

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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JAMES W. STREET,
1 Sept. 1842.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE. [From William & Smith's European Times] IMPORTANT SPEECH BY SIR R. PEEL, RESPECTING THE UNITED STATES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, the first night of the session, Sir R. Peel made the following speech relative to the U. States, which we deem so important that we give it entire. He commenced by referring to the remarks of the preceding speaker, (Mr. C. Wood) respecting the boundary treaty, &c. expressing his pleasure at the settlement of that question, said, that no other advantage could be compared with an amicable settlement between two nations of kindred origin, of kindred language, and of interests as kindred as their origin and language. The right hon. baronet then proceeded as follows:—

I rejoice that the hon. gentleman has given me the opportunity of making some observations on the late message of the President of the United States. The sincere and honest desire I have always entertained for the maintenance of a good understanding between this country and the United States, and the spirit in which I have always spoken of America, makes it a doubly painful duty to me to have to refer to that message, which I am sorry to say, does not give a correct account of the negotiations relative to the right of visit—Perhaps I may do right to confirm what the honourable gentleman has said, that there is nothing more distinct than the right of visit is from the right of search. Search is a belligerent right, and not to be exercised in time of peace except when it has been conceded by treaty. The right of search extends not to the vessel, but to the cargo also. The right of visit is quite distinct from this, though the two are often confounded. The right of search, with respect to American vessels, we utterly disclaim; nay, more, if we knew that an American vessel were furnished with all the materials requisite for the slave trade—if we knew that the decks were prepared to receive hundreds of human beings, within a space in which life is almost impossible, still we should be bound to let that American vessel pass on. But the right we claim, is to know whether a vessel pretending to be American, and hoisting the American flag, be bona fide American. (Hear, hear.) We claim the right to know whether a greivous wrong has not been offered to the American flag—to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian schooner, sailing under the American flag, be really what she seems to be. In the admirable despatch of my noble friend, dated the 20th December, 1841, he wrote thus—"The undersigned apprehends, however, that the right of search is not considered the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage, and the nature of the cargo. The sole purpose of the British cruisers is to ascertain whether the vessels they meet with are really American or not. The right asserted has, in truth, no resemblance to the right of search, either in principle or in practice. It is simply a right to satisfy the party, who has a legitimate interest in knowing the truth that the vessel actually is what her colours announce."

I am surprised the United States should contest this, considering the many small states by which they are surrounded, and how easily their revenue might be injured if it could once be established as a principle that a foreign vessel might exempt from visitation by hoisting any particular flag—(Hear.) With such a principle recognised, neither the revenue nor the commerce of the United States could be safe for an instant.—But I know that the United States do liberally exercise this right in the seas adjacent to their own coast; I know that if a Mexican vessel were to hoist the British flag under suspicious circumstances, the United States would not hesitate to exercise the right of exposing the fraud; and, knowing this, I am the more surprised at the claim now set up by the President of the United States. Therefore, sir, it will be my duty, in the face of the public, expressing deep regret that there should appear to be any difference of opinion on this topic, explicitly to declare that we have not waived one of the principles contended for by my noble friend (the Earl of Aberdeen) in his despatch of December, 1841; and it is further my duty to declare that despatch has remained to the present hour unanswered by the government of the United States. I know, I think, too well what is the ability and what the keenness of a secretary of state in the U. States, to believe that if doctrines so important as those advanced in the despatch could be questioned, it would have been permitted to remain 14 months unanswered and unacknowledged, had it been thought wise to contest those principles. (Hear.) And, sir, with respect to this right of search, that not belligerent but conventional right which is used by one power for the purposes of humanity, to check the traffic in slaves, I am bound to say that, even on that point, I am surprised at the determination with which the United States refuse that mutual right. (Hear, hear.) I am now speaking of the right of search

