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[Us. 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 oilman, 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, & find it to spring 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. Keeble and Kewman 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 lay 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 any thing 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 years 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 compel 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. Barbic said the House should not question that, leave 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. B 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.—*Times.*

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 11-2 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. Donavon, who owned the vessel, J. Donavon, Jr. (his son) and John Ford, passengers. Mr. Donavon, 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 Crookill, both of Halifax.

DIED.

At Charlotte-Town, P. E. I. on the 27th ult. after a long and severe illness, Francis Longworth, 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 wimpling 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 aye 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 22d, 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 Lines 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. Alen, 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 violent 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 interfered, and transferred the Milesian's wrath 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 had not gone 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 full 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."

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(From *Reuter's Telegrams*.)
Liverpool, Feb. 10.
ENGLAND.

Mr. Stuart Mackenzie has resigned his post as Lord High Commissioner of the Court of Exchequer. Lord Selborne is said to have been appointed to succeed him.

It is said that no less than 530 persons have been lost in the last gales. For many years there has not been such a frightful catalogue of disasters at sea.

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 Ackroyd, who formerly officiated as a minister of the Church of England, at Christ Church, Skipton, 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 a splendid ball. 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 Christmas Day the inmates of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Harewood were entertained to the number of 230, with tea, coffee, and cake. 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 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 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 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 cutting 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 stormmen

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."

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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.)

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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 authorities 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 Share market has been restless 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 bales, 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 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. Ghislaan, 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 the apprehension, naturally entertained 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 Gheorgievitch, the present ruler and son of Czar Nicholas, 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 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 unfortunately 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 Cañar, 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 headquarters 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 Juliette 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 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. 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 *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. ENRY 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. Roebuck'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 loyalty 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 Session 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.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From *Willson & Smith's European Times*]
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.
ENGLAND.

Mr. Stuart Mackenzie has resigned his post as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Lord Seaton is said to have been appointed to succeed him.

It is said that no less than 539 persons have been lost in the late gales. For many years there has not been seen so frightful a catalogue of disasters at sea.

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 Acrey, who formerly officiated as 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.

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 Night* has been performed with great effect; Lord John Russell having written the prologue and epilogue.

On Old Christmas Day the inmates of the Pauper Lunatic 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 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 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 "Estates" 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 Westmeath had had a number of his tenants convicted, and imprisoned for the crime of *rotting turf*. Within a few hours after their return home they were again arrested, for turning the turf; and they were convicted, and ordered to pay £10 penalty per acre, or to be imprisoned until it was paid, with costs!

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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.

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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 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-intrusion convocation 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-intrusion 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 Shire 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 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 instant from New York, with dates to the 19th of January, the only arrival this week from the United States.

The Bontick 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, Captain 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 Bontick 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. Ghislian, 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 the apprehension, naturally entertained 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 Georgievich, the present ruler and son of Czar Nicholas, 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 Redcar mentions the total wreck of the brig Liddy, 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 Cash, 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 Juliette Dary, 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 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. ROBERT 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 another 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 plain 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. Roebuck'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 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 cause 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 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.

SECONDARY.
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EMBLY.
JOURNAL.
Friday, March 9
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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 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 at the unhappy contingency has not been stored 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 fearfully 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—sadly and surely proves.

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'Eate 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, has 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 Northham, Herts, besides the sum of £1,699,000 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 Alton.—We have to announce the demise of this amiable and venerable nobleman, which took place at Alton Castle, Scotland, on Wednesday. His lordship was in his 71st 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 clubs that 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 complacently to regard.

India.—By the Overland Mail, advices has been received from India of the date of the 24 Janyary.

The army had succeeded in crossing the Sutledge, 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 Yank 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 Fouchow, 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 money 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.

