

ER 25, 1840.

GOODS.

From London.

ored Merinos, Norwich
Bambazines, black Silks
d, checked, and figured
amatta Cloth, Cholly &
Dresses, Fancy Mous-
e-printed Llama Squares,
idiana with Velvet Bord-
d Woolen Plaid Shawls;
bbin Nets; white Blond
sran Quilling, lisle laco
d and Gimp Edgings;
g Wire, ground Gimp,
for Head-bands, black
Silks, Purple Twist, lase-
d colored Lace Gloves,
red Kid & Silk Gloves,
l and black Kid Gloves,
lored Silk, sewing Silk,
; Silk, Chain, & Coat
ted Broad, Cotton night
sa and Lamba Wool
Boots, Ladies White,
otton Hose, Gentlemen's
Hose, Regatta Shirts,
d of Crevels, Flourishing
l'ores; colored embrod-
and Worsted white and
wollen Yarn, worsted
in Fringes, White bone,
lk Lace, Carpet Lace,
e Ribbon, Cluny Belt
rad steel Top "Thimble-
Buckram, Ladies white
tays, Artificial Flowers,
Cloth Caps, Leggins &
raw Bonnets, Umbrellas,
also, two trunks Ladies
s and Shoes.

er Brig
From London,
Saint John,

oid assortment of Latin,
ing Satchels, and Goggles
variety. Plain figured,
as and Persian in vari-
Crapo and Dea Band-
Barcelona, Brucier, Bar-
arson Coral SPA, Hand-
k Serge, Hat, Dress, &
d, embossed and blond
l Harckeberts, blond
l embossed scarf, chamois
l Hessian Spatter,
f Razors, Knives and
et and Pen-knives, and
s hand, corks-cuts, and
grove fig lighters, with
tooth, hair, cloth, and
red lead Pencils,
n and Violin strings
-gug-

er Brig
From Belfast,
Bla & colored Linn
Throat,
ades.

THE SUPPLY,
of the British American,
raid, from Liverpool, and
last.

V. & S. M. GILMOR,
-gug-

THE STANDARD,
EVERY FRIDAY, BY
V. & S. M. GILMOR,
in Saint Andrews,
NUNSWICK.

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forwarded by mail,
and until order is paid
E. & S. M. GILMOR,
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12 lines 5d per line.
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count, be paid for in advance
e, struck off at the shortest
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-gug-

DEPARTURE OF
RAILS.

rice from
ity at 12 a. m.
Saint George, by Coach
Saturday at 7 p. m.
steam—Mondays, Wednes-
days at 5 p. m.
Coach—Tuesdays, Thurs-
days at 10 a. m.

parts for
ity at 10 a. m.
Saint George, by Coach—
Tuesdays, & Fridays at 7 a. m.
steam—Tuesdays, Thursdays
at 8 a. m.
Coach—Mondays, Wednes-
days at 10 a. m.

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The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1840.

Number 45

ALICE. OR WOMAN'S LOVE. By Miss M. Miles.

Oh! you know not the love of a woman's heart,
Till all its better its purer part.

Continued.

"I will sit with Mr. Thomson, ma'am if you wish to go out," said their landlady, for they had assumed that homely name when obliged to seek those obscure lodgings, and since Howard's illness the heart of that coarse woman was touched by Alice's devotion and sweetness; and she was kind, kind indeed, to the lone one.

"Mr. Thomson is in such a calm sleep, that I will thank you if you will sit half an hour with him; business calls me from home for a short time," and tears rushed into her eyes as she added, "Believe me, Mrs. Bray, you shall be one day requited for your kindness." Alice drew her thick veil over her face as she entered the principal Jeweller's store in the street.

"What will you give me for this ring?" said she, handing one to the bowing clerk behind the counter.

"This is very valuable," he answered, with a glance of surprise. "I will hand it to Mr."

"The ring is valuable, Madam, and the setting so peculiar that it would not sell readily. So I would rather not become the purchaser."

Alice took the ring, (Lady Dymor's gift in happier days, and held sacred when all ornaments had gone to gain them daily bread,) and with a heavy sigh was departing, when a fashionable equipage drew up to the door, and a party alighted. In the hurry of the moment Alice dropped it; one of the ladies picked it up, glanced first at her then for a moment on the valuable bauble, and gracefully presented it and passed on; and the young wife stole from the crowded street to her lonely home.

For three nights—Theatre had been crowded with all the beauty and fashion of London. Nothing was spoken of but Madame's singing, and on this night she surprised herself; the applause, when she gracefully left the stage, was deafening; and garlands and flowers, rich and rare, were showered upon it.

"You are gloomy to-night, Courtenay," said Blanche Trevor to Sir Louis Courtenay, her affianced suitor. "Has Madame's singing won your heart; for I shall be jealous if this absent fit continues. See, we are nearly home, and your Highness has not deigned to bestow one word upon me despite my woman's wit and curiosity to read your thoughts."

"No, Blanche, she is a beautiful and gifted, but I marvel if she is not a wretched woman. So young and lovely! but with such sorrow marked upon her brow. I am strangely interested with her, but that is not the cause of my gloom. I have been trying to discover the haunt of my friend, Howard Morton, but as yet my attempts have been fruitless."

"I hate that old Lord Dymor, though he is my uncle," exclaimed Blanche with her wonted impetuosity; "but we are home: not a word of Howard before Mrs. Dalbourne, but come to me to-morrow early."

"I wish you were again at Lord Dymor's, though; for I have a perfect horror of Mrs. Dalbourne's cold looks. I must move by rule, and talk by rule, and even make love by rule in her starchy presence."

"I patience, patience, dear Courtenay; shall I not one day be mistress of the broad lands of Dymor, and then we may roam the wild wood free?"