which, by the treaties with the great powers of Europe, by treaty with France and other States, is mutually conceded by parties desirous to prevent effectually the traffic in slaves—a right to search vessels belonging to each country which is a party to the treaty, detected in the act of carrying on this trade. For, in the year 1842 a convention was signed in this country, by Mr. Rush, the minister of the United States, almost at the instigation of America, which professed the utmost desire to put an end to the slave trade. A convention, I say, was signed by Mr. Rush, with Mr. Haskinson, which did mutually concede the right of search; that is to say, which enabled vessels of war, of the United States and Great Britain, respectively, to exercise, under certain stipulations, that very right of search against which such a clamour is now raised in a neighbouring country. (Hear, hear, hear.) That treaty was rejected by the Senate of the United States, not on the ground of an objection to the right of search, but because the right of search extended to the coast of America, and the United States objected to the right of search being exercised in the immediate neighbourhood of the coast of America, alleging that it was not necessary for the suppression of the slave trade. The Senate of the United States omitted the coast of America, and Mr. Canning refused to ratify the treaty in consequence of that omission; but if Mr. Canning had allowed the coast of America to be omitted from the treaty, at this moment a convention authorising the right of search would have been in force with respect to the United States. Sir, I hope that those who have contended with so much vehemence in the legislative Chamber of France against the maintenance of treaties framed in the pure spirit of humanity, and who quote the example of the United States, will refer to that convention, and see that the United States themselves were among the first to permit that conventional right of search. (Loud cries of "hear.") There must be some great misunderstanding upon this subject, but, considering the importance of maintaining this right—a right not peculiar to England—considering that we are contending for a right which is the only security against fraud, against the grossest abuses by parties interested in this iniquitous traffic, considering that we are now the advocates of a principle necessary for the interests and security of all maritime nations—it is my duty to state, in the face of the House of Commons, that the claim to that right of visitation contended for in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen has not been relinquished; that on this subject there was made no concession whatever, and that to the principles laid down in the despatch of Lord Aberdeen we adhere at this moment. (Cheers from both sides of the house.) With respect to the treaty which we have entered into with the United States, in signing that treaty we consider that we have abandoned no right of visitation. We did not understand from the United States that they entered into that treaty with any engagement from us to abandon the right of visitation, which is not necessarily connected with the question of the slave trade. We thought that it was a step in advance when the United States professed a readiness to detach a naval force to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. We did not accept the detachment of that naval force as an equivalent for any right which we claimed; yet still we thought that for a great country like the United States to take that step with us on the coast of Africa, although the power of visitation is limited under the treaty in such case, although we claim no right to visit slaves, bona fide American, and the right is to be exercised by vessels of the United States—we thought it, I say, a step in advance towards the ultimate suppression of the slave trade to accede to the proposition that we have not abandoned our claims in the slightest degree, nor did it ever make any part of our intention, during the controversy, to abandon the right to which we lay claim in the despatch I have mentioned (Hear, hear, hear.) We have not contended otherwise, sir, with leaving this fact to become known by a declaration in this house; but since the appearance of the President's Message, we have taken an opportunity of intimating to the United States the construction we place on the treaty. (Cheers.) I trust, sir, that I have said enough to satisfy the house on this point; I trust, also, that although compelled to avow a material difference of opinion between the two governments upon this particular question, I have stated this difference of opinion with the respect which I wish to maintain towards the high authorities of the United States. (Hear, hear.)

The will of the Congress of Manster has been passed in Doctor's Commons by Lord de Lisle, General Wyndham, and Mr. Canning, the executors. Her Indryship gives to her three younger sons £50,000; and the remainder of her property to her eldest son, the present Earl.

The following lines were suggested by a confined Debtor, on hearing the bells peal on a Sabbath morning for "Divine Service."

POETRY. For the Standard.

The following lines were suggested by a confined Debtor, on hearing the bells peal on a Sabbath morning for "Divine Service."

They say, "tis law," but, is it just—
Now, tell me Preacher, is it so?
That a poor fellow-creature must
Not, to "God's House of Worship go!"

Ah! say, why am I bolted in?
What is my crime? they say, "tis debt,"
This is the total of the Sin—
But,—"Value's not received yet!"

Great God! and must that joyful peal,
Remind me of these bolts and bars?
My heart forgive that heart of steel,
(The hardest heart beneath the stars!)

That heer maliciously confid'
Me in, from all that's dear below—
It does forgive—and now resign'd,
I'll worship,—tho' I cannot go.

L. G. J.

St. Andrews, Feb. 20th, 1843

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. February 13.

The following is a Synopsis of the Province's Treasurer's plan for raising a Revenue, which was extracted from the Legislative Council Journals. Mr. Robinson says:—

In preparing this Table of Duties, I have considered the Act of Parliament, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 49, which goes into operation on the 5th July, next, as regulating our Trade with Foreign Countries and affording a sufficient and salutary protection to British Trade and Manufactures. The Duty of five per cent. on all non-enumerated articles in Canada has been found by the experience of upwards of a year to be beneficial in production and easy and simple in collection, and when added to the Protecting Duty under the Act of Parliament above quoted may be deemed a liberal bounty to any Manufacturer; the different interests in the Province would doubtless severally propose alterations in these Tables, especially in that of exemptions and if Agriculturists should claim a continuation of Duty on Cattle, Horses, &c., the striking out of those items from the Table of Exemptions will make them subject to the five per cent. ad valorem, which added to the expense of importation would give a liberal bounty to the farming interest. The Duty on Wine and Spirits in the annexed Table will appear very small compared with the existing rates, but the duties at present are an immense bounty on smuggling; such of the Spirits that is imported from the United States cost there as low as one shilling and sixpence, per Gallon, the Imperial and Provincial Duties bring it up to four shillings & sixpence, consequently if the smuggler succeeds in running one out of three, safely, he can compete with the legal importer. The same argument applies to cheap Wines, and the objection to a discriminating duty on Wine, is the difficulty of distinguishing on arrival in Wood between Wines of different denominations and cost.

Sugars, (excepting the addition on Foreign Sugar and Molasses which is omitted) Coffee and Molasses are left at their old rates, which seems to be as much as they will bear, and are not considered excessive. Tobacco (at present one penny per pound), is left as a non-enumerated article at five per cent. ad valorem, which in addition to the new Imperial duty makes in all 12 per cent.; more than this article, and the wide range of value in Tobacco makes a specific duty objectionable.