Serful 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 one 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 10 1/2d 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.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22d day of APRIL 1843, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the *Ballwin Farm* bounded as follows:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by Peter Dewar towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by Henry McCulloch towards the West, by the River Magdalen; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by Thomas Ferguson, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £166 8s, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Oct. 3, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 10th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of GEORGE McCULLOCH, of in and to that certain Lot, piece or parcel of ground, marked as Lot No. 2, in the division of Water Lane, in Block letter D, Harris' division in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, fronting on Water Street, being 41 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 150 feet in length, together with the House, and out buildings &c. The said Land and Premises having been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of James W. Street, Esq. endorsed to levy £250, with interest &c. and also under another execution in favor of Samuel Wheeler Esq. endorsed to levy £50, and interest, &c.

THOS. JONES,
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 29th Nov. 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 10th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Estate and interest of JOSIAH TRUE, of in and to the following described, Two Lots of Land, and Premises, situate in the Parish of St. George, on the old Frederick Road, being Nos 10 and 11, according to the original survey plan, containing one hundred Acres each.

Also, of in and to, Three hundred Acres of Land, situate at the same place, with the House &c. being the Farm and Premises in the occupation of the said Josiah True, and originally granted to him by the Crown, by letters patent.

The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of James W. Chandler, Esq. endorsed to levy £73 6s. 9d. with interest, Sheriff's Fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 29th Nov. 1842.

To be sold under a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued at the suit of the Queen, against JOSEPH PRATT and WARREN CUNDY, to SATURDAY the 29th day of JULY, at public auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. & 4 o'clock P.M. of the same day.

THE following two Tracts of Land, situated and leased upon, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, viz.,
The first, situated in the Parish of Saint George, containing 145 Acres, crosses the Bonny brook, and is bounded by grants to James Pratt and Warren Cundy, and was owned by the said Joseph Pratt on the 20th June 1838.

The second, is also situated in the Parish of St. George, contains 300 Acres, is bounded by the Magdalen river, and by lots granted to Samuel Bliss, Esq. in the Clarendon Hill Settlement, was granted to the said Joseph Pratt in 1838, and was owned by him, on the 17th day of October, 1840.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 21st Dec. 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 5th day of JULY next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property and Demand of JOSEPH PRATT, of in and to that certain Lot of Land situate at the Upper Falls of the river Magdalen, in the Parish of St. George, being a small gore of land, bounded as follows, that is to say on the Western side of a Public road or highway, leading from the said Upper Falls to the old Frederick

road, on the South by a line running due East, from the South east corner of Farm Lot No. 7, of the North by the South line of Farm Lot No. 8, on the East by the said river Magdalen, reserving a sufficient quantity of land through said lot, and running in a parallel direction with the said river, for the purpose of a public road or highway, between the Mills and the Boom, the said lot above described being the same on which the said Joseph Pratt now resides. The said lands and premises have been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of Michael Hare lot £28 11 2 with Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 21st Dec. 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY next, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. of the same day.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of James Lockwood and George Lockwood, to the following tracts to land viz.,
—200 Acres on the Western side of the river Digdigash, between lands granted to the Hon. James Allan Shaw and Capt. Angus D. McMaster, being the same conveyed by John Campbell to John Acheson.

Also, —50 acres in the Parish of Saint Patrick, being the same which was conveyed by John Carson to John Acheson.

The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas Crowthers against James Lockwood and George Lockwood—endorsed to levy £1608 16s 1d, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Dec. 23, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY the 23d day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. of the same day.

ALL the Right Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of ALEXANDER WATSON, of in and to that House, or building formerly occupied by E. McIver, and now in the possession of Charles Kennedy, and George Gunnison, with the land and privileges thereunto belonging situated in King Street, in the Town Plat of St. Andrews.—The said land and premises having been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favour of Richard Haslock Esq. endorsed to levy £39 3s. 2d, with Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 1st March 1843.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers request all Persons who have not already handed in their accounts against the Estate of James Rait, deceased, to leave the same at the Office of John McKean duly attested on or before the 1st day of March next. That they may be examined with the Books of the deceased.

WILLIAM KER,
JOHN MCKEAN,
THOMAS TURNER. Trustees.

January 26, 1843.—44.

