

v. 1841.

ED IN A
NEW-WORLD
Y. NOV. 30
IRY QUEEN OF
TS.
D WITH HER PERSONAL
BY,
with an introduction,
"RICKLAND."
I OF THE QUEEN'S OF
ND."

this long expected
east Western. It is
by Henry Colbourn,
sent of the English
\$6 a copy. No work
years, which has ex-
nition and admira-
ful and unfortunate
civilized world is to
ed; and here is the
actually passed, be-
een Elizabeth, and
letters in numerous
to light and edited
ady. There is this
Mrs. Strickland,
ary Queen of Scots,
raits and the nar-
c. Trifles from her
delights us, because
city with which she

AND'S
AR OIL,
PRODUCTION.
oduces and restores the
S. MUSTACHIOS, and
Hair from falling off on
period of life; change
LOOK from its scurf,
SOFT, CURLY, and
AIR, it keeps it firm in
weather, crowded room-
ise of riding. To Child
lays a foundation for a
F HAIR.
EWARE OF COUNTER-
FEITS. A MACADAM OIL
is are on the shelves,
dresses, thus—
JN, 30, Histon Garden,
London.
ed ALEX. ROWLAND,
article, see that the words
"are engraved on the
ity 1,500 times, containing
THIS WORK IS SERVICE.
y Bottles, (containing four
o that size, 21s. per bottle.

KALYDOR,
ual Exotics, is now uni-
ely safe and efficient pro-
ect, and is guaranteed to
displayed in thorough-
pots, redness, tan freckles,
aneous defects, in healing
rendering the most rough
nly soft and smooth. To
a juvenile rosacea skin, and
a delicate and fair skin

enriching and refreshing
t, or exposure to the sun
d after the heated atmos-
pheres—Gentlemen, will
after showing in allaying
per bottle, duty included.
S ODONTO,
OR,
ENTRIFICE,
of Oriental Herbs of the
—It eradicates Tartar and
Teeth, restores the Enamel
in their sockets, ren-
dishes. Being an Anti-Scur-
Scoury from the Gums,
renders them of a healthy
and tenses from the mouth.
r disease, taking medicine
lful fragrance to the breath
box, duty included.
Name and Address of the
LND & SON, 29, HATTON
are engraved on the Glass
is pasted on the "KALYDOR"
rined, in red, on the Wreath
is enclosed.
COUNTERFEITS! con-
scious and trashy ingredi-
equally pressed upon the
of being cheap.
OWLAND'S" Articles.
ER and MEDICINE VENDOR
he civilized world.

THE
EWS STANDARD,
EVERY FRIDAY, BY
W. Smith.
Saint Andrews, N. B.
R. M. S.
vered in town or called for
overseas by mail.
ed until arrears are paid.
ISEMENTS.
ritten orders, of continue,
to written directions
nes, and under, 2s
over 12 lines 3d per line.
12 lines 1d per line—
individuals who have to ac-
se to be paid for in advance
&c. struck off at the shortest
for on delivery.

GENTS
Mr. John Cottle
W. Campbell Esq
James Albee Esq
Trist. Moore Esq
Jas Brown Esq
Mr. J. Geddery
Mr. Charles Hanson
Mr. Wm. Braff
Mr. D. Gilman
Mr. James Hunter,
Wilford Fisher Esq
D. M. Miller Esq
Mr. Henry S. Beck
Jas. Gale Esq.

VOLUME 10

Price 15s. in Town]

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 8

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1843.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail

CHURCH SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Saint Andrews local Committee of the above Society held in All Saints Church on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1843.

The Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D. Rector in the chair.

Prayers having been read and G. D. Street Esq. appointed Secretary of the Meeting, the following address was made by the Rector.

Brothers.

It is a subject of humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, as well as most gratifying to myself, to be enabled to report that, at the last annual meeting of the Church Society, of which, we form a local Committee, its means of usefulness appeared to be fully equal to those of the preceding years, and that the several appropriations were made upon a scale fully commensurate with the state of its funds.

Since making my last address to you, I am most happy to state, that a neat Stone edifice has been erected at Chamcook in this parish, on land deeded in fee simple to the Church, as a Chapel of ease, which has been opened for divine service, and will be served, by God's permission in the afternoon of each Sunday. Towards this building, the Church Society has already contributed forty pounds, in addition to the usual gift in books, to our Sunday School.

Whilst on this subject, I feel highly gratified in having to inform you, of another generous gift of ten pounds sterling in books for the use of the Sunday School, from the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, with which Society, our's is most intimately connected, and is furnished by it, with bibles, prayer books, and other books, and tracts, at the reduced prices.

In viewing the wide field, on which the Society for promoting Christian knowledge labours, in the dissemination of the holy Scriptures in various languages, accompanied, when required with the Bible's intimate companion, the book of common prayer, as well as with the explanatory works of men of acknowledged piety and learning, and other means of instruction both doctrinal and practical, every friend to rational and genuine religion, as well as every member of our pure, and undoubted branch of Christ's holy Catholic Church, will be most strenuous, in using every endeavour, to support this noble Society in every sense of the word.

But also, when we look at home, and consider, not merely, what has been done, but, what is now doing, and the great work still remaining to be accomplished, in the wide extent of Country around us, I feel little doubt of valuing the best services of my flock; a flock, which is, I am proud to say, so fully sensible of those religious blessings which they enjoy, as to be quite alive to the spiritual wants of others, and fully ready to contribute, to the entire extent of their means, towards the support of their Church Society, the object of which is, to lessen the great expenditure of the Society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, in the care of our Provincial Church. It is unnecessary for me to inform you, of the great exertions of this venerable Society, as you all are, I am convinced, fully acquainted with, and duly appreciate its labours—and, I know too much of your kind and good feeling, to deem it necessary to use any persuasive arguments, in order to excite that gratitude, which, I am persuaded you most readily unite with that of the venerated and respected dead, for the great blessings which have been bestowed on them and you.