The Canada Act imposes three pence per pound on Tea, but as that article will be imported on 5th July be admitted from Foreign Countries at a Duty of one penny per pound, I would strongly recommend to keep the duty so low as to remove the temptation to smuggle. Such objection has been frequently made to the requirement of affidavits instead of declarations to the quantities and values of importations in the Act to provide for the collection of the Revenue. In many cases such importations must be referred to the appraisers at a cost of ten shillings to the importer in addition to the duty which some times does not exceed two shillings. The fee to the appraiser is not well regulated, on a large importation it is not an equivalent for the service, and on a small one, as a single box or bale it is excessive. Under the proposed table there will be a much greater proportion of articles subject to the valuation duty which increases the importance of duty concerning this part of the Act to provide for the collection of the Revenue. Modifications were submitted for consideration there would be greater necessity for referring the valuation more frequently to appraisers, and as this could not be done at the coast of the importer who be compelled to the value, although the officer might have reason to

question the correctness of the valuation, some other provision for the services of the appraisers would be requisite; and I am of opinion that if one set of appraisers were appointed for the Customs and Treasury the greater portion of their time during the busy seasons would be fully occupied.

There is one important change in the 13th Section of) the Act of Parliament above referred to, to which they have to draw the attention of the Government, viz.—The adoption of Imperial Weights and Measures. If the proposal to consolidate the collection of the Customs and Provincial Revenues be adopted, it certainly would be advisable with a view to a reduction of labour and expense to levy the duties in Sterling and according to Imperial Weights and Measures. And even if the present system for the collection of the Revenue be continued, much confusion will be likely to arise, especially in arting in the Bonded Warehouse if a different measure be in use in the Customs and Treasury Departments.

The only remaining point which occurs to me to report on at present, is the mode of securing duties by bonds, which allowed long periods for the payments, do not make the Revenue available within the year, besides causing a fictitious representation of the consumption; dutiable articles being entered in larger quantities than the demand warrants for the sale of the longer credit on the greater amount of duty. But the evils attendant on the Bond system are of much wider extent, and have been severely felt in many instances during the last two years of Commercial difficulty. The substitution of the Warehousing system, by which the duty would be paid as the article was taken out for consumption, might be advantageously introduced at this Port, where so great a portion of the Revenue is collected, and where, I am persuaded, the charge would be considered an improvement by all concerned.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) B. ROBINSON, P. T.

PROPOSED TABLE OF PROVINCIAL DUTIES.

All articles not herein made subject to specific or tale duty and not included in the following Table of exemptions from duty, for every £100 value, £5 0 0

Wine, whether in wood or bottle, per gallon,	0 0 9
Spirits of all kinds,	0 1 0
Brown or Muscovado Sugar, per cwt.,	0 2 6
Refined Sugar, (not brown,) per lb.,	0 0 1
Coffee, raw or burned,	0 0 1
Tea,	0 0 1
Mollasses or Treacle, per gallon,	0 0 1

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Early Beans, Beef, Salted or Fresh, Cattle, Flour and Meal of all kinds, Grain of all kinds, Hogs, Horses, Live stock, Peas, Pork, Salted or fresh; Seeds and plants, Packages containing dutiable Goods, Produce and Manufacture of the British North American Colonies and Fisheries.	
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Estimate of the probable Revenue to be collected in New Brunswick, according to the foregoing Table of Duties in 1843.

£500,000 value, at 5 per cent.,	£25,000 0 0
40,000 gal. Wine, at 9d per gal.,	1,500 0 0
200,000 gal. Spirits, at 1s. pr. gal.,	11,000 0 0
20,000 cwt. B. Sugar, at 6d. pr. cwt.,	2,500 0 0
150,000 lbs. refined Sugar, 1d. pr. lb.,	625 0 0
134,400 lbs. Coffee, at 1d. pr. lb.,	567 0 0
300,000 lbs. Tea, at 1d. pr. lb.,	1,250 0 0
249,600 gal. Molasses, 1d. per gal.,	1,040 0 0

Total per foregoing Table of Duties,

Duties,	42,475 0 0
Auction Duties,	800 0 0
Emigrant Duties,	1,500 0 0
Probable Net Customs Revenue,	14,700 0 0
Casual and Territorial Revenue,	12,000 0 0
Total,	£72,475 0 0

The Light House duties and sick and disabled Seamen's duties are not taken into the above estimate, as the expenditure of those funds is confined to the several purposes for which the duties were imposed. The Emigrant duties are included because the Province is in advance for relief and distressed Emigrants.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.
Treasurer, Saint John, 2d Feb. 1843.

EDUCATION.—At the end of an important document, dated 1583, and recorded in the act of the burgh, the following extraordinary clause appears after the names of Provost and Council:—"With our hand at the pen led by the notars underwritten, at our command, because we cannot write ourselves first, Mr. Alexander Galtie, notarius publicus, &c."