Notice.
IS hereby given that that the following Person has been assessed as a New Resident in the amount opposite his name, for the Poor and County Rates for the year 1843, on real estate situate near Chancery in the Parish of St. Andrews, and two dwelling houses in the said Town, one at present occupied by Wm. Eddan Esq. and the other next adjoining; and unless some person or persons pay the same to the Subscribers together with costs and charges, the said Real Estate or such part thereof as may be required for that purpose, will after three months from this date, be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty days notice of the time and place of sale, as by law required.

Dr. Edward DeWolf, £0 19s 2d
JAMES McNALL, Collector.

St. Andrews, Jan. 12 1843.—1m.

TO LET.
A Coopers Shop on the Subscribers' Wharf. Possessions given the 1st May next. The shop is in good order, and the rent will be reasonable.

Apply to
THOMAS WYER.
January 30, 1843.—5/ri.

Jamaica Rum.
Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber
Pauchoona superior flavored Jamaica RUM.

JAMES W. STREET.
February 7, 1843.

Genuine Medicines.
For sale by Dr. W. C. McStay St Andrews.

HEADACHE.
CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from intemperance, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured

effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to near four hundred. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it. It must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. It is a most valuable medicine, and the only one of its kind, and the only one that is not dangerous. It is a most valuable medicine, and the only one that is not dangerous. It is a most valuable medicine, and the only one that is not dangerous.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given direction for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its general use to the distressed, suffering, who are labouring under headache.

E. Selous, M.D. Inventor and Proprietor.
COMSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald.
MYSTERY.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1815 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been cured to good health—his rugged, hunched, erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease. We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give no names, addresses, or doubt, not his name, but his feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one desiring may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 141 Church Street, has been restored, and will give personal assurance of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews. How has this been done?

Answer: By the *Federal Vegetable Extract*, internally, and *Heater Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.
ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will give a bottle of *Heater Nerve and Bone Liniment* with full directions for its use, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof of its efficacy to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

For the following complaints:
Tightness of the chest,
Excessively in children
Foul Ulcers of the legs,
or other fungus sores
However obstinate or long standing.
Whooping cough,
Scald Head,
Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.
Some scoundrels have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various demises. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO. that name must always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated.

Take the directions with you, and test by that, or never buy it, for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Double the Quantity and Better Quality than any other for the same price!!! Remember this.

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.
DR. LIN'S
TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS
AND
CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.
The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died—and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must. The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Then, the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the power of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, as directed, will strengthen the system, and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which taint the blood, and which only increase by purges. The bitters are taken after. Buy them, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and you are safe. Have been advised for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humors drive off, and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow hue of sickness change gradually to the full blooming glow of health & youthful vigor.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and use no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS
will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. LIN, M.D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—
"Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1841 by Thomas Conner, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York."

Warned the only genuine.
Messrs Comstock & Co. New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighbouring countries. DOCTOR O. LIN.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.
HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY!

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.
EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.
Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!!
THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black,—with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are guaranteed by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

Told only by select COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York market about twenty years since, and soon its superior virtues in reproducing hair when it had fallen out, keeping the head free from dandruff, (a most loathsome article on a gentleman's coat collar,) and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as a coat of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no other article will make the hair grow rapidly and of a good quality but the Balm of Columbia, and no article purporting to be the Balm of Columbia is genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the outside wrapper. Some have been deceived, and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine Balm of Columbia. Remember to look for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Don't be deceived with the assurance that one without that name is made in the same way, any just as good, all such pretensions are false, and known to be so by the counterfeiter.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT
FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

COUGHS; Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Stenches of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hoarse Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Prolonged Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietors, or 375 Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth sts. New York, Geo. Taylor, M.D.; and by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New York; and by every Druggist in New Brunswick.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honourable promptness.

During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property against Loss or Damage by Fire but takes no marine risks.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Province of New Brunswick, or to Messrs. Samuel Williams, James H. Terry, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Ward, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Asaph Terry, President.

James G. Bolles, Secretary.
The Subscribers having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company are now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIMS.
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

WILLMER AND SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES.
AND
United States, Canada, West India and South American Intelligence.

THE object of this Publication is to present a striking and faithful abstract of all events occurring in Europe or elsewhere, interesting to the citizens of the U. States, Canada, the West Indies, and South America, made up the hour at which the Steamers and Packets sail.