In forwarding the views, then, of our Provincial Church Society, you are only doing that, which the parent Country may naturally expect from you:—you are only, performing your duty to God, as well as to your children, and children's children, in assisting to open a road to the Christian's only hope, and clearing it from the rubbish of ignorance and superstition—destroying those fanatical weeds, which unskillful, or unholy hands have planted, and thus leaving a soil prepared for rational as well as Vital Christianity to flourish in all its beauty.

Let us give, then, to this subject, our best, and most favourable consideration, and, let us cheerfully lend that aid, which has been with so unsparring a hand extended to us, to those of our fellow Creatures, who need it much, to those many families in the wilderness, who, without Pilot, or rudder, are tossed to and fro, by every wind of doctrine, who live and perhaps die, either without hearing the blessed sound of the Gospel of Christ, or perhaps, hearing it perverted by the Cant of hypocrisy, or the wild ravings of fanaticism.

It is a serious and most imposing subject for consideration, and Christian sympathy, to call to mind those solemn facts, and to reflect upon the multitudes of our fellowmen, generation after generation, dropping thus into the grave;—and, being made acquainted with the wretchedness of those, who ought to be put in the way of enjoying similar blessings with ourselves, and to whom the word of inspiration speaks, like grounds of happiness, we are beckoned, as it were, to our

duty, to follow, where that duty, as a polar Star directs us, and to give, according to our respective means to the service of God, and the spiritual advancement of those, who are not possessed of the same means of grace with ourselves, in the ministry of the word, the due administration of the Sacraments, and the circulation amongst them, of the book of holy Scripture. Let us do this, not grudgingly, or of necessity, but as cheerful givers, and let us do all, in remembrance of, and looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, who for our sakes, endured the Cross, despising the shame, and from heaven, his dwelling place; looketh down upon his Church and people, and will, hereafter, bring before an assembled universe, the works and labours of love of those, who, while in their earthly tabernacle, have, like him, been active in doing good, endeavouring to lead the way in the road of salvation, as burning and shining lights, that all may gain admission to heaven's glory, and heaven's happiness, and rest—into the house, not made with hands, that Church triumphant where eternal hallelujahs are sung to him 'that sitteth upon the throne, and to the lamb for ever, and ever.

JEROME ALLEY D. D.

Rector

St Andrews January 11, 1843.

The following Resolutions were then severally moved and carried.

Moved by the Hon. Thomas Wier and seconded by Capt. Peter Smith.

Resolved, That this Committee is deeply impressed with the importance of the objects provided for, in the Constitution of the Church Society, and that we will use our best endeavors to promote the same.

Moved by William Garnett, Esq. and seconded by James W. Chandler, Esq.

Resolved, That this Committee feel sincerely grateful to the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, for the very liberal gift made to the Sunday School in this parish of lending library books, prayer books, and tracts.

Moved by John Wilson, Esq. and seconded by Charles V. Foster, Esq.

Resolved, That this Committee feel grateful to the Parent Church Society for the assistance afforded to the Chapel of Ease at Chamcook, and venture to recommend a further grant towards the liquidation of the debt incurred in erecting the same—with the usual grant of books and tracts.

Moved by C. V. Foster, Esq. and seconded by John Wilson, Esquire.

Resolved, That this Committee return their most grateful and respectful thanks to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts for the grant made by that Society of £50 sterling per annum towards the support of a curate for this parish, and venture to express a hope, that a suitable person may be soon procured to assist in the arduous duties of the rector.

Moved by William Elliman, Esq. and seconded by Mr. David Stinson.

Resolved, That George D. Street, Esq. and Thomas B. Wilson, Esquires, be a Committee to assist the Rector in collecting subscriptions during the ensuing week.

Moved by Capt. P. Smith and seconded by Mr. Miller.

Resolved, That James W. Chandler and Geo. D. Street, Esquires, be appointed as lay deputies at the ensuing annual Meeting of the Church Society at Fredericton.

Moved by James W. Chandler, Esquire, and seconded by Thomas B. Wilson, Esquire.

Resolved, That the Editors of the St. Andrews Standard, and Royal Gazette be requested to publish the proceedings of this day, with the address of the Rector.

GEORGE D. STREET,

Secretary.

The King's Cock Crower.—Amongst the ancient customs of this country which have long sunk into disuse, was a very absurd one, which, however ridiculous, was continued so late as the reign of George I. During the season of Lent, an officer denominated the "King's Cock Crower," crowded the hour every night within the precincts of the palace, instead of proclaiming it in the ordinary manner. On the first Ash Wednesday after the accession of the House of Hanover, as the Prince of Wales, afterwards George III, was sitting down to supper, this officer suddenly entered the apartment and proclaimed, in a sound resembling "the cock's shrill claret," that it was past ten o'clock. Taken thus by surprise, and very imperfectly acquainted with the English language, the Prince mistook the intimation of the assumed crow, as some mockery intended to insult him, and instantly rose to resent the affront; nor was it without the utmost difficulty that his interpreter could make him understand the nature of the custom, and assure him that a compliment was intended according to the court etiquette of the times. From that period, however, the custom has been discontinued.