A Son shot by his Father.—The Baltimore Republican of Thursday, publishes a graphic sketch from Capt. Joseph O'Connell, whose residence is a few miles from Annapolis, that his son on Wednesday morning, the second of March, was shot almost immediately

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.—A London Correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post, says:—I have learned from a good source that her Majesty and her illustrious Consort have determined to visit Ireland during the next summer, and at an earlier period of the season than their recent visit to Scotland.—The Royal Victoria and Albert steam-yacht, now in a forward state in Pembroke Dockyard, will, it is expected, be launched towards the end of March or beginning of April; and Her Majesty's first excursion in that splendid vessel will be to the Irish metropolis. The Queen, I have learned, has intimated her desire that her visit to Ireland should be a public one.

Admiral Sir George Cockburn, the senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, was laboring under severe indisposition, arising from having broken a blood-vessel in the neck. The official announcement of the appointment of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the British Provinces in North America, was made on the 25th ult. In noticing the appointment of Sir Charles Metcalfe, the London Journals seem to have forgotten their political prejudices; all unite in commending the liberality and wisdom of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley in selecting the fittest individual for the office and casting aside all other considerations. "Sir Charles Metcalfe having, (according to the Colonial Gazette,) neither the aristocratic connections, nor the party claims, nor the Parliamentary influence, which are commonly the title to offices conferring viceregal power and dignity." Sir C. Metcalfe and suite are coming from England in the steamship Calcedonia, which will leave Liverpool on the 4th of next month. Friday the 27th Jan. was the birth day of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, when the Duke completed his 70th year.

From the statements of the voyages performed by the Royal Mail West India Steamships during the year 1842, it appears that the average length of the West India voyages, both out and home, was 18 3/4 days. The longest outward passage was made in twenty days 17 hours, and the quickest in 16 days 19 hours; the distance steamed over being nearly 4000 miles.

The Duke of Buccleuch, it is said, has acquired a territory in our American colonies, and is about to translate as many of his tenants at Liddesdale as will go.

Mr. George Wyse, the brother of the member for Waterford, who had obtained a verdict, with £800 damages, for a libel which appeared in the Waterford Mail, has forgiven the proprietor of that paper the whole amount, and accepted an apology.

Lord Lyndoch, although in his 95th year, is remarkable hale and vigorous. His little dog, which travelled with him in his campaigning time, still accompanies him in his visits wherever he goes.

It was decided at the Exeter Castle, last week, that a clergyman is not exempt from turnpike toll on his way to officiate at the Union workhouse, even though not engaged in any other clerical duty.

Considerable alarm has been excited at Nottingham, by the giving way of the foundations of the broad tower of the great church of St. Mary, the weight is estimated at 2,400 tons. It is closed as a place of divine worship.

Excellent pickled salmon from America is now retailed at Newton Stewart, at 3/1-2d per pound.

Breast pieces of the finest beef were sold on Thursday at 2 1/2d.—Birmingham Journal.

It has never rained, during the memory of man, at Moscow during the months of December and January.

The Law Officers of the Crown have given an opinion that Magistrates at Petty Sessions have not power to commit for contempt parties misconducting themselves in Court.

A Mrs. Mary Phillips, late of Nova Scotia, has just left behind her a large fortune, to be divided between St. George's Hospital, the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, the Blind School, and the Welch School in Gray's Inn Lane. Cork exports annually to England £50,000 worth of Eggs.

Dicken's "American Notes," and Cooper's "Jack o' Lantern," were published at Leipzig about a fortnight after they had appeared in London, at eighteen-pence each, very neatly and correctly printed.

The French papers state that all the hotels in Paris are filled with English fashionables. Can we wonder at a decline in the quarter's revenue?

An attempt, it is reported, will be made in the ensuing session of Parliament, on the part of the owners of collieries, to procure a Repeal, or an alteration, of Lord Ashley's Act.

Government has given directions for immediate commencement of public improvement in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, in order to afford employment to the industrious poor.

It is said the marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover is to take place in February.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS. FRANCE. OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The French Chambers were opened on the 9th ult., by the King in person. His Majesty was received by deliberate civility, but was not hailed with rapturous greeting.

Gentlemen Peers and Deputies. The affection and the sympathy of the French nation have sustained my courage. My heart, ever suffering from grief, but full of confidence in your devotedness in calling you myself together to resume the course of your labours, I wished to conclude to-day what my grief had compelled me to leave incomplete at the opening of your session.

You have already achieved much for the security and future prosperity of France; I thank you in her name. Whatever may be our trials, I and my family will devote to her service whatever strength and life the Almighty shall grant us. Thanks to the maintenance of public order, peace, the national prosperity, attacked by the rapid increase in the public revenue, manifests itself beyond our most sanguine hopes.

The Syrian question had been settled according to the wishes of the Five Powers, on the terms set forth in a note to their representatives by the Reis Effendi. The Sublime Porte hereby informs the representatives of the Five Powers, that it is willing to make a trial in Syria of the following administrative system: the faculty of electing a Christian Kaimakam, to be charged with the administrative government of the Christian populations, shall be accorded to the Maronites; and the faculty of electing a Muslim Kaimakam, to govern the remaining populations, (of the Libanon), shall be accorded to the Druses; but to the exclusion of the Emir Beschir, and of all members of the Shehsh family.