"Blanche, Blanche! despite the deep loss I bear you, I will never again look upon your face in its marvellous beauty, did I think you would become the usurper of your cousin's just rights."

"Well, good night, Louis, and pleasant dreams. I shall sit dance gaily in Dymor Halls."

"You are better to-day, love," and Alice smiled, one of her own sweet smiles, the first that had wreathed her lip for many weeks; your eye has its own dark look, and your hand burns not with fever as I clasp it. Oh, I have much to be thankful for; and sinking on her knees the young wife poured out her soul in prayer.

"I am better, Alice," murmured Howard in a faint voice, but weak still and feeble as if he had been in some long, strange dream. Surely this is not our small room. Every comfort seems to be here, and luxuries too; glancing at the table by his bedside. "All seems so strange."

"Oh, a kind fairy has been with me in my lonely watches, and showered some of her golden gifts into my hand. Rest easy, dearest, we've gold for present need. Sleep now, and I will, when you are stronger, solve this mystery."

There was a large circle assembled in Mrs. Dalbourne's drawing room, discussing the merits of Madame S., the day after the last appearance of that star. She had come as a meteor to dazzle awhile and then sink into oblivion. Her dark beauty bespoke her being of a warmer clime, and the gift of her ready song was enough to mark a wanderer from the Italian land.

"She reminded me of one whom I knew

in early youth," said Courtenay in reply to an observation of Lady Lucy's.

"She is perfect—enchanting!" cried one of the gentlemen near. "I could lose my heart to one like her, for there is intellect stamped upon her beautiful face."

"Where are you going, Miss Trevor?" asked Mrs. Dalbourne as Blanche entered equipped for walking. "I think young ladies should find better employment than to be forever engaged in these frivolous pursuits."

"I am going to walk with Sir Louis Courtenay, Madam," replied Blanche, her colour rising, and with something of hauteur in her manner.

"I do not approve of young ladies walking unattended by some more elderly person, and must insist upon Miss Ronson's (her companion and trade carrier) accompanying you."

"Miss Trevor cannot be under better protection than that of her intended husband, Mrs. Dalbourne—and as she is her own mistress, I shall altogether decline Miss Ronson's espionage," and with a flashing eye Louis put Blanche's hand within his arm and withdrew.

Howard was in a sweet and restoring sleep, although the noontide sun was beaming brightly in the heaven above, when Mrs. Bray started Alice from a deep reverie, into which she had fallen as she kept her vigil by his side.

"La, ma'am, there be some great visitors in our parlor to see you."

"To see me!" exclaimed the startled girl, and the blood rushed to her cheek and brow.

"Are you sure they asked for me, my kind Mrs. Bray?"

"Surely, ma'am, and looked so pitiful the while I was telling how sick your husband was and how you watched him, and would not sleep or eat; and tears were in the lady's beautiful blue eyes as she listened."

"With a faltering step Alice entered the neat but small parlor of her landlady; but in a moment started and became pale as death, for she instantly recognized Sir Louis Courtenay, the early and dear friend of Howard, who had been absent during the time of their marriage and difficulties at the Castle."

"Lady Morton has not forgotten her old play-fellow!" said he, advancing and taking her hand with much respect and kindness in his manner; "and I rejoice that my long search has been at last crowned with success."

"No, I can never forget Sir Louis Courtenay, for he is associated with brighter and better days; but you will address me as Mrs. Thomson—that is the name which better befits our altered state."

"As Alice Newton, I knew you—and as the wife of my friend, I shall still address you by your title; but how is he, for on your cheek the rose is pale as if with watching and care."

"He is better; recovering, though slowly, and overcome by the first familiar tones of kindness that had greeted her for long months, she burst into tears and sunk upon a seat, unmindful of the presence of Blanche Trevor, who had stood concealed from view during the foregoing scene."

"Blanche, come and dry your cousin's tears by your own sweet words of comfort, and tell her of many still happier days to come."

In a moment the arm of Blanche was around her; and notwithstanding there was a smile on her ruby lips, her own tears mingled with those of Alice.

"And did you think, dear cousin, that Blanche Trevor would submit to see Howard deprived of his just rights. No! I had a clue to your retreat you dreamt not of; it was I who became the purchaser of the 'Madonna,' and made my servant follow, until he discovered where you lodged. You remember the ring dropped in Mr. S.'s shop; look upon my face and see if you trace any resemblance to the one who picked it up? The cypher on the inside revealed to me who was the possessor, and I only waited for Louis to return, to try and win you to love me."

"Mr. Thomson is awake, ma'am, and wants you to come up stairs directly," interrupted Mrs. Bray, putting her head in at the door.

"I must go," exclaimed Alice, "but will see you again. I must prepare Howard to meet you."

"Courtenay! ah, I knew he would remain true, and it was his well remembered voice that woke me from my sleep. Let me see him, and Blanche too; she is a noble creature."

A few short moments and again they met, those so long parted, and the day had not gone by ere Howard Morton was an inmate of Sir Louis's handsome mansion, and surrounded with all that wealth could obtain, of advice and luxuries, to restore him to perfect health.

There had been a revolution in the political world, and the Earl of Dymor was hurled from his high pinnacle. The statesman's stay had set in gloom; and at the close of a dark November day he entered the gates of Dymor Castle; Blanche was his only companion; but through that long journey he spoke but seldom. A weary sigh broke from him as he entered the vast hall, where there was no kind voice to welcome him to his home; but he relaxed not from its sternness. Blanche smiled upon the old assembled servants; but they frowned, deeming her an intruder in their young lord's domains.