The Elephant and the Turnpike Gate.—A few days since, as Mr. Van Amburgh's elephant was going to Wellington, N. Y. ready for the next day's performance, he

coming to the turnpike gate, which was shut, the gate-man refused to open the gate unless the conductor paid extra toll, which he refused to do, went through the side wicket, saying to the elephant, "Jack, I must go without you." But it was not to be so: for Jack would be as good as his master; so, without any ceremony, Jack applied his proboscis to the gate and just eased itself of the burden by protruding the gate in the road; to the no small amazement of the gate-keeper. We understand there was some injury done to the gate, the expense of which the keeper cheerfully paid.

NEW PATENT COMPOSING MACHINE.

The following article, copied from the "Courier" evening newspaper of the 9th of June, was set up and justified in forty-five minutes by the above named Machine to which it refers. The following is copied from type so set up by the same.

FURTHER SUBSTITUTION OF MACHINERY FOR MANUAL LABOUR.

Among the manual operations which it has been deemed impossible for machinery to carry on are the setting up of type and the manufacture of clothes and boots and shoes. The first of those operations has at last been triumphantly effected by the simplest of mechanical movements, and a new patent "Composing Machine" is at present setting up type with a correctness and rapidity which threatens to throw nineteen-twentieths of our compositors out of employment within a few years. To ask the machinist to exercise his ingenuity to "set up a book" was very recently considered an excellent joke; but those who have laughed and ridiculed have but to walk to No. 110, Chancery-lane in order to witness in full and triumphant operation a machine that does perform this hitherto impossible task, and that too at a rate which requires a rapid penman to keep pace with it.

The machine in question is the invention of Messrs. Young and Delcambre, and is a wonderful improvement upon one exhibited by them about twelve months ago. The machine then exhibited was a very imperfect one. Since then Messrs. Young and Delcambre have been busily engaged in perfecting their invention; and about six weeks ago their engineer, Mr. Wilson, of No. 10, Percival-st., Clerkenwell, received instructions to make the machine now at work in Chancery-lane. He completed it in five weeks; and its light, handsome form, combining, as it does, elegance with practical strength and durability, does him much credit.

The machine itself, with its extremely simple movements, and its practical perfection, we shall now endeavour to describe. It has something of the appearance, viewed in front of the interior of a cottage piano, and has 72 keys, precisely of the shape of the keys of that instrument. To these keys are attached upright steel rods, which communicate with the same number of brass channels at the top of the machine is an inclined plane with 35 curved channels, all of equal length, into which the letters are made to fall, and through which they proceed to a sort of spout, down which they are gently forced, by an ingenious eccentric movement, towards the person who justifies.

The key, when struck, moves a small lever, which, as it were cuts off a letter from the column in the brass channel. The lever instantaneously resumes its former position and the column of letter by its own weight, as instantaneously descends, the bottom letter being ready for the lever to let it out immediately it is required; and so on till the whole column of that particular letter may be exhausted.

The letter, falling into the back of the machine, descends into the spout before spoken of. The spout is very little wider than the type which falls into it, letter by letter, with its face towards the person playing the machine. This spout is curved downwards from its mouth for ten or twelve inches, and, when the machine commences work, is filled with quadrats the whole length of such curve as a support for the letters to fall on. The eccentric movement alluded to, touches the letters above one-third up as they fall into the spout and gently forces the curve, and thence along a horizontal channel of brass towards the justifying box. Here the type is drawn into what the compositor would call a stick; and when the proper number of lines have been justified, they are taken out and placed in a galle precisely as the composing stick is emptied. Any process more simple to effect such a purpose it would seem impossible to accomplish.

We have seen that by two simple movements of the machine, that of cutting out the type and pushing it forward through the spout towards the justifying-line, the great difficulty of composing has been surmounted. We will now turn to the manner in which the machine is worked and supplied, and notice its capabilities. The machine is at present worked by eight persons, viz, three intelligent young women and five boys. They are all engaged. The young women are

alternately, for two hours each, employed in playing the machine, in justifying and correcting the seventy-two channels with their respective letters, two in distributing the type, and the fifth boy in giving motion to the wheel by which the type is pushed forwards into and along the spout towards the justifying line. The expense of the latter job can be easily dispensed with. These persons have now been three months learning their duties; and the rate at which they can work and supply the machine is 6,000 letters per hour, while the average rate at which the compositor sets up is 1,500 or 4,000 per hour. The only obstacle which presents itself to a much more rapid operation is in the justifying part of the business; for we observed that one of the young women played much faster—about 8,000 letters per hour—than either of the two others could justify. This latter rate, however, is below what practice will enable the player to reach.

And now with respect to the cost at which the machine gets through its labours. The young women are paid 12s each per week, three of the boys 5s each per week, and the boy who turns the wheel 4s per week; in the gross £3 per week. The average work of the machine is 6,000 letters per hour for ten hours per day. This is 333,000 letters per week, or two pence per thousand. The lowest price of book work is 5d per thousand, we believe; but this includes the processes of "imposing" and correcting the first proof.

We had nearly forgotten to mention that the machine works three kinds of type. The cost of the machine is, we believe, £100.

From the Halifax Herald, of January 4.

GREAT PRIZE FIGHT!

Slasher Victorious!—A gentleman of this city has just shown us a letter, received from N. York, which states that, by the arrival of the Geo. Washington, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th ult., [5 days later], he had received the particulars of the Prize Fight, between the American Giant and Tipton slasher, in which the latter was victorious. "The two combatants were in fine condition, and it was a fair and manly fight. Freeman was attended by Ben Caunt, and the Slasher by John Broome. The first round Freeman broke through the Slasher's guard, and planted his right mauler upon the right cheek-bone of his opponent, which disconcerted him for a moment. The Slasher then came up to the Giant, and hopping about like a grasshopper, made a feint over hand blow, with his left hand, and dodging, planted his right mauler under the chin of the Giant, taking his breath away and making him bite off the tip of his tongue. Great shouting then took place, and after a few minutes cessation of hostilities, they stood the mark once more. The Giant did not look a bit too well pleased; but Slasher was in great glee, and, having learned the strength of the Giant, by the first clip he received, took care that he never got another opportunity to break his guard.