The leading feature of the *European Times* will be a carefully digested abstract of General News, Correct Returns of the principal British and Continental Markets, Arrivals and Sailings to and from all Ports of the above countries,—in short a GLANCE at every circumstance in which the Merchant, the Manufacturer, the Trader, and the Citizen generally can take an interest.

The Value of such a Publication must be tested by its accuracy. No pains will be spared to make it in that respect unexceptionable. Community, who are now obliged on the arrival of a Packet Ship or Steamer, to wade through files of Newspapers, extending, not unfrequently, over Fourteen or Sixteen Days, for information in which they are most interested, can hardly fail, in this Court of News, to find their labor abridged, and their wants and wishes immediately gratified.

The *European Times* is not intended to supersede so much as to accompany, the more ponderous files of the London Daily and other Journals, to which it will act as a kind of pilot balloon; the condensation of every item of news will be apportioned to its relative importance, leaving the levities of the press until time and opportunity enable their readers to wander, without inconvenience, through their ample and voluminous pages.

The *European Times* will be edited by a Gentleman long connected in an editorial capacity with the Liverpool Press. Parties who are desirous of bringing New Inventions, Works of Arts, or subjects of general interest, under the eye of the American public, may address him personally, and depend upon his services.

The price of the *European Times* will be \$4 per Annum. All Orders to be addressed with remittances or reference for payment, to Messrs. Willmer and Smith's Express Newspaper Office, Church Street, Liverpool.

Liverpool.
Subscriptions will be received at all the Offices of Messrs. Willmer & Co. in the United States.

Communications for the Editor may be addressed to Mr. John Dignan, 5 South John Street, Liverpool.
January 27.

THE LIFE AND EXPLOITS OF HIS GRACE, THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

EMBRACING, AT ONE VIEW, THE WHOLE MILITARY CAREER OF THAT ILLUSTRIOUS MARSHAL, INCLUDING A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

WITH ALL THE SPIRIT-STIRRING Incidents and Anecdotes of that memorable CONTEST. With over Forty Handsome Engravings.

So large is the demand becoming for this admirable work that we have determined to stereotype it, in order that we may supply copies in all coming time. In consequence of which, the publication has been postponed to
TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

TERMS.—Single copies 2s 6d; Five copies \$1; Eleven copies \$1 1/2; Thirty copies \$5, or \$16 a hundred. Orders from Agents, Booksellers, Postmasters, &c. should be forwarded immediately, in order to secure copies of the first edition.

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.
A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

The only article that softens and restores the HAIR; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYE-BROWS; prevents Hair from falling off, or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original colour, frees it from scurf, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing HAIR, it keeps it firm in the curl, unimpaired by damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance, or in the exercise of riding. To Children, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

ON REPAIRING, REPAIR OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and see that those words are on the envelope, with the Signature and Address, thus:—
A ROWLAND & SON, 20, Holborn Garden, London.

Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.
To ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope, nearly 1,500 times, containing 25,000 letters—without this work is spurious. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s. Family Bottles, containing four small 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALIDOR.
A preparation from Oriental Essences, is now universally known as the only safe and efficient protector and beautifier of the SKIN and COMPLEXION. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all pimples, spots, redness, freckles, and other unsightly cutaneous defects, in healing chafings, chaps, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin, pleasantly soft and smooth. To the complexion it imparts a juvenile bloom, and, to the neck, hand and arm, a delicate and innocent whiteness.

It is invaluable as a refreshing and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.—Ladies, who will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allying the irritation.

Price 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs of the most delightful fragrance.—It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them delicately White. Being an Anti-Scurbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the Gums, strengthens, braces and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine &c. and imports a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

NOTICE.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is placed on the "KALIDOR" and "ODONTO," also printed, in red, on the Wrapper in which the Kalidor is enclosed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. copied of the most pernicious and treacherous ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary under the lure of being cheap.

Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles. Sold by every Pharmacia and Medicine Vender throughout the civilized world.

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. SMITH.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N.B.

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