Mr. Stephenson, junior secretary to the Premier, will succeed Mr. Drummond as chief private secretary, and Mr. Arbuthnot of the Treasury will supply the place of Mr. Stephenson. The funeral of the late Mr. Drummond took place on Tuesday morning, and was strictly private. The deceased was buried at Charlton, near Woolwich. In this church also repose the remains of the late Spencer Percival.

The British Queen Steamer.—The *Portland* of Brussels stated, that the British Queen steamer was attacked damaged in her last voyage that it will cost a considerable sum to repair her. "It is said," remarks the above journal, that in case the Chambers will not grant a sum sufficient to repair her, the Ministry intends selling her in her present state.

Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons last night, was dressed in deep mourning, in respect to the memory of the late unfortunate Mr. Drummond.

Lord Seaton is said to have been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands in succession to Sir Howard Douglas. A remarkable circumstance occurred in Liverpool, and which looks like the commencement of a new era in our mercantile navy, no less than three large iron-hulled ships having sailed on the same tide. The first was of nearly 1,000 tons burthen.

Houses composed exclusively of iron and cast metal the first kind ever introduced into Ireland, are about to be constructed in Carysfort-avenue, near Blackrock. The cost of each is estimated at £1200.

UNITED STATES.

Death of Com. Hull.—We regret to learn by the Philadelphia paper that the gallant Commodore Hull died in that city on Monday the 13th inst., at half past five o'clock. He had been ill for several days.

Southwark Abduction Case.—The Abductor Shot Dead by the Brother of the Young Lady.—The affair, involving the suspected abduction of a young lady of Southwark which has created so much excitement in that district, and caused so much talk and speculation all over the city, since Monday last has had an awful termination.

Hutchinson Heberton, the individual who was alleged to have abducted the young lady, last evening fell by the hand of the brother of the latter—having been shot dead by him in a close carriage, in which he was being privately conveyed out of the city by a friend on board the steam ferry boat John Fitch.—The occurrence took place just as the boat, which had left Market Street Wharf about six o'clock, was coming into the slip at Camden.

We forbear at present saying more of the matter than to give briefly the particulars. The name of the brother who committed this deed is Hall W. Mercer, clerk in the store of Carson & Newbold, South Wharves. He had been pursuing the *rauc* Heberton for two or three days. He proposed to fight him but could not bring him to the field. He then determined to revenge summarily the outrage upon the fair fame of his family, and receiving intelligence of Heberton's intended flight to New Jersey, he laid his plans.

tional habits of all arms. The queen and her sister, attended by the regent, and the principal officers of his suit, were loudly cheered, when they appeared at the balcony, by the soldiers.

PORTUGAL. The Portuguese proposals for a new tariff were delivered to Lord Howard de Walden, on the 16th ult.; but the further alterations offered to Great Britain were so slight, and coupled with such condition, that there is no chance of their being accepted by the British Government; which will no doubt consider them as the ultimatum of Portugal, and their rejection, therefore, will be tantamount to breaking off the negotiation for a tariff-convention for the present. The commercial accounts are very gloomy, and if that that is stated to be true, the country is on the eve of bankruptcy. The poorer classes are enduring intense suffering both at Lisbon and Oporto. England, it seems, offered to Portugal a reduction on her wines of every description from 5s 6d to 3s imperial gallon, or 45-1-2 per cent.; a reduction on brandy from 22s 6d to 14s per imperial gallon, or 40 per cent.; a reduction on oil to a nominal duty, and on fruit to a statistical duty; thus excluding none of the staple articles of Portugal, the principle of reduction being universal, and averaging 50 per cent.

TURKEY. The Syrian question had been settled according to the wishes of the Five Powers, on the terms set forth in a note to their representatives by the Reis Effendi.

The Sublime Porte hereby informs the representatives of the Five Powers, that it is willing to make a trial in Syria of the following administrative system: the faculty of electing a Christian Kaimakam, to be charged with the administrative government of the Christian populations, shall be accorded to the Maronites; and the faculty of electing a Muslim Kaimakam, to govern the remaining populations, (of the Libanon), shall be accorded to the Druses; but to the exclusion of the Emir Beschir, and of all members of the Shehsh family.

Mr. Stephenson, junior secretary to the Premier, will succeed Mr. Drummond as chief private secretary, and Mr. Arbuthnot of the Treasury will supply the place of Mr. Stephenson. The funeral of the late Mr. Drummond took place on Tuesday morning, and was strictly private. The deceased was buried at Charlton, near Woolwich. In this church also repose the remains of the late Spencer Percival.

The British Queen Steamer.—The *Portland* of Brussels stated, that the British Queen steamer was attacked damaged in her last voyage that it will cost a considerable sum to repair her. "It is said," remarks the above journal, that in case the Chambers will not grant a sum sufficient to repair her, the Ministry intends selling her in her present state.

Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons last night, was dressed in deep mourning, in respect to the memory of the late unfortunate Mr. Drummond.

Lord Seaton is said to have been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands in succession to Sir Howard Douglas. A remarkable circumstance occurred in Liverpool, and which looks like the commencement of a new era in our mercantile navy, no less than three large iron-hulled ships having sailed on the same tide. The first was of nearly 1,000 tons burthen.

Houses composed exclusively of iron and cast metal the first kind ever introduced into Ireland, are about to be constructed in Carysfort-avenue, near Blackrock. The cost of each is estimated at £1200.

UNITED STATES.

Death of Com. Hull.—We regret to learn by the Philadelphia paper that the gallant Commodore Hull died in that city on Monday the 13th inst., at half past five o'clock. He had been ill for several days.

Southwark Abduction Case.—The Abductor Shot Dead by the Brother of the Young Lady.—The affair, involving the suspected abduction of a young lady of Southwark which has created so much excitement in that district, and caused so much talk and speculation all over the city, since Monday last has had an awful termination.

Hutchinson Heberton, the individual who was alleged to have abducted the young lady, last evening fell by the hand of the brother of the latter—having been shot dead by him in a close carriage, in which he was being privately conveyed out of the city by a friend on board the steam ferry boat John Fitch.—The occurrence took place just as the boat, which had left Market Street Wharf about six o'clock, was coming into the slip at Camden.

We forbear at present saying more of the matter than to give briefly the particulars. The name of the brother who committed this deed is Hall W. Mercer, clerk in the store of Carson & Newbold, South Wharves. He had been pursuing the *rauc* Heberton for two or three days. He proposed to fight him but could not bring him to the field. He then determined to revenge summarily the outrage upon the fair fame of his family, and receiving intelligence of Heberton's intended flight to New Jersey, he laid his plans.

A carriage was hired by a legal friend of Heberton, which was driven all about town. Then it drove up to the lawyer's door. Heberton got in. The blinds were closed. The carriage drove down to the ferry boat John Fitch. In the meantime Mercer had taken a position on board the boat, behind a coal-box.—There he remained unobserved until the boat neared the Camden Ferry. He then stepped forward, presented a revolting pistol, and discharged four of its barrels into Heberton's body just under the left shoulder, blade passing through the blind, of the carriage. The second penetrated the body, the third and fourth the door of the vehicle.

Heberton was conveyed, as soon as the boat reached the shore, to Cate's tavern, where he breathed his last in about ten minutes. Mercer was immediately taken into custody. When the New York boat came over, about 11 o'clock last night, the coroner's inquest was investigating the matter at Cate's tavern, and Mercer was still in custody at the tavern, and in a terrible state of excitement.—Philadelphia Times.

Reported Revolution in St. Domingo.—The Second Edition of the New York Express of last Saturday evening, has the following:—By the brig Wm. Nelson, Capt. Morris, from Port Au Prince, which sailed the 2d; we hear that a revolution had broken out on the south side of the island, and become alarming. The inhabitants were shipping off their coffee and valuables with great haste.

The accounts are contradictory as to the extent of the revolt.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS. Tuesday, February 14th.

On motion of Mr. Partelow.—That the House proceed to the Order of the Day to go into Committee of the whole House in consideration of the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 11th instant, and which was laid before the House yesterday, communicating a Report from the Treasurer with the Estimate of the Revenue for the present year, calculated upon a Scale of Duties recommended to be levied.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee moving the Message referred to them under their consideration, the following was moved:—Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That all aids and supplies, and aids to Her Majesty in Parliament, are the sole gift of the Commons; and all Bills for the granting of any such aids and supplies ought to begin with the Commons; also all Bills imposing charges and burthens upon the people; and that it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit and appoint in such Bills the ends, purposes, conditions, limitations and qualifications of such grants, charges and burthens; and further

Resolved, That the House should therefore view any recommendation for laying Duties upon the people from any other, as an interference with its acknowledged rights and privileges.

To expunge the whole of the second clause in the original Resolution, after the words "further Resolved," and substitute the following:—

The House should always resist any interference from any other Branch of the Legislature, with regard to the mode of levying all Duties for the purposes of Revenue, and the objects thereof, yet it will always give due consideration to any suggestion of the Lieutenant Governor in relation to the Provincial Revenue.

And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided as follows:—

Yeas.—The Hon. Mr. Simonds, Messrs. Mr. Fisher, Alexander, Williston, Barker, Connell, Body, Hill, Rankin.

Nays.—The Hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Mr. Brown, Wilnot, Wark, S. Earle, J. Earle, Freeze, Burns, Hazen, Partelow, Jordan, Hanington, Barberie, Scoullar, Botsford, End, Taylor, Allen, Smith, Stewart, Palmer, Gilbert.

Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken upon the original Resolution, when the Committee again divided as follows:—

Yeas.—The Hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Mr. Allen, Brown, Wark, S. Earle, J. Earle, Wilnot, Freeze, Gilbert, Burns, Hazen, Jordan, Partelow, Hanington, Barberie, Botsford, Smith, Scoullar, Stewart, Taylor, End, Palmer, Alexander, Williston, Barker, Connell, Fisher, Hill, Boyd, Rankin.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolution as passed in the Committee adopted by the House.

Mr. Fisher, presented a Petition from Benjamin Wolhaupter, John A. Beckwith, Joseph Gaynor, John F. Taylor and 132 others, inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity, praying an amendment in the Law relating to Bankruptcy; which he read.

On motion of Mr. Fisher.—Resolved, That the subject matter of the foregoing Petition from Benjamin Wolhaupter, John A. Beckwith, Joseph Gaynor, John F. Taylor and others, praying for an amendment in the Law relating to Bankruptcy, be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Fisher, Mr. Partelow, Mr. Hazen, Mr. End and Mr. Hill do compose the said Committee.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from Thomas Moses, Deputy Treasurer at West Isles,

in the County of Charlotte, praying for an increase of salary, for the reasons therein set forth; which Petition was received.

February 15. On motion of Mr. Brown.—That the House proceed to the Order of the Day to go into Committee of the whole House on the Report from the Select Committee, for taking into consideration the subject of the Finances of the Province, and which was submitted to the House on the 13th instant, as also the several Documents communicated by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor upon the same subject.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the subject referred to them under their consideration had passed one Resolution, and he having read the same handed it in at the Clerk's Table where it was again read, and is as follows:—

Whereas in the present unexampled crisis in the affairs of this Province, arising from the extreme difficulty of collecting the outstanding dues, and from the unprecedented decrease of the Revenue of the last year, an amount of money is necessary to be immediately raised to meet the existing demands against the Province; therefore

Resolved, That in order to discharge the present debt and to sustain the public credit, it is highly indispensable that the House should negotiate a Loan; and further Resolved, That the subject should be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Resolution reported from the Committee adopted by the House.

On motion Mr. Partelow.—Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill for carrying out the object recommended in the foregoing Resolution.

Ordered, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Brown, Mr. End, Mr. Wilnot, Mr. Hazen and Mr. Burns, do compose the said Committee.

Thursday 16th Feb. The Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate the St. Stephen's Marine Insurance Company" passed the House and was taken to the Council by Mr. Hill.

A Bill to repeal "An Act to encourage the destroying of Wolves," and "An Act to grant a Bounty on the destruction of Beavers in this Province," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, passed the House and was taken to the Council by Mr. Connell.

February 17. Mr. Brown presented a Petition from John Arbutick, Alexander Dunn, Thomas Robinson and 192 others, inhabitants of the Parish of St. James, in the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass to impose a Tax on Widdersland; which was received.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Nehemiah Marks, Esq. and 46 others, Merchants and Inhabitants of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying for an alteration in the value of the Coins now established as a legal tender in the Province; which was received.

February 20. Mr. Brown presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, praying aid to enable them to pay off the Debts due from the said County; which was received.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. Partelow, from the Select Committee appointed on the 16th instant to take under consideration various Accounts connected with the Queen's Casual Revenue, submitted a Report; and he having read the same handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

The Select Committee to whom were referred the several Accounts and Documents relating to the Receipts and Expenditure of the Queen's Casual Revenue, including the Accounts of the Crown Land Office, the Civil List, and other disbursements on account of that Revenue, laid before the House by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 13th inst. having attended to the duty devolved upon them, submit the following Report:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Robert Gowan, Accountant (£250 0 0), W. B. Phair, Junior, Assistant do. (60 0 0), Andrew Inches, Draftman (250 0 0), Anthony Lockwood, Jun. Assistant (150 0 0), Timothy O'Connor, ditto (180 0 0), John Wilkinson, Compiler (220 0 0), John Grant, ditto (220 0 0), Jacob Ellegood, Clerk (55 0 0), Thomas Smeade, Messenger (50 0 0). Total £1,435 0 0.

This amount, in the opinion of your Committee, is entirely too large, and may be reduced by dispensing with the services of some of the Officers charged thereon; and the Committee therefore recommend that an Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying an immediate enquiry into the practicability of effecting such reduction.

No. 2. Is an Abstract of the Receipts & Expenditure of the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Province for the year 1843.

Your Committee observe, among other objectionable charges contained in Account No. 2, the following, to which they call the attention of the House, and respecting which, enquiry should be made:—

1. Paid John Grant for expenses of himself and staff while employed in the Bay Verte Canal Survey, £220 0 0.

2. Paid John Wilkinson, while exploring certain parts of the Boundary Line, 95 0 0.

3. Paid Jacob Allan, Clerk Hire and other Expenses

of his Office to 30th Sept. 1841, 57 5 1.

J. Allan, Clerk Hire, and Boatmen from 1st May, to 30th September, 1842, 76 9—133 14 10.

Attorney General, for Stationary, 10 0 0.

Dr. Gesmer, advanced to him per authority, on file, (towards surveying Tobique River and Valley,) 75 0 0.

£533 14 10.