They fought for fifteen minutes, by which time the Giant's face resembled the figure on a black door-knocker, and he was completely exhausted while Slasher was still as lively as a flea.—The parties then separated. There were not less than £30,000 changed hands on this occasion. Slasher only received three blows during the contest, but when Freeman did strike it was like the kick from a thorough bred horse." We cannot touch for the truth of the story, but we merely let our readers know what we have seen.

The Monna of the Hebrews, from Lebanon.—I obtained a short time ago, from an ecclesiastic arriving from Lebanon, a substance consisting of some small and some large grains, varying from the size of a millet-grain to that of a small walnut, with the remark that it was the bread with which God fed the Israelites, and that it came from a plant which is found in the most bare and sandy parts of Egypt, in Arabia, and at the foot of Mount Lebanon. All these plants do not yield this bread, but only those the leaves and fresh twigs of which have been gnawed off by goats: this substance begins to exude in the month of July from the bark and twigs in a liquid state, and towards the end of August is sufficiently dry to admit of its being separated from the shrub by strongly shaking the latter. "Such a shrub," he added, "yields 15 drachms of what is called, the bread from Heaven." As regards the plant, I believe it to be *Hedysarum Alhagi*. The substance exuding from it is of a sweet taste, but afterwards causes a tingling in the mouth, and is inodorous. It consists for the greater part of mucilaginous sugar, mannite, a resinous substance, and some traces of muriatic salts.—In the ashes remaining after combustion, carbonate and phosphate of lime, and sand were found. This bread is collected on the fibrous by the shepherds and monks, and sold. It is considered as possessing remedial powers against pulmonary complaints, and especially against hoarseness and cough.—*Annals of Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy.*

Extraordinary Event.—The London Courier has copied the following story from the *Etoile*, a Paris paper, of a man being restored to life after having been frozen in an avalanche for one hundred and sixty-six years! The editor called upon Major Longbow, Munchausen, and Ferdinand Mendex Ponto, to hide their diminished heads:—

"Dr. James Hotham, of Morphet, Northumberland, returning from Switzerland, is stated to have reported that a most extraordinary event had lately passed at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, a league from Aizoli, in the valley of Leventina. At the bottom of a kind of cavern, the body of a man, about thirty years of age, was perceived under a heap of ice proceeding from an avalanche. As the body seemed to be as fresh as if it had been stifled only half an hour before Dr. Hotham caused it to be taken out and having had the clothes pulled off, ordered it to be plunged into cold water. It was then so frozen that it was covered with a crust of ice. It was then placed in luke-warm water. Afterwards it was put into a warm bed and treated as usual in cases of suffocation by which means animation was restored. What was the astonishment of every body when the individual, having recovered the use of his faculties, declared that he was Roger Dudsworth, son of the antiquary of the same name born in 1621, was returning from Italy in 1699, a year after the death of his father, and buried under an avalanche.

Dr. Hotham according to the same account is stated to have added, that Mr. Dudsworth feels a great stiffness, in all his joints, but by degrees they will become as flexible as before the accident. If Mr. Dudsworth fully recovers, and should pass through Lyons, to return to his country after one hundred and sixty-six years absence, it may be predicted that he will attract, in the highest degree, the public curiosity."

Change of Fortune.—Two poor peasants in Saint Thelo, near Loudeac, in France, have just found themselves heirs to a property of 500,000 francs. This good fortune came to them in the following way: Francis Rault, of Saint Thelo, was taken by the French army the unfortunate Russian campaign. Being taken by the Cossacks at the passage of the Beresina, he was carried to Siberia, where the Russian authorities, not content with making him submit to the hardest labor, also treated him very ill. Rault wrote a letter to his family, in the hope of obtaining some assistance. This letter was intercepted and brought to the Czar, who immediately sent for the unfortunate soldier. The latter thought his last hour was come, when the Emperor told him that he would take him under his protection, if he would fix himself in St. Petersburg. Rault accepted the proposal, and went actively to work in the wine trade, and after having accumulated a handsome fortune, he came to finish his days in Paris. At his death, which has recently taken place, he left more than 500,000 francs to different people. His brothers had, as before mentioned, nearly 500,000 francs, which they have already invested in five per cent stocks.

It is impossible to observe the improvements which have taken place in Kingston within the last two or three years without surprise at the rapid pace with which they have advanced. Within that space of time hundreds of houses of a substantial and durable kind have been erected, some of which would be a credit to any city on this continent, and were it not for the state of uncertainty in which some restless agitators have endeavored to keep our good citizens the march of improvement would have been still more rapid. As it is, however, we have left no room for the old hacknied complaint of want of accommodation. Houses are now obtained here of as comfortable a kind and at as reasonable a rate as in any other part of the Province, and provisions of all kinds are at unparalleled low prices.

The population of Kingston within the bounds of the Corporation, which are very limited, amounted, at the last census, to nearly ten thousand. The suburbs, including Lot 24 Stuartville & Parrielsfield, contain nearly 5,000 souls in addition.—Lot No. 24, alone containing nearly 3000. The population of Toronto, at the last census, as mounted to little above fourteen thousand, including the Liberties, which extend some miles around the city.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

A plain farmer's wife calling the other day on a city lady of great pretensions to gentility, to collect a little bill for her. She was treated with great contempt and told that she evidently did not know what good breeding was. "Why, as to that, madam," replied the country woman, "all your fine airs, I have bred 16 wealthy children in 20 years, and I take that to be good breeding."

