. It would be most unwise for the House of Commons to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown in the exercise of mercy, and on the present occasion particularly so. Her Majesty's government had particularly instructed Sir Charles Bagot as to the adoption of a conciliatory policy in the government of the united province of Canada—a policy which should know no distinction of race, and which was no carrying out through the medium of the Legislative Assembly. But if a free pardon and general amnesty were now to be accorded, without discrimination, to all who had borne arms and had been convicted of rebellion and treason, it would be a direct discouragement to all who had aided in loyally maintaining the cause of law and order.

PROVINCIAL.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Thursday, March 9.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR.—The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to establish sundry regulations for the future disposal of Timber and other Lumber cut on Crown Lands.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the Second Section being under their consideration, which provides for the payment of the Fee to be charged upon the issuing of every Licence to cut Timber, and the renewal thereof, for each and every square mile granted in and by such Licence.

When it was moved—That the same be fixed at seven shilling and six pence; which was decided in the negative.

It was then moved—That the same be fixed at the sum of ten shillings for each and every square mile. And upon the question, it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House of Tuesday the 7th inst., praying that His Excellency would be pleased to direct to be laid before the House the Accounts from the Commissioners of Light Houses, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, he would have much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the House.

Mr. HAZEN, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with an Address of the House of yesterday, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause an immediate inquiry into the practicability of effecting a reduction in the salaries of the Clerks and others, on the Ordinary and Extra Indoor Establishment, present of the Crown Land Office, or a reduction by dispensing with the services of some of the Ordinary or Extra Indoor Officers of that Establishment, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would cause the necessary inquiry to be instituted, and lay the result of the same before the House.

Monday, March 13.

A Bill relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber, was read a third time as engrossed.

...that public atten-
...marked with
...bearing on the
...boundary. Had
...received any in-
...red line?—Sir R.
...received another
...different line—
...whether it would
...copy of the map?—
...map was repre-
...from the King's
...Napier tho't
...ight be written to

AL OFFENCES

...but an address by
...praying that par-
...prisoners trans-
...Canada to our
...offences commit-
...disturbances in
...to Lord Stan-
...the night of the
...he was not desig-
...ined by an other
...of her people, he
...effect on behalf
...now in a di-
...who had not been
...process of the law.
...of the Canadian
...Government were
...at in cant phrase-
...ification of the
...foolish and fatal,
...a became English.
...It was on the
...Canadian French
...domy rested; and,
...people were ad-
...obical, and others
...as were permitted
...cts of Montreal, it
...as well as of mer-
...men in our pe-
...to their native
...had been introduc-
...into Canada—that
...; and he asked
...to the arch,
...attachment of a
...by restoring to
...the unhappy, but
...had been busi-
...e motion
...pained it was to
...but he would
...lack's eloquence,
...ity. It would be
...e of Commons to
...ive of the Crown
...and on the present
...Her Majesty's gov-
...y instructed Sir
...option of a concili-
...ment of the united
...policy which should
...se, and which was
...be medium of the
...at if a free pardon
...now to be accord-
...to all who had
...converted of rebel-
...be a direct discoun-
...aided in loyalty
...aw and order.

...AL
...EMBLY
...JOURNALS
...Friday, March 9
...for.—The House
...a whole on a Bill
...for the future
...her Lumber caton
...that the Commit-
...them, and the Ser-
...their considera-
...payment of the
...e issuing of every
...and the renewal
...square mile grant.
...that the same be
...six pence; which
...e.
...at the same be fix-
...ings for each and
...upon the question,
...ative.
...committee appointed
...by the Lieutenant
...of the House of
...Excellency would
...immediate inquiry
...effecting a reduc-
...Clerks and others,
...a Indoor Establish-
...Office, or a reduc-
...the services of some
...Indoor Officers of
...ted, that they had
...that His Excellen-
...it he would cause
...to be initiated, and
...before the House.
...unday, March 13,
...collection of Duty
...number," was read a

...the same be
...six pence; which
...e.
...at the same be fix-
...ings for each and
...upon the question,
...ative.
...committee appointed
...by the Lieutenant
...of the House of
...Excellency would
...immediate inquiry
...effecting a reduc-
...Clerks and others,
...a Indoor Establish-
...Office, or a reduc-
...the services of some
...Indoor Officers of
...ted, that they had
...that His Excellen-
...it he would cause
...to be initiated, and
...before the House.
...unday, March 13,
...collection of Duty
...number," was read a

...the same be
...six pence; which
...e.
...at the same be fix-
...ings for each and
...upon the question,
...ative.
...committee appointed
...by the Lieutenant
...of the House of
...Excellency would
...immediate inquiry
...effecting a reduc-
...Clerks and others,
...a Indoor Establish-
...Office, or a reduc-
...the services of some
...Indoor Officers of
...ted, that they had
...that His Excellen-
...it he would cause
...to be initiated, and
...before the House.
...unday, March 13,
...collection of Duty
...number," was read a