It will be observed, with reference to the amounts paid as above to Messrs. Grant and Wilkinson, (£215) that by Account No. 1, both these Officers received their full annual Salaries for services in the Crown Land Department amounting to £440.

That Jacob Allan has received his Salary in full to the amount of £133 14 10; and that the amount advanced Dr. Gesmer, £75, must have been connected with a Topographical and Geological Survey, not authorized by the Legislature, and not for any Survey of vacant Crown Lands.

The Committee have also to observe, besides the Indoor Expenses for Officers and Clerks in the Crown Land Department, amounting to £1,435, as particularized in Account No. 1, £425 18 10 have been expended in Stationary, Printing and other expenses of that Department for the past year, making in all £1,861 18 10.

February 21. Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from the Commissioners of the Alms House and Poor for the Parish of St. Andrew, setting forth, that in addition to the claims already submitted to the House for relief afforded to Emigrants, there are others remaining chargeable which are not set out in their former Petition; and praying further aid toward the support of those set forth in the present application; which was received and referred to the Committee appointed on the 1st instant, to take Petitions of a like prayer under consideration.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Schuyler P. Frink, of the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth, that in the year 1835, he had purchased a large tract of land from the Crown, and paid the first instalment thereon, and praying the he may receive consideration either in money or land, equal to the amount so paid on the purchase; which was received and referred to Committee of 4th inst.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition of like prayer from Joseph Moore, of the Parish of St. David, which was referred to same Committee.

February 22. Mr. Hill presented from James Gillis and John Grimmer, of St. Stephen, praying to be refunded a sum paid under the Act to provide for regular supply of Seamen for new Ships, and Act having been disallowed by Her Majesty; and which was received.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition of a like prayer from the Hon. James Aldous of St. Andrew's, which was not received.

February 23. Mr. Burns, by leave, presented a Petition from John Keis, Parks and Hegon, W. G. Lawton and 45 others, of the City of Saint John, Merchants, praying that no increased Duty be imposed on British Goods imported into the Province, and also that no reduction be made in the Duties now levied on Foreign Manufactures; which he read. Referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Aseneth Moore, praying compensation for teaching a School in the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of six months ending in December, 1842; which received and referred to the Schools Petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Thomson, by leave, presented a Petition from Anna S. Armstrong, praying compensation for teaching a School at Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, for six months ending in July, 1842; which was referred to the Committee, on School Petitions.

Mr. Taylor brought in a Bill relating to trespass by Horses, Swine and Neat Cattle in the Parish of Fredericton, which was read a first time.

Mr. Hazen moved for leave to bring in a Bill to grant a Patent to James B. Toldery for the application of Electro Magnetic power to Clocks and Time Pieces.

PRIVILEGES OF COLONIAL ASSEMBLIES.

Perhaps the most important article of news received by the Packet, is the decision pronounced by Mr. Baron Parke, on behalf of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case of Kiley vs. Carson, which our readers will recollect, sprung out of proceedings adopted by Dr. Kiley against Mr. Carson, Speaker of the Newfoundland Assembly, caused by an arrest and commitment for an alleged breach of privilege of the House. This decision takes from Colonial Assemblies what they have long arrogated—the power of arrest, and the right of bringing a man before their bar, on a complaint by one of their members of contempt committed beyond its precincts. It will have the effect of adding greatly to the dignity of Colonial Legislatures—for members will be careful not to use language that may subject them to legal responsibility, or bring them in personal collision with those whom they might have supposed they were privileged to slander. The liberty of the press is also better secured—the Sergeant-at-arms being made by this decision quite a harmless personage in an Editorial view. We shall publish the grounds of the decision more fully next week. The *John Bull*, concluding a comment upon it, says:—"Thus from the

The Committee referred, have a on timber be is the Bill which first time, and On Tuesday dress to the 1 Excellency not Survey, until a been issued to the the Resolution ing issued, to he said had be On Monday tee on the Des Mr. Baillie to debate, that w which will app expectation be by proper repr lar: of £1200 Surveyor Gen the utmost whi official shall r On Wednes mittee on the r management John and afte reported. A against an ex tion, with the day Mr. Brown lative to limit Executive Go of every Sessi ed during an ment of the 5 after a short- er of the da quently intro laid on the 14 stability on the Yesterday down several error, commen ce to King calling seats a certain seats e peers, that th reader of the preparatory i commends a tions be tran to resulting a The depar seats, alude coming Ex which is at land, and we selecting for bly his confi There wa surveys wo were laid b immediate s and which v ing applicat Hon. Mr. importance, tion of the the openi means of th the purcha that way, and probab that will be At twelve a Committe of the No petition of losing ge Hanington Botsford, a were chose Williston a Mr. Wa lifax, hav denouncin Mr. Phair, fixed sum; ery inform terday mo error, for tween the the Depart To day to draw a L. Burns, Street, Es were chose Alex being Wilnot, I The fir out the Pr learn, that acter has cil. The portion o the Unit their Sto for exami the Collec test, or of intellecti admitting course no ment, res superced Charter; towards t es and do