Two things are generally received with disgust, though administered with good intention, truth and physics.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Meeting of Parliament.—It is now generally supposed that the Legislature will not assemble for the despatch of business until the usual period, viz., the first week in February, but nothing certain can be known on the subject until the next Privy Council.

The report that Prince Albert will succeed the Duke of Wellington as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports gains credence.
 His Grace the Duke of Wellington came on Wednesday to Horsebury-park, the seat of Lord Portmouth, to meet the Vine hounds. Although the distance from St. James's Palace is about 20 miles, his Grace was, as usual, punctual to the hour of 11. Mr. F. J. Jones first drew the oiled-hed, a celebrated place, and found a very large field of horse and foot turned the fox from his usual line, and he went for Wharfedale-wood, a wood of some three and twenty hundred acres, and his Grace had then about five and twenty miles to return to St. James's Palace. — *Berkshire Chronicle.*

Foreign Office, Dec. 6.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Balfour Hinton Wilson, Esq., now her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of Peru, to be her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of Venezuela.

A terrible accident occurred at Calcutta in the old China Bazaar. A young man named Hudson went in to look at some gunpowder. Throwing his hand into the barrel, the powder which he drew out came in contact with a cigar he was smoking, and in an instant the hoop with two adjoining buildings, was hurled into the air. Thirteen persons were seriously injured, twelve of whom were found dead, and ten others have since expired.

The Liverpool Cotton market was rather heavy, but no depression in prices had occurred.

The Paris papers announce the death of Vestris, the once celebrated dancer, aged 83.

CHOLERA.—We hear from Burmah that the cholera is raging throughout the country with dreadful fatality. The inhabitants of Amarapura have suffered extremely. It has entered the Court and taken off the Miradawadee-wood, one of the king's most substantial friends. The Pagan Mengthum, sister of his majesty, and prominent in the history of the late revolution, has fallen a victim to this desolating malady. Other officers and men of rank have also fallen. — *Maulmain Chronicle, August 24.*

Lord Hill.—We regret to learn that his Lordship, after recovering from his last illness in London, since he has been at Hardwick, his seat near this town, has suffered a relapse. His illness was first occasioned by too anxious and unremitting attention to his official duties. On Wednesday last his Lordship rallied, and had a better night's rest. The feelings of humanity and love of his country, in his Lordship's bosom, are as ardent as ever. When the despatches from China and Afghanistan had been read to him by his nephew, Sir R. Hill, his Lordship testified the delight he felt that Providence had crowned the arms of his country with success, and, above all, with the blessing of peace.

Captain Loch, R. N., who is distinguished in the despatches of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir W. Parker, is son of Mr. James Loch, M. P.

Death of the Countess of Munster.—This lamented lady has not long survived her illustrious husband, having died at her house in Portland-place on Saturday last. Her ladyship, Mary Wyndham, was daughter of the late Earl of Egmont, and married her late husband in October, 1819, whom she survived not quite nine months. Several children, including the Earl of Munster, who is in his 19th year, survive their parents.

The Tariff.—Foreign Goods.—During the last week 205 head of foreign cattle, which have recently arrived from the continent in this country, have been placed in the special feeding room attached to the extensive distillery of Sir Felix Booth, Bart. at Old Brentford. 150 of them have come from Holstein and other parts of Germany via Hamburg, and the remaining 55 are Spanish. They are all intended for the English market, and are expected to be in fine condition about April. The former are all colored black and white, or brown and white, and finely formed animals. Their food consists of the grains and wash of the distillery. Several graziers and farmers have visited the feeding room since they have been placed there for the purpose of examining them.

Times.
The China Trade.—As one of many instances of the improvement of business in Glasgow, a gentleman informs us that when there on Tuesday he saw one house where little business had been done for months, close a single transaction of £10,000 in power loom goods for the China market; and these having still to go through the printing process at home will yet afford some work to Glasgow hands. — *Ayr Advertiser.*

Private letters from Beyrout of the 17th of October announce that a serious affair had taken place at Eiden. A detachment of troops, accompanied by the traitor Hali Haderah, having proceeded to Tibet Bisherrah to seize the Emir Abdullah, were driven back to Tripoli, with the loss of 40 men. Meanwhile, the Christian of Damascus and the Druses of Batela cut to pieces the Turks posted at Khan Hussein, the first Kopak on the Damascus road. The entire of the Me. ten had risen; the communication between Beyrout and Damascus had been cut off, and the Government post horses, as far as the Merg, had been seized. The Eas India Company's courier proceeded as far

as Khan Hussein, but seeing a number of dead bodies, and finding the Government post stopped, he returned, but was to start a gain on the following day.

A letter from Kumbin, in Senzar, dated July 20, has the following:—This year the expedition in search of the origin of that Nile upon the White River does not take place. The campaign of Achmet Pasha has been very successful. He has made himself entirely master of the province of Taka, on the Red Sea, and has burnt and devastated all that opposed him. Achmet's predecessor, Chershid Pasha, was forced to retreat six times from the province without being able to take possession of it. The same had already happened to A. Inet Pasha, who at last, however, has managed to conquer it.

Death of Lord Edward Clinton.—We regret to announce the melancholy death of this distinguished nobleman, son of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which took place on board of Her Majesty's ship Harlequin, Commander the Hon. T. Hastings, while on outward passage to China. The unhappy event was occasioned by a fever of ten days, in the month of June last, and his remains were buried at sea at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam.