The evening drew to its close, and many memories of the past were straining over Lord

Dymor's heart—his beautiful wife, his noble boy! For what had he given them up? A phantom, which ere he had grasped it, had faded away! And in the evening of life he sat down a desolate man in his lonely home. There had been a long silence, and each engrossed with strangely mingled feelings, sat in silence, when the words "Howard! Emily!" in a tone of deep distress, burst from the stern lip of the Earl. Blanche sprang from her seat and knelt before him.

(To be Continued.)

POETRY.

FOREVER THINE.

In the range of English fugitive poetry, we have met with few pieces of deeper pathos or tenderer feeling, than this, by Alaric Watts. It breathes the very soul of devoted affection.

Forever thine, whate'er this heart betide,
Forever thine, whate'er our lot be cast—
Fate, that may rob us of all our wealth beside,
Shall leave us love till life itself be past.

The world may wrong us—we will brave its hate;
False friends may change and falser hopes decline;
Though bowed by cankering care, we'll smile at Fate,
Since thou art mine, beloved, and I am thine!

Forever thine—when circling years have sped
Time's snowy blossoms o'er thy placid brow;
When youth's rich glow, its purple light is fled,
And lilies bloom where roses flourish now.

Say, shall I love the fading beauty less,
Whose spring-tide radiance has been wholly mine?
No! come what will, thy steadfast truth I'll bless,
In youth, in age, thine own, forever thine!

Forever thine, at evening's dewy hour,
When gentle hearts to tenderest thoughts incline,
When balmy odors from each closing flower
Are breathing round me—thine, forever thine!

Forever thine! 'mid Fashion's heartless throng,
In courtly powers—at Polly's gilded shrine,
Smiles on my cheek, like words upon the tongue,
My deep heart still is thine—forever thine!

Forever thine! 'mid the boisterous crowd,
When the jest sparkles with the sparkling wine,
I may not name thy gentle name aloud,
But drink to thee in thought, forever thine!

I would not, sweet, profane that silvery sound;
The depth of love could such rude hearts divine;
Let the loud laughter peal, the toast go round,
My thoughts, my thoughts are thine, forever thine!

Antiquarian Discovery.—A silver seal in preservation has recently been found on the grounds of Wade Browne, Esq. at Monkton Farleigh, Wiltshire, near the site of the Priory of St. Mary Magdalene. This relic is a pendant having a female front face, deeply cut, and of exquisite workmanship, probably Italian; the legend encircling the head, "caput Magdeleane," connects it with the ancient priory, which, on Dagdale's authority, was founded by Humphrey de Bohem, about the year of 1125, and was among the first of the monastic establishments that fell a sacrifice to Henry the Eighth's ecclesiastical commissioners. The prior, who resigned 26 Henry VIII. A. D. 1536, preparatory to the dissolution of the house, named, Lodowick. It is stated in the monastic records, that no seal of the priory had been found, the foreign name, Lodowick, may lead us to infer that the specimen of ancient art thus brought to light, was the last head of the priory of the Mouton Farleigh.—Wiltshire Independent.

The White Lady.—For several years there has lived, in an ancient house, called the Hotel d'Aligre in the Rue St. Honoré, a female known in the neighbourhood by no other name than La Dame Blanche, from the circumstance of her never appearing abroad except in the dusk of the evening, and then always clothed in white. She neither visited or received any person nor spoke to any one; and was never known to deal with a single shopkeeper, and how she subsisted was a complete mystery. Whenever the door of her room was opened by her, a strong odour of eau de Cologne was emitted. Some imagined that she was an elderly countess, distinguished by her charms previous to the first Revolution; while others with perhaps more reason deemed her insane. Having remained for several days shut up in

her room, the neighbours became alarmed for her safety, and a few days ago had her door forced. She was found dead on her knees with her head half consumed over a brazier which she had lighted during the cold weather to warm herself. About 1000 francs in bills and silver were found in the closets with a quantity of white dresses, and a number of bottles of eau de Cologne; but never to designate either her name or her family.—Paris Paper.

ARRIVAL of the BRITANNIA.

Standard Office, November 6, 1840.

In consequence of the Mail arriving last night after the Paper went to press, we issue an Extra this morning, in order to lay the most important News before our Readers as early as possible.

The Steamship Britannia, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last in less than eleven days from Liverpool, and 23 days since she left the former port; one of the quickest trips on record. The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman in St. John, dated

Liverpool, October 29.

"The anticipated war in Europe has a frightful effect on the money market here. Bills cannot now be discounted here under 6 per cent and 1-4 per cent for commission and should hostilities be actually proclaimed with France, the effects will be most disastrous. Credit to the Colonies will be most entirely suspended: and the Americans in monopolizing the Cotton-carrying trade will depreciate British shipping to a ruinous extent; notwithstanding all this, purchasers of Colonial ships are still to be found; and a Dalhousie vessel was sold the other day at £9 per ton. The timber Market seems as if it would never rally here, except for very large Timber."

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The Court is expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace in the course of three weeks for the Royal accouchement. The alterations at Buckingham Palace, which relate chiefly to the personal convenience of her Majesty and the Prince, are in a forward state of completion.

Letters have reached us from Portugal by the Iberia steamer, which arrived at Falmouth on Friday, with the Peninsular mails. She left Gibraltar on the 1st, Cadiz on the 2d, Lisbon on the 5th, and Oporto Vigo on the 6th instant. They bring disastrous news of the accouchement of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal. She was delivered of a Princess on the preceding day, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, who did not survive beyond a few minutes.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS CAMDEN.—The Marquis had been riding for some time past, and on Wednesday was seized with apoplexy, from which he never recovered. He was totally insensible at the time of his death. He was born Feb. 11, 1759.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY.

