

RD  
E COMPANY  
ited States  
with a Capital of  
10.

stitution has for more  
is transacted its ex-  
not just and liberal  
g with honourable

settled all their losses  
ured, in any instance  
justice. The present  
themselves, in this  
the high reputation  
es on the most fa-  
pious of property  
of Pias but takes no

may be made either  
the Secretary of the  
s, who are appointed  
owns and Offices in  
the British Provin-

directors.  
aniel Williams.  
J. Huntington.  
Elisha Colt,  
E. B. Ward,  
Day,  
Terry, President.

ing been appointed  
the above mentioned  
to take risks on every  
most loss or damage

THOMAS SIME,  
II.

STANDARD,  
FRIDAY, BY  
Smith.

aint Andrews,  
SWICK.

S  
town, or called for  
ded by mail.  
nt arrears, are paid  
MENTS.  
n orders, or coupons  
ten directions  
id under, 2s  
2 lines 3d per line,  
2 lines 1d per line.  
s may be agreed on

TS  
Mrs. S. Connick,  
Mr. W. Campbell,  
James Albee Esq.  
Trist. Moore Esq.  
Jas. Brooks Esq.  
Mr. J. Goldery,  
Mr. David Turner,  
Mr. Wm. Brant,  
Mr. D. Gilson,  
J. H. Knight Esq.,  
Wilford Fisher Esq.,  
D. M. Milne Esq.,  
W. J. Layton Esq.,  
Mr. Henry S. Beck,  
Jas. Cole Esq.

ARTURE OF  
S.

From  
2 a. m.  
George, by Coach—  
at 7 p. m.  
—Mondays, Wednes-  
p. m.  
—Tuesdays, Thurs-  
days, 4 a. m.

George, by Coach—  
at 7 a. m.  
—Fridays at 7 a. m.  
—Saturdays, Thursdays,  
at 10 a. m.

KN  
THE  
OFFICE,  
TO ORDER.

COURT.  
cesses; Bailable process;  
Bailable writs;  
General issue; and

PLEASE  
lable and non bail-  
Sa's, and Fi Pa's  
ATES.

icker, Juror's sum-  
a, Defendants bond  
Ship-master's con-  
nial & discharge,  
veous.

my deed; Letter of  
r of Appraisement,  
e for maintenance,