Her Majesty's Health.—On dit in quarters whose information may be relied on, that the most interesting event to Her Majesty's liege subjects will take place early in March next. This will consequently make the London season short and late, as the fairs and drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace will not be held till after the ascertainment of the Queen.—*Globe.*

With Officers in China and India.—Sir H. Gough, whose command of the British force in China has been one scene of victory and triumph, is son of the late Lieut. Colonel Gough, of the City of Limerick Militia, and commenced his military career in that regiment in 1793. As Major in the 87th (or Fough-a-Ballighs) he commanded that gallant corps at the memorable battle of Talavera, where the 87th captured a French eagle, and he was severely wounded. His gallantry during the siege of Cadix was so conspicuous, that Sir Thomas Graham (now Lord Lynedoch) honoured him with brevet rank from the date of his despatches, being the first instance of the kind which occurred in the British army. On the 31st of December, 1811, Lieut. Colonel Gough repulsed, at Tarris, with his eight companies, 500 strong, more than 1,800 picked troops who assaulted a breach. A general order on this occasion spoke of his conduct as "surpassing all praise," and the Prince Regent ordered the word "Tarris" to be thrice repeated on the regimental colours. He next commanded at Vittoria, where the 87th lost half its number. On this occasion he was honoured with the thanks of the brave Victor, and received a third medal of distinction. He commanded at the battle of Nivelle, and was severely wounded. On this occasion he was honoured with the cross, and the officers of his regiment presented him with a valuable vase.

Lieut. Colonel Taylor, 11th Regt., who has distinguished himself at Afghanistan, is brother of Mr. J. E. Taylor, Cranbrook, Farnham. — *High.*

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—In Canada as well as in New Brunswick many Editors are at variance upon the meaning of the words "Responsible Government." We cannot do better than give the following definition of this important question, from the *Montreal Morning-Courier*.

"Several of the Upper Canada Editors are quarrelling about the meaning of 'Responsible Government.' Every man advocates a system or theory of his own, and they have converted this simple and truly constitutional principle into a confused jumble that would puzzle the ingenuity of a Philadelphian Lawyer. We wish these learned and whimsical disputants would remember that the 'Responsibility' of the Executive is nothing more than a convention between the Government and the people, declaring that the advisers of the Crown shall vacate office when they have lost the confidence of the Legislature, in other words, when they cannot command a majority of votes in Parliament to support their measures. Our friend of the News has lately been graciously expending a good deal of wise advice on us;—will he, therefore, permit us to give him a hint in return:—Any power conferred by Responsible Government is not vested in the Executive; it resides in the Representatives of the people and acts upon the Ministry. If this fact were often kept in view there would be less loose talk about 'Responsibility' by all parties. The principle neither adds to, nor deducts from, the Constitutional prerogatives of the Executive: it is merely intended to give Parliament the power to punish Ministers when they had acted wrong and to prevent them from continuing in a mischievous course. Responsible Government cannot hinder Mr. HARRISON or Mr. HINCKS from abusing the powers which their offices confer on them, but it can put a stop to their misdeeds by depriving them of office—any further punishment of Ministerial delinquents must be by impeachment, which does not include what we commonly understood by Responsible Government in this country."

The most dangerous doctrine broached on this subject is that which has been promulgated in the *Kingston Chronicle*, a paper through whose columns some of the Ministers are said to address the public. These writers maintain that Responsibility in England and Responsibility in Canada are different things; the meaning of which is that the Ministers are to manufacture a Responsibility of their own, by which alone they are to be guided and judged. We are watching these gentlemen, and shall report their progress to the public. The people ought not

to forget that Responsible Government is a check upon Ministers, and that consequently it is not from them we are to expect its enforcement; they will, as a matter of course, not be very sincere or zealous advocates of a principle which is to apply against themselves. It must be forced upon them by the wielders of the power—the representatives of the people, aided by public opinion."

Distress in Quebec.—The Halifax Times says, a public meeting was held at the Court House in Quebec on the 24th ult. to take into consideration means for relieving the distress prevalent amongst the working classes of that city. An extract from the speech of the Mayor upon the occasion will show to what this distress is chiefly attributable. It proceeds from the same cause which is now inflicting immense evil upon New Brunswick—the alteration in the law regulating the timber trade. His Worship said—

"By the change which had taken place in the law regulating the staple article of commerce, the principal resource of the city, the Lumber Trade, had received a shock which had thrown an immense number of the working classes out of employment. The ramifications of the trade were so numerous and wide-spreading, that it had hitherto afforded employment to many thousands. In winter, some left their homes, and took to the woods to be engaged in the preparation of lumber, others were employed in the construction of vessels to transport the same, and in the building of which much again was consumed. In ordinary years, on an average, about thirty vessels were in course of construction, during the winter, at the different shipyards, in Quebec: each of these vessels, taking the large with the small, would give employment to the amount of £1,000, making the sum of £30,000 to be distributed among the working classes; instead of which, this year, there were only four or five, and those not commenced this winter, but merely being carried on in completion. The inevitable consequence had been to throw into distress the class of persons to whom he had alluded."

A number of Resolutions were adopted, devising means for the employment of the poor.

Portland Jan. 10.

The communication between this place and Portsmouth by the cars since the storm, has been cut off entirely. The locomotive which left here day before yesterday, returned yesterday, having left the passenger car at Kennebunk. The snow blew on to the track as fast as it could be cleared off, and this with the ice rendered it impossible for the cars to proceed. They did not make any further attempt yesterday to go through, but concluded to take a fair start this morning, and it is supposed they will be able to get through to day.

Immense Cargo.—The steamer Louisiana, from Grand Gulf lately arrived at New Orleans with four thousand and forty-four tons of cotton on board. This is the largest cotton cargo on record. — *Houston Bee.*

Three hundred women entered Elder Knapp from Salem to Boston in the cars, singing hymns all the way. The Elder got in a carriage and came home with him, whether weeping or singing is not stated.