A sanguine hope is entertained in the city to-day—produced partly by the character of the advices from Paris—that the war cry has passed its zenith, and that despite the desires of the revolutionists of France and the inordinate wishes of the *Beau* speculators; both on the Bourse of the French capital and those on this side of the channel, peace will be maintained. It cannot, however, be denied, that the aspect of the political horizon was exceedingly portentous in the early part of the week; that the question of peace or war then was doubtful, and the quotations of the public securities descended lower than they have been since the commercial panic of 1833-4. Things have brightened up materially since, and those in the city who have considered the probabilities of war as remote, are somewhat confirmed in their feelings by what has since taken place.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

We have received by an extraordinary express from Paris, dated Thursday night, 10 o'clock, the evening papers of that date and a letter from our correspondent.

The *Monitor Parisien* and *Messenger* contains the following bulletin.

Paris, Oct. 15.

"A musket shot was fired at the King at 6 o'clock this evening, at the moment when his Majesty was passing along the quay of the Tuileries, on his return to Saint Cloud."

Neither the King nor any of the persons by whom he was accompanied was hurt. The assassin was arrested.

He avowed his crime."

Our private letters state, that the name of the assassin is Darbes. He is from the south of France (he said Marseilles), but there was some doubt on that point. It would appear that his musket had been overloaded, for it burst, and wounded him in the shoulder."

It was rumored that the assassin was one of the advocates for war who are at present so much exalted and that on murdering the King he calculated on removing the only bar to the arrival of that calamity."

It was currently reported and believed, that the Queen Regent of Spain had arrived at Port Vendres. It was also stated that M. de Richelieu de la Redonde (Ambassador of France)

had protested against the appointment of a co-Regent—in other words, against the programme of the newly self-selected Government of Spain.

The *Messenger* contains a brief notice of Eastern news. It confirms our own accounts that Lebanon was tranquil; that "Mahomet Ali was restored to health, and was perfectly calm and resolved."

The combined fleets had cannonaded Seide and Caffa. The insurgents who had presented themselves at the Turkish camp were only a few peasants of the Kesrouan.

Our Malta letters of the 5th inst. state, that no news from Syria of a later date than that brought by the *Pomethens* on the 26th ult., had been received in that island. The report of the taking of St. Jean d'Acre by the combined squadron had circulated there, but was not credited.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

The steamship Oriental, from Alexandria and Malta, arrived this morning at 8 a. m., left Alexandria 23d ult. and Malta 28th. The British fleet was entering the Bay of Alexandria as the steamer came out.

Niger Expedition.—On Saturday last Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Wilberforce*, the third iron vessel built by Mr. John Laird for this expedition, was launched from his yard, North Birkenhead. She is commissioned by Commander W. Allen, R. N. will receive her machinery to-day, and is expected to be ready for trial in three weeks. The *Albert*, Captain Trotter, R. N. and Soudan, Commander Bird Allen, R. N.; the other two steam-vessels for the same expedition, are, we understand, nearly ready for sea.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

The late *Count Marial*.—We learn from a private source, that the decision of the Court martial on Captain Reynolds, concluded on Monday last at Brighton, finds him guilty of a breach of the articles of war, but recommends him, in consideration of the circumstances, to the gracious clemency of the Queen. A severe rebuke is conveyed against Lord Cardigan, who must now retire from the service. But the official notice will be published in a few days.—*Scottish Refractor's Gazette*.

Dunsmuir-street, Oct. 15.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Jeremie, Esq. to be Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone, and its dependencies.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Owen Pinfield, Esq. to be Chief Justice of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

Major General Sir George Arthur, Captain Halkett, of the Coldstream Guards, and Lieutenant Demville, of the 15th Light Infantry, on the staff in Upper Canada, have been recalled by the Commander in Chief from that duty, as the establishment is not to be kept up.

The Duke of Northumberland will, there is no doubt, be elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in the room of the Marquis Camden. There is, we suppose, as little doubt that Lord Lyndhurst will succeed to the office of High Steward, which will become vacant by the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland to the Chancellorship.

Bay of Djoni, Coast of Syria, Sep. 20.

On the 15th of September the Admiral came into Beyrout with all the squadron; then the Turkish squadron, under Walker Bey, then the Austrian squadron. The Marines of the squadron, 1,500 in number, were packed in the Gorgon that night; the Turks in the other three steamers, *Cyclops*, *Phoenix*, and *Hydra*; and on the following day they made a feat in land on the point north of Beyrout; 3,000 troops drew up to oppose them, when the *Beaumont* opened a fire of shells upon them at 2,400 yards; her practice was the admiration of all. The squadron then bore up, under Captain Napier, with the small craft, and landed in the Bay of Djoni, some twelve miles from Beyrout. In the evening as Ibrahim Pacha was coming into Beyrout; the 3 in shore ships, the *Gorgon*, *Beaumont*, *Edinburgh*, and an Austrian frigate, opened a tremendous fire upon the town. We fired sixteen broadsides by sound of bugle; shells all night, and deliberate firing next day; after which we came here, and the squadron is stationed as follows:—At the Bay of Djoni, where marines and Turks are encamped and entrenched, there are the *Princess Charlotte*, *Powerful*, *Ganges*, *Chanderloo*, and *Siamarra*. At Beyrout—*Edinburgh* and *Hastings*. Commanding the road between us—*Revenge* and *Bellerophon*. At Sidon—*Castor* and *Pique*. We have taken the small craft which were at Djoni and Broun. The *Cyclops* fired 400 shots and shells at Djoni, and had 5 marines killed and 17 wounded, in taking possession. We have sent out about 5,000 muskets to the Marquises.

The *Dunsmuir* are with Ibrahim, who is behind the hills near us. 1,000 Turks came in yesterday, and Abdallah, the man who defended Acre in 1830. Napier is on shore, and is Commander in Chief.