...the same be
...six pence; which
...e.
...at the same be fix-
...ings for each and
...upon the question,
...ative.
...committee appointed
...by the Lieutenant
...of the House of
...Excellency would
...immediate inquiry
...effecting a reduc-
...Clerks and others,
...a Indoor Establish-
...Office, or a reduc-
...the services of some
...Indoor Officers of
...ted, that they had
...that His Excellen-
...it he would cause
...to be initiated, and
...before the House.
...unday, March 13,
...collection of Duty
...number," was read a

...the same be
...six pence; which
...e.
...at the same be fix-
...ings for each and
...upon the question,
...ative.
...committee appointed
...by the Lieutenant
...of the House of
...Excellency would
...immediate inquiry
...effecting a reduc-
...Clerks and others,
...a Indoor Establish-
...Office, or a reduc-
...the services of some
...Indoor Officers of
...ted, that they had
...that His Excellen-
...it he would cause
...to be initiated, and
...before the House.
...unday, March 13,
...collection of Duty
...number," was read a

STANDARD EXTRA! Arrival of the Steamship Columbia.

Standard Office, Friday Morning, March 24, 1843.

The March Mail with dates to the 4th instant, by the Steamer Columbia arrived at Halifax on Saturday afternoon, in 14 days from Liverpool, and was received here last night. The Columbia brought 56 passengers, 47 of whom were for Boston. We lay before our readers this Morning in an Extra, the principle items of Intelligence, by this arrival: The new Governor General of Canada, and suite, came passengers in the Columbia. They will probably proceed to Canada via Boston. His Excellency had the pleasure of dining with Her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, previous to taking leave. The news by this arrival is anything but cheering. Business in the manufacturing districts, and trade generally, remained in a depressed state. The Overland Mail had arrived, and advices from China are favorable. Votes of thanks passed both Houses of Parliament to the Indian army. A farewell dinner was given to Sir G. Metcalfe. The steamer ship Calcutta arrived at Liverpool on the 17th Feb. after a boisterous passage of 13 days from Halifax.

From Charles Willmer's News Letter. The character of the incidents which have occurred since the date of our last publication, is neither cheering nor satisfactory. The condition of the working classes in our own country is truly deplorable. The lengthened and unrelenting continuance of easterly winds, as it has retarded the arrival of homeward bound vessels, deprives their means of subsistence the men who depend on the shipping for their daily bread, and the unhappy contingency has not been averted for by a revival of trade in the manufacturing districts. At other periods the briskness of some particular branch of trade has been cited as a contradiction to the assertion that "times are bad," but at the present juncture the most tortuous ingenuity fails to convince us that the condition of the labouring classes is not less feebly and unequivocally wretched. Over the entire length and breadth of the community, one wide cloud of gloom is spread.

The suspicious circumstances, from the operation of which a beneficial change may be anticipated, few even of the most sanguine will even venture to predict. That distress—deeply seated, widely extended, and long endured, does exist—the admission of the Ministry themselves—the men whose purpose and policy it would be to gloss over or to conceal it—speak and surely prove. The Anti-Corn Law League are untiring in their exertions to agitate the country. They have convened meetings in the principal towns, and if they have gained no proselytes they have, at least, mustered numerous audiences.

The trials of the Chartists, among whom is the would-be famous Feargus O'Connor, are proceeding at Lancaster. We regret to learn from the tenor of advices, which are tolerably extensively accredited, that the mission of Mr. Ellice to the Brazils is likely to be productive of no beneficial result. The Brazilians refuse to enter into a negotiation with us except upon terms so decidedly disadvantageous to Great Britain that it would be impolitic, and perhaps dishonourable to this country, to accept them.

Sir CHARLES METCALFE.—This distinguished personage leaves England to-day in the Columbia, to assume the functions of Governor General of Canada. No appointment of recent occurrence has afforded more unequivocal satisfaction. It has been Sir Charles' fate through life to be placed in the battle front of the most perplexing difficulties, and most nobly has he invariably overcome them.

The Colonial Society entertained him at a splendid banquet on the 27th instant; Sir Augustus D'Este in the chair. News from Sir J. Ross.—Intelligence has just been received from Capt. Sir J. Ross who has, it appears, penetrated the Antarctic Circle to 71 40. He has surveyed the coast discovered by him along its west boundary, and has proceeded to do the same along the eastern line. Mrs. Wood, the celebrated vocalist, has become a convert to Catholicism, and left her husband, and entered a convent. Mr. Joseph Leman, of North Cadbury, has proved before a Scotch court, his claim to the title and immense landed estates of the late Sir Wm. Leman, Bart., of Northam, Herts, besides the sum of £1,600,000 in the funds.