The Senate of Massachusetts has passed a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, in persons of imprisonment on either mesne or final process.

New Discovery at Boston.—In this building, there has been discovered a hoard of gold, valued at \$100,000. It is supposed, that five hundred Dollars have been found, and there for the party who shall be able to prove the purpose of discovery, if possible, the secret of its construction. There are many very clever men in Boston, and we should not be much surprised if some one of them should discover the "open sesame." — *Herald.*

Coal.—Mr. Wheelwright, the great promoter of steam navigation in the Pacific Ocean, has recently discovered Coal in Chili and on the Isthmus of Panama, from which he obtains a supply for the steamers in that obscure corner of the world.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Legislature of the Island meets for dispatch of business on the 24th January.

A public thanksgiving was to be offered on Sunday the 10th ult.

There are three Prisons on the Island, two of them are empty, and the other, (in Charlottetown) contains five Prisoners confined on criminal charges, and not one for debt.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—The Colonial Herald notices the following narrow escape:—"While Donald McDonald, junr., of Hay River, Lot 29, was setting a fox trap at a bait placed for that purpose, on the evening of the 6th inst., one of his neighbours came along with a gun, to watch for a fox he had some time previously seen there; and mistaking the object he saw at the bait (the night being somewhat dark) for a reynard, he deliberately fired, lodging the whole contents of his gun in Mr. McDonald's back and thighs, at a distance of fifteen yards. Fortunately, however, the shot did not penetrate far enough to render his case dangerous."

CAPE BRETON.—The Spirit of the Time of the 28th ult. advertises a requisition to the High Sheriff of the County of Cape Breton, to call a public meeting to consider the propriety of passing a series of resolutions, having for their object to strengthen the hands of the Members in their endeavours to carry out the principles of Lord John Russell's famous Despatch relative to responsible Government, and to obtain for the people a greater share of political privilege than they have heretofore enjoyed. The names appended to the Requisition, taken as a whole, do not prove that the objects sought to be attain

ed find much favour with the community generally; but if "the Resolutions intended to be brought forward," according to the Cape Breton paper, "are such as may without impropriety be concurred in by every individual who seeks the welfare and advancement of the country," &c.—we can agree with its editor in trusting "that men of all parties may be found ready to unite for the furtherance of the public wealth."

There appears to be considerable commotion in the Island, which is prevented from showing itself for good, by the want of competent intelligence and ability to direct it. — *Ibid.*

PROVINCIAL.

The following is a complete list of the Members returned from the different Counties at the recent Election:

CITY OF SAINT JOHN.	
Hazen,*	Burns,
Partelow,	Simonds,
Payne,*	Jordan,
COUNTY.	
Thompson,*	Boyd,
Hill,	Brown,
KINGS.	
Earle,*	Preece,
QUEEN'S.	
Earle,*	Gilbert,
YORK.	
Allen,	Taylor,
Wilmot,	Fisher,
GLoucester.	
End,	Alexander,*
RESTIGOUCHIE.	
Barbarie,	Stewart,
KENT.	
Weldon,	Wark,*
SUNBURY.	
Barker,	Scoullar,*
WESTMORELAND.	
Smith,*	Palmer,
Hanington,	Botsford,*
CARLETON.	
Perley,*	Connell,
NORTHUMBERLAND.	
Rankin,	Williston,*

* Those marked with a star, are new members, numbering fourteen.

Scoteries have been demanded at Queen's and Northumberland, and city of St. John.

Fredericton Jan. 13.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This institution was opened on Monday evening last; and, notwithstanding the state of the weather, was well attended. L. A. WILSON, Esq. delivered the opening Lecture, in which he alluded to the necessity for such an association, and the advantages that have resulted from them when established elsewhere. He stated however with regret, that the Committee had not received support, where they had a right to expect it; and that an application to the Professors of the first seminary of learning in the Province, had met with a refusal; but he trusted there would be found sufficient ability in the community to furnish Lectures, during the present and every future season.

The learned gentleman, then took a review of the various scientific discoveries that had been made, and their application to the pursuits and convenience of mankind; and exhibited not only the advantage but the pleasure that is to be derived from the acquisition of knowledge. Having been much occupied during the last fortnight, and having passed through various exciting scenes, he apologized for the brief and desultory manner, in which he had been obliged to carry into effect the wishes of the Committee of Management. The Address however, alluded to a variety of subjects, and was heard with the greatest attention.

At the conclusion W. WATTS, Jr. Esq. came forward and gave notice, that Mr. Thomas FICKARD, Junr. would next Monday evening deliver a Lecture upon Hydraulics and Hydrostatics.

REPORTING THE DEBATES.

The approaching Session of the General Assembly, as has already been remarked, will be one of great importance to this Province; and we shall as usual be sedulous in our attendance when the House is occupied in business; and shall continue to report the Debates semi weekly. By which means the public will put in possession of whatever occurs of interest; and the press of the Province have an opportunity of republishing our Reports. — *Sentinel.*

Among the Legislative changes that will take place this winter, is the alteration in the Legislative Council; the Chief Justice, it will be recollected, having retired from that body, in pursuance as it is stated of instructions from England; and we anticipate some farther changes in the Council, as it is entirely too large in proportion to the Assembly, and its construction is about half a century behind those of Nova Scotia and Canada. — *Ibid.*

Our Election.—This noisy, busy scene, was brought to a close on the afternoon of Friday last, at the Court House, Newcastle. At the hour appointed by law, the High Sheriff declared Alexander Rankin, and John T. Williston, Esqs. duly Elected.