St. John, Nov. 2.

Billion's Fleet.—Our city at present appears to be troubled with this worst of all diseases. There are those who say that have come within our knowledge, within the last day or two.

An honest man's word is as good as his bond.

EUROPEAN NEWS.
From Papers by the Britannia.

PEACE OR WAR.

London, Oct. 18.
The warlike mania of our neighbors across the Channel continues to rage with undiminished ardour, so that our absolute countrymen have at length begun to take the alarm, and are quitting Paris in shoals.—We desire not to judge uncharitably of any man; but if ever there breathed upon earth a prodigal statesman, who held him to be the present Prime Minister of France, Alphonse and reckless in the pursuit of his object,—having we fear, far more of self than of his country in view,—the chances of peace would be slender indeed, if they depended upon M. Thiers. But, happily, such is not the case, there is a powerful party in France, that will throw its weight into the scale of their King, and aid his efforts for the maintenance of peace.—The Peers too comprising no less, we believe, than eighty old Generals, are averse to war—and with reason; for none know better the fatal issue which must result to France.

Oct. 15.
The House of Lords and Commons met on Thursday afternoon pro forma, for the further prorogation of Parliament, by Royal commission to the 12th November.

The Revenue has fallen off woefully, notwithstanding the additional per centage on Customs and Excise.—So much for "Cheap postage,"—a good measure with a surplus revenue, with a falling revenue, madness.

The Duke of Sussex is recovering from the effects of his recent cold.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland arrived in town on Friday evening.

A Tory Minister and a Prince of Wales, is now a leading topic among Conservatives. On Thursday, a public meeting was held in Hope-street Church, Glasgow, for the purpose of establishing a Society in connection with the Society formed in June last in London (at which Prince Albert presided) for the extinction of the Slave-trade and the civilization of Africa.

The romantic chateau of Lord Elphinstone, near Inverkeithing, was totally destroyed by fire on the 1st inst.

The will of the late Earl of Durlam has been proved in the Prerogative Courts of York and Canterbury. In the former, the personal property has been sworn under £250,000, and in the latter to a much smaller amount.—The will, which is entirely in the late Earl's own handwriting, occupies merely the first two pages of a common sheet of letter-paper, the attestation standing upon the head of the third page; and it conveys to the Countess of Durlam the whole real and personal estate of her late husband, without restriction or control.

Mr. O'Connell and the Hon. Col. Butler, M. P. for Kilkenny county, have again come into collision. The former has carried into effect his threat of denouncing the Colonel to his constituents, and has republished the charges against him which were brought before the public on an occasion of "Ministerial crisis," when he was accused of having deserted the Ministers because they refused him some appointments he solicited. Colonel Butler, in consequence of this renewed attack, has addressed a letter to the electors of Kilkenny, to repel the charges and justify his conduct.

There are at present no fewer than thirty-one vessels loading at London for ports in the West Indies. Of these, sixteen are for Jamaica alone.

The Harvest in Scotland.—The Dumfriesshire Courier, always a good authority in rural matters, gives a most gratifying account of the harvest, and of the abundance which has every where rewarded the husbandman's toil.

A Treasury minute has been issued, directed to the Commissioners of Customs, ordering that the two men, Lancaster and Roche, the gambler and carpenter of the British Queen steamship, who were lately convicted of smuggling large quantities of tobacco, should not be re-imposed until they have been in prison six months from the date of their conviction in the Thames Police Court. This severe example has been considered necessary in consequence of the extensive contraband trade carried on the article of tobacco by the crew and officers of the vessel.

Suspension of Commerce in the Levant.—The Commerce publishes a letter dated Trieste, the 8th ult., which states that the sinister news which had been received there from the Levant had paralyzed all commercial transactions. An official communication had been made by the Chamber of Commerce, in which the merchants were recommended to suspend their commercial operations with Egypt and Syria, the Government not being able to foresee to what danger Austrian vessels might be exposed. Although the official communication does not allude to the eventuality of a European war, it is, however, conceived in terms which suggest the possibility of such an event, and that has alarmed the merchants.

Plymouth Dockyard Fire.—Rigid investigations were in progress to discover the origin of this calamitous event, but without success.

Lord Mayor of London.—The election had terminated in the triumph of Thomas Johnston, Esq. citizen and cooper!

Irish Citizenship.—The repeaters of Claremorris assembled in the town of Clare on Saturday last, for the purpose of aiding the great movement on behalf of the repeal. The Rev. Father Hughes moved a resolution for prohibiting the consumption of every species of British manufacture. He said he never proposed at any meeting a resolution of which he more highly approved. It had also the decided approbation of seventeen priests in this borough, and of every Catholic priest and bishop in the province. The plan he proposed had three advantages—first, it had been the foundation of the national prosperity of England; secondly, its adoption and practical operation are free from the violation of every law, human and divine; and, thirdly, every Irish human

and divine, renders it practical adoption obligatory and imperative; thirdly, the plan consists of such easy and simple uncluttered that it can be worked at the same moment by every man, woman and child in the country possessing one penny. (Cries of "Hear, hear!" and loud cheers.) The Rev. gentleman admitted there were plausible objections to his plan, but they only came from the enemies of Ireland. He concluded by calling on his auditors to join in the following pledge:—"I promise from this time not to purchase any commodity or article of personal or domestic comfort that is not of Irish manufacture, except as far as may be necessary for the support of the Union, and the Union is repealed." This pledge was most enthusiastically repeated by every one at the meeting, consisting of at least 10,000 souls. What would become of Ireland were Englishmen to prohibit the consumption of every species of Irish manufacture, to refuse to employ the hordes of emigrants that infest this country, and to decline to purchase their cattle, eggs, butter, and other provisions? This O'Connellites of the south and the Crawfords of the north are merely getting up a sham fight about the repeal; the former not pressing the question in earnest, and the latter not being afraid that they intend to do so. All that is meant is to prevent the people of Ireland from inquiring what ministers are doing, and to get them to vote on for them as they see fit.