Liverpool, March 4.—The London papers of last night contain no news of importance. The trial of McNaughten for the murder of Mr Drummond had commenced at the Central Criminal Court, but at the hour of the mail leaving had not terminated. So far as the evidence had gone it bears strongly against the prisoner. The interest and anxiety to gain admittance into the Court is described as having been immense. In the House of Commons last night, in answer to a question by Lord Palmerston—Sir R. Peel said he had no objection to lay before the House copies of or extracts from communications between Lord Ashburton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Webster, in reference to the Treaty signed at Washington on the 9th of August, 1842.

Death of Lord Abercromby.—We have to announce the demise of this amiable and venerable nobleman, which took place at Airthrey Castle, Scotland, on Wednesday. His lordship was in his 71th year. Thirty-seven Protestants, sixteen of whom were females, embraced Catholicism in the diocese of Rochelle during the past year. The roof of that part of Windsor Castle appropriated to the royal residence, took fire on Thursday morning, the 18th ult. by the ignition of some soot in one of the chimneys, but it was speedily extinguished without danger to the building.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover with the Princess Mary, daughter of the Grand Duke of Alenburgh, took place on Saturday, the 18th ult. Queen Victoria, has presented to the young couple a splendid table service for 36 persons and six courses. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Seaton, K. G. C. B. to be Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and for the United States of the Ionian Islands. It is currently reported, in the leading political towns, and if Sir James Graham is likely to be selected to succeed Lord Ellenborough as Governor General of India.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Pottinger, the brother of Sir Henry Pottinger, the able negotiator of our peace with China, has been selected by the Government for the chief office as resident at Hong Kong, and is to take his departure forthwith. Misery in Scotland.—It gives us much pleasure to find that a commission has been appointed by the Government for the purpose of inquiry respecting the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor in Scotland. H.M.S. Modeste, 18, arrived at Plymouth on 24th Feb. from China, with a million of dollars.—H.M.S. Calliope, 28, from China, has arrived at Cove. Russia.—The treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Russia, signed at St. Petersburg on the 11th of January, and ratified in London on the 1st of this month, is eminently calculated to bind and maintain the continuance of the amicable relationship existing between the

parties to it, and it is a circumstance which our French neighbours do not seem completely to regard.

India.—By the Overland Mail, advices has been received from India of the date of the 24 January. The army had succeeded in crossing the Sulledge, under the command of General Pollock.

China.—The News from China comes down to the 19th of November from Macao, to the 15th from Hong Kong, and to the end of October from Chusan, and is most satisfactory.

The last division of the fleet having left the Yang Tze-Kiang River, had on the 17th of October reached Chusan, where a portion of the troops was to be stationed for a time, other portions were stationed at Amoy and Hong Kong. This latter colony is governed by Lord Saltoun. It was thriving, and a proposal had been made for erecting a theatre there. Captain Balfour, of the Madras Artillery, who gained a considerable knowledge of the Chinese language and character, was named British Consul-General, to reside at Shanghai. There were various decrees published by the Emperor, in which the national dislike of the Tartars to all foreigners was in some measure concealed and a wish to maintain the "everlasting peace" exhibited. English merchants and their "families" are to be permitted, according to these decrees, to reside at Canton, at Fouchou, at Amoy, Ningpo, Shanghai; and their ships are to have prizes for repairs. Hong Kong is ceded in perpetuity as a colony to Great Britain, and the "Hong" or monopoly merchants, are to be abolished. The Imperial Commissioners were expected at Canton in December, and the adjustment of the pending disputes would occur early in the present year.

Sir Henry Pottinger was expected to arrive at Hong Kong towards the end of November or beginning of December, in order to carry on the negotiations respecting the commercial tariff. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough intended, it was said to sail for Calcutta in the beginning of December. Several of the regiments appear to have suffered severely from sickness. The Chinese were repairing all their fortifications. The following is from a commercial circular dated Macao, 5th of November:—

"We have the pleasure of continuing our advices from the 10th of September. Trade generally has been in a very languid state since that time, owing to the uncertainty which prevails respecting the new scale of duties to be arranged by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary with the Imperial Commissioners."

Liverpool, Timber Market, March 1.—This month is generally out of light import, but unusually so in the present instance, only one arrival having taken place, consequently there are few sales from the quay to report. Pine Timber.—A small parcel of Lower Port, from the quay was sold at 14d per foot, and from the yard a cargo of middling quality St. John, of 55 feet average, at 17d per foot, a cargo of Bay Chaleur at 16 1/2d, per foot, one good Quebec at 14 1/2d, to 15 1/2d per foot. 193 logs St. John Red Pine of middling quality, have been sold by auction at from 10d to 11d per foot. Birch, &c.—Middling St. John has been sold by auction at 15 1/2d per foot, and very old and inferior St. Andrew's at 8 1/2d per foot. St. John Spruce Planks have been sold at 2d 9-16th per foot.

St. John Yellow Pine, 1s. 4 1/2d, to 1s. 8 1/2d per foot; Red Pine, 11 1/2d to 1s. 4d; St. John Birch, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; N. B. and N. S. pine and spruce Deals, per foot of 2 inch, 2 1/2d to 2 3/4d.