Mr. Street and his friends have demanded a scrutiny, and entered a protest against the return of the last named gentleman.

The successful candidates were then conveyed in triumph to their respective residences, amidst the cheers and exultations of their friends. In the evening the town of Chatham was illuminated, and a large Bonfire kindled in the square.

There are conflicting opinions respecting the conduct of the people—our readers at a distance will be able to judge of this from the Speeches of the candidates, and a number of Resolutions passed at a meeting held in Newcastle.

Thus has terminated the warmest contest

ever witnessed in this county, and we trust many years will roll over before the like be again witnessed. "Contrary to the expectations of many, and ourselves among the number no person, as far as we have heard, has received severe bodily injury." — *Gleaner.*

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1843.

Charlotte County Bank.
 Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
 Director next week—L. Wilson, Esq.
 DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAY
 Hours of business, from 10 to 2
 Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise, they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
 Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler

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

Saint Stephens Bank.
 WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.
 Director next week—R. M. Todd.
 DISCOUNT DAY—SATURDAY
 Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
 Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

London, — Dec. 7 Montreal, — Jan. 10
 Liverpool, — Dec. 4 Quebec, — Jan. 14
 Edinburgh, — Dec. 4 Halifax, — Jan. 15
 Paris, — Dec. 1 New York, — Jan. 16
 Toronto, — Jan. 19 Boston, — Jan. 18

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship *England & Rochester*, which arrived at New York, during last week, we are in possession of London dates to the 7th ult. We have made such selections as most interesting.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal infants, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left Windsor Castle for town on Saturday the 3d ult., and from thence departed immediately for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, her Royal Consort, and the children all enjoy excellent health.

THE LEGISLATURE. Many circumstances concurred, last year, to render Sir William Colebrooke's first address to the Legislature of this Province an object of much solicitude, and it was consequently looked for with more than ordinary anxiety. People were aware that the present Government had applied its powers with great earnestness to discover the true state of the Canada, and from the time of Lord Durham's viceroyalty to the present day, the measures which resulted from the extensive inquiries then instituted, have been pertinaciously adhered to, whether the imperial councils have been directed by a whig or a Tory administration. The abilities of the statesmen and the sincerity of their disposition to discover what system was best adapted to the condition and requirements of Canada, decided on the measures which they appointed Lord Sydenham to carry into operation. That their successors in office approved of the scope and tendency of that system, is fully proved by the proceedings of Sir Charles Bagot, who, instead of being armed with new powers and setting the state pendulum vibrating afresh, retained Mr. Murdoch the Sydenham Secretary, until he acquired a knowledge of what had been done, and then set about directing the new measures with a firmness and an undeviating perseverance which spoke trumpet tongue of the nature of his instructions. It soon became evident that ministers were desirous of extending a general rule of government over all the North American Colonies, and that the Lieut. Governors of the lower provinces had been instructed to avail themselves of proper opportunities to prepare the people for a uniform system of rule predicated on the customs, usages, and rights of the imperial Parliament. It was expected that His Excellency would communicate whatever instructions of this nature he had received from the Colonial Secretary, and as has been said, this rendered his speech to the Legislature last year, an object of great interest.

However much many persons were puzzled to form an opinion of some of the suggestions contained in that speech; yet the merit of research into the affairs of the Province, and an earnest dedication of his powers to discover whatever promised to be of service to it, were justly and generally accorded to Sir Wm. Colebrooke. Let us just glance at some of the topics which he then brought before the Legislature as matters for their consideration.

1. The introduction of those principles of Municipal government which are recognised by the British constitution, and adapted to the situation of the people of this Province, as lately introduced into Canada.
2. The application of the public credit to obtain the means of accelerating the improvements and settlement of the Province.
3. The incorporation of a Board of Works clothed with adequate powers, and subject to due responsibility.
4. The appointment of a Board of Audit for the arrangement of the financial affairs of the country, and to prepare an annual exposé of the true state of its receipts and expenditures; of the future resources and requisite appropriations.

VOLUME
 Price 15
 THE
 Hark!
 which he
 ing fire of
 in gay sal
 of the glee
 gun.
 Every v
 once and e
 window in
 neighbour
 tempest as
 ly on the e
 ing which
 was heard
 It was th
 group, you
 The spe
 stant the d
 sounded dis
 night, so ti
 into each o
 they listen
 ther the pe
 of the pain
 horror. I
 and was th
 third gun.
 lest!
 And the
 blowing a
 ther.
 God hel
 coast, and
 ejaculated
 With on
 the door, f
 lord to bri
 latter migh
 opened a g
 and throug
 whistling
 apartment
 outside the
 moment, b
 sweeping b
 between th
 house with
 snowing vi
 and spinni
 ing the shag
 sonate tra
 storm, and
 increasing
 of that sig
 tinctly on.
 The sho
 was a bold
 which the
 that shook
 flung the s
 hanged her
 The par
 on the sur
 ones looker
 through th
 their eyes
 which the
 At length
 gloom, an
 gradually
 ing before
 distance—
 towards th
 ing to the
 horror tha
 one involu
 together, a
 the power
 such veloc
 she came,
 whiter cra
 was a cra
 even above
 hearts of t
 hurricane.
 It is all
 God have
 to their la
 Amen!
 Again ti
 ing what i
 length one
 There!
 It sound
 From w
 Just ben
 Hark! t
 There w
 mids that
 cor from
 lanterns w
 edge. Th
 against the
 momentary
 low, reveal
 which they
 male, cling
 with every
 stant only,
 farther sho
 diately sh
 male, had
 plication,
 glimpse of
 full glori
 The phren