London Timber Markets, Oct. 12.—Quebec and St. John's Spruce Deals, per hundred, 2 in. 12 ft. 9 in. £20 to £22. Yr. Pine, per hundred round 13 to 17 10. Red Pine, 14 to 18. Red Pine Timber, per load of 50 cubic ft. 4 15 to 4 17 6. Yr. do. 3 15 to 4 15. Birch do. 1 10 to 4 4. Ash do. 4 5 to 5. Elm do. 4 to 5. Oak do. 6 to 8. Staves, per thousand, standard, 75 to 80. Lathwood, per 100 for 4 feet, 6 to 6 6.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 19.
Intelligence from the Levant.—The Government, says the Ministerial evening papers, "has received the despatches brought to Marseilles by the last Mediterranean packet. They left Alexandria on the 26th ult. The Government have not yet received those dated Oct. 3, which arrived on Tuesday at Toulon. Those of the 26th contain no new facts; they confirm what was already known, viz. that the Libanus was tranquil, and that Mehmet Ali was restored to health and was perfectly calm and resolute. No accounts had been received from Ibrahim Pacha, but it was known that he was concentrating his forces, and that his plan was to surround the Turkish camp, which had been formed to the north of Beyrout. The combined fleets had cannonaded Seid and Kaiffa. The insurgents, who had presented themselves at the Turkish camp, were, according to the reports at Alexandria, peasants of the Kesrouan, in small number; but the mountain was tranquil, and the Emir Beshir continued faithful to the Viceroy. The Mussulmans, irritated at the attempts of the Christians, had caused some anxiety to the European traders. They were said to be disposed on all points to rise in favour of Mehmet Ali. News of important events was hourly expected. Such are the accounts which were in circulation at Alexandria on the 26th ult. To-morrow or Saturday, the Government will know those of the 3d inst.

CONVICTION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.
The trial of Louis Napoleon and his associates has terminated in their conviction. The sentences are as follows:—Prince Louis Napoleon, perpetual imprisonment in a fortress; Count Montholon, twenty years' detention; Voisin, ten ditto; Mesnager, fifteen ditto; Parquet, twenty ditto; Bouillet Montholon, five ditto; Lombard, twenty ditto; Forester, ten ditto; second rank—Bataille, five years' detention; Aladenize, transportation for life; Laborde, two years' detention; Desjardins, acquitted; Galvaz, ditto; Delambert, ditto; Bare, ditto. The Prince was said to have received his condemnation very quietly, merely observing, that he had no satisfaction left—namely, that of remaining in France, and that the word "perpetual" was long since expunged from the vocabulary, at least as regarded political offenders. General Montholon, on the contrary, was astounded by his sentence, having throughout the proceedings indignantly protested against it, from his personal acquaintance and intimacy with the greater number of his judges. His disappointment was such that he took to his bed, and, being indisposed, was unable to follow his companions to the place of their captivity. Colonel Patquin also felt his condemnation most keenly. Lieutenant Aladenize escaped being sentenced to death by a majority of four votes.

M. Berryer addressed the Court in behalf of Prince Louis Napoleon and General Montholon. He alluded to the numerous changes which had of late years taken place in the Government of France, as having unsettled the minds of the people. He contended that Prince Louis, having been acknowledged in 1835, to be beyond the pale of the law, could not now be tried by the law.

When, in 1830, it was acknowledged that the Prince was without the pale of the law, how can he be this day appear before you? A law forbids him to set foot on the soil of France—this was the law of 1831. I opposed this law at that period; I demanded that the Napoleon family should enjoy the same privileges with ourselves; but you repulsed the application; you made this law; and shortly after you expelled this Prince from Switzerland, from the bedside of his dying mother. I say, therefore, that he is a man without the pale of the law. If you wish to sit in judgment, let us cast a stray glance at some recent facts—

A splendid museum is being erected to the memory of the hero of the Empire; a squadron has been sent forth to fetch his remains; his memory is resuscitated, covered with laurels; and now you wonder that some men who had shared the glories of the Empire should have been carried away by the same illusions which have now brought this young Prince before you. This young Prince has said, "It is my province to make this glorious name resound along the frontiers; I should be the chief mourner at the forthcoming funeral ceremony, for I am the Emperor's nephew; I will go to his tomb, and there will I lay his ashes, and exclaim—France, I offer myself to you, will you accept me?" (Great sensation in the Court.) If there be any crime in this, it is your men of the government that have caused it. You will not allow the name of Napoleon to appear at the same time on a tomb of glory and on a scaffold. You will not associate the name of Napoleon with the punishment awarded to infamy. It cannot be possible that you should do this. Cease to be judges and become men.

The Deputies of the Prince Louis Bonaparte has been treated at the Luxembourg with all the respect usually paid to persons of a princely rank, not only by his companions in captivity, who, while in the waiting room, remained constantly unclothed in his presence, but by the arrangement of the officers of the court.

The Journal des Debates states, that on Tuesday afternoon, at three quarters past eleven o'clock, M. Lardenois, Lieutenant Colonel of the Municipal Guard, proceeded to the prison of the Luxembourg, with a warrant to claim the person of the Prince. The prisoner having been brought forward by the director of the prison, M. Lardenois informed him that he had received an order to conduct him forthwith to the fortress of Ham, which has been assigned as his prison. A travelling carriage was waiting in the court, in which the Prince took his seat, accompanied by M. Lardenois and an assistant.

The Garrison of the fortress of Ham has been increased to 400 men. The Guard of Prince Louis Napoleon is entrusted to Mr. Drs, who was charged with a similar mission during the captivity of the Ministers of Charles X.

Monteur. Louis Napoleon informed a gentleman that visited him in the Conciergerie, at Paris, that when he landed at Boulogne, he had in his coat pocket a packet-book, in which were English bank notes for £3,000, and a considerable sum in gold, all of which, when his coat was returned to him, after being dried from his immersion in the water, were missing.

The French Government was continuing its preparations for war, and the spirit of hostility abroad among the population was hourly increasing and unequivocally expressed.

The National Guard waited on M. Thiers last Sunday to make their protest, but the minister was very wisely not at home. They seem to smell a rat as to fortifications.

Marshal Soult.—We are sorry to hear that Marshal Soult is still very unwell at his chateau of St. Amant, beyond Toulouse, and that he is not entirely recovered from the effects of the fall from his horse some time ago.

Are there in France either laws or charters or monarchy or government of any description, or are we at this moment under the full sway of anarchy? "There is on every side the most furious excitement to insurrection—the most incredible outbreak of the most unbridled passions. Already whoever is suspected of being favourable to peace is denounced as a traitor, a coward, an enemy to the country."

And there are the journals of the Ministers themselves which circulate this shameful scandal. As for the laws, they are openly set at defiance. As for the charters, the Ministerial democrats declare their contempt for them. The Crown they insult without remorse. The Chambers they threaten with the rage of the people. The revolution speaks as if it were the universal master. No man is permitted to have an opinion of his own. He who is not for immediate and universal war is a partisan of foreign powers.—Journal des Debates.

PRUSSIA.
The Prussian government has stopped, on the frontier, 600 hundred and 30 horses bought for account for the French government. A despatch had been sent to Berlin, demanding an explanation on the subject, and threatening reprisals should the frontier continue closed. The French government has also sent a note to Turin, demanding explanations of the armaments now going on in Piedmont.

EGYPT.
The British naval force under Admiral Stopford now consists of thirteen line-of-battle ships of war, and 10 steam-vessels.

Foreign-office, Oct. 13.
It is hereby notified that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a despatch from her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, dated 15th Sept. last transmitting a note from Reschid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sublime Porte, of the 10th of the same month, announcing that Mehmet Ali Pacha had rejected the conditions of arrangement offered to him, according to the treaty of alliance concluded in London on the 15th July, 1840, and the separate annexed thereto, it had been decided by the Imperial Majesty the Sultan, that all the seaports and harbours of Egypt and Syria should be closely blockaded.

PORTUGAL.
By advices from Lisbon to the 5th inst. we learn that the Queen of Portugal was brought to bed on the 2d, of a female infant, who perished immediately after its birth; but not soon to receive baptism. The Queen suffered severely, and was at one time in danger.

INDIA.
We have intelligence from Bombay to the 28th August. The news from the frontier provinces continues to be the most satisfactory.

Letters from Candhar, of recent date, (about July 31st), mention the discovery of a conspiracy for murdering all the Europeans in the place. The lives of the Sepoys were to have been spared, in the expectation of

employing them against the British. The news, however, was regarded as "apocryphal." Little was known of the late proceedings of the Russians at Khiva. A report was circulated that Captain had tried to make his way through the Caspian; and that he had met with some disaster, by which he lost his right arm preserving his life with much difficulty.

The Government of Nepal was strongly suspected of hostile intentions; and the following account, extracted from a communication dated Calcutta, July 11th excites much suspicion.

By advices just received, the insurgents in Nepal, having formed into a regular body amounting to 8,000 men, have taken complete possession of the whole of the Ghumpan district. The indigo planters, Europeans and civilians, fled before them. They have proceeded to the capital, and have now closely blockade the British resident, Mr. B. H. Hudson, and his escort. The Rajah positively disclaims any knowledge or connexion with the affair, but we are disposed to doubt his disclaimer.

AUSTRALASIA.

The state of Sydney is described as alarming, so many robberies and other crimes having seldom been committed. An act, called the Bushranging Act, designed for giving security against marauders, is much discussed. By this act any man may seize and detain another who is detected with fire-arms in his possession. The sound policy of this act is, however, much questioned, and the settlers desire more efficient protection from the Government.

The Abdication of the King of Holland took place at the chateau of Loos, on Thursday, with great solemnity, in the presence of the Prince of Orange, now William II., the other members of the royal family, the great functionaries of state, &c. By a proclamation the new Sovereign inaugurated his reign. In this he says he will thrust in the footsteps of his father. By ratifications, civil, military, and naval. William II. was expected at the Hague on Thursday. Public prayers will be offered up to beg the Most High to afford strength and wisdom to the new Sovereign to rule over the destinies of the Netherlands.

The Chartists.—We have just received a letter from Pontypool, in which the writer says that the Chartists are regularly organized, and are only waiting an opportunity to perpetrate a fresh outrage on society, and make a general rise in Wales.—Cheltenham Chronicle.

Hot times in Halifax.—The election commenced in Halifax, according to proclamation, on last Tuesday morning, in the County Court House. At the close on Tuesday evening, the numbers were.

For the Township.
Thomas Forrester, 54
James McNab, 57
Alexander Keith, 25

For the County.
Joseph Howe, 103
William Annand, 93
Benjamin Murdoch, 36

Arrival of the 64th Regiment.—This regiment has arrived from Jamaica during the week on Sunday H. M. Brig Serpent brought the second detachment; on Thursday the third arrived in H. M. Brig Rover; and the remainder yesterday in H. M. S. Rachee and H. M. steamer Columbia. By these vessels we have files of Jamaica papers to the 24th inst.

PROVINCIAL.

The Queen, vs. Lewis W. Durrant.

The Queen, vs. Anthony R. Truro.

These were cases of ex-officio informations, filed by the Attorney General for an alleged libel on His Excellency Sir John Harvey. The trial of the first case commenced at Frederickton before His Honor Mr. Justice Parker, on Thursday morning, Oct. 20th, when the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, the Hon. E. B. Chandler, and J. A. Wilnot, Esq. Queen's Counsel, appeared for the Crown.

The defence was conducted by J. A. Street Esq. C. C. R. L. Hazen, and George Botsford Esqrs.

The Attorney General opened for the Crown and Thursday was occupied by the evidence in support of the case, and the opening of Mr. Hazen for the defendant. The evidence for the defence and arguments of Counsel on questions as to the admissibility of evidence adduced, &c. followed by the closing to the Jury of Mr. J. Street, for the defendant, concluded the proceedings on Friday, when the Court adjourned about 6 p.m.

The Solicitor General's reply for the Crown and the charge of Mr. Justice Parker, occupied till Saturday at half-past 2 p.m., when the Jury retired, and at half-past 5 returned a Verdict of "Not Guilty."

The record in the case of the Queen vs. Truro, was withdrawn by the Attorney General on Monday morning last.—Oberreer.

The Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, left St. John, for Digby, on his way to Halifax, on last Wednesday morning. He was escorted to the Boat, by several of the Clergy—and received on the wharf by a Military Guard of Honour under the command of Col. Mounins.—News.

A True Bear Story.—Ned Gable and John Poulis, two Indians employed by Dr. Gesner, recently laid a snare for Caribou near the Maquippit Lake; the latter on returning to secure his game found that a fine Caribou had been taken, and afterwards devoured by a bear. Full of disappointment, he took the way to his wigwam, and was followed by the aged robber of the forest; but being deaf he did not know of the approach of Bruin until he was close at his heels. The old Indian turned around, and raised his ts-m-y-hee-gan (axe) and the bear prepared for action, but finally made a sly retreat. He afterwards made a similar attempt, but Poulis knowing that it

would be death to run, again faced him, and the Bear again retreated. The two hunters finally prepared a dead-fall, and baited it with the remains of the Caribou; and on the following morning, they had the satisfaction of finding their enemy in limbo. The bear was taken to Dr. Gesner, and may now be seen in his Museum stuffed. It is a male, 31-2 feet high, and 6 feet long. The skin is 7 inches broad. The animal weighed upwards of 400 weight. His grinding teeth are much decayed from age, and the scars on his sides, and marks of teeth in his skin, show that he has been in bad company.—Suffield.

The Jury in the case of the Queen, vs. William Durrant, gave a verdict in favor of the Defendant, after being out four hours. We have commenced the publication of the Trial in this day's number, which we shall complete next week.—Ibid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Our friend who has kindly furnished us with "Sketches of Scotland," will bear with us until next week when we shall insert his interesting notes, which could not be published in this day's impression in consequence of the large amount of European News, received by the Britannia.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—Hon. J. Alanshaw.

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.

SALES AND WORK ROOM.
Commissioner next week—H. O'Neill.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director this week—P. A. Buback.

Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.

Director next week—John Marks.

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, Oct. 19, Montreal, Nov. 8.

Liverpool, Oct. 20, Quebec, Nov. 8.

Edinburgh, Oct. 16, Halifax, Nov. 8.

Paris, Oct. 17, New York, Nov. 8.

Toronto, Nov. 1, Boston, Nov. 9.

On our first page will be found a variety of extracts from the latest English papers brought by the Britannia, issued in an Extra on Friday last, in order to lay the most important news before our subscribers as soon as possible, which we trust met with their approbation as evidence of our endeavors to do all in our power to give the earliest information. We continue our European news on this page, and give in full the trial and conviction of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

Great fires have been experienced at Manchester and Southwark, which were very destructive to property.

The attempt to assassinate the King of France takes precedence for the present moment in interest of the war question. The tone however, of the French Cabinet is decidedly menacing.

JUDGE PARKER'S ADDRESS.
In our last we regretted not being able to publish the Judge's address to the Grand Jury at the opening of the new Court House, we, however, give the following sketch from our notes in this week's impression.

His Honor Mr. Justice PARKER, in charging the Grand Jury, expressed much gratification in having had the duty assigned to him, of holding the Court on the present occasion; and he congratulated them on having at length an edifice alike ornamental to the town, creditable to the County, and commodious for the important purpose to which it was dedicated. He pointed out the necessity which existed in the extensive business was transacted in the Courts, for paying attention to the convenience of those who are called upon to conduct it, and was glad to perceive the care which had been taken to effect this object; and expressed his earnest hope and prayer that suitable persons might always be found to discharge the various duties connected with the administration of justice within its walls; and that the Bench, the Bar, the Seat of the Magistracy, and those of the Juries, might never want men of uprightness, intelligence, and information, to fill them.

His Honor then briefly explained the constitution of our courts of Law, the distribution of the several duties among different persons, and the importance of each endeavouring to make himself acquainted with and confining himself to the particular part assigned to him, so that one might not improperly interfere with the functions of the other, but all might go on harmoniously together. He observed that it was worthy of particular note, how constantly in our courts we were reminded of the presence of all seeing eye, to whom our thoughts as often as our actions were known; and that the sense of future accountability should be present in our minds, as well as the words of it on our lips. In the lesson of inspiration as delivered to us by one of the greatest Kings and the wisest judge among men, "If we acknowledge God in all our ways we will direct our paths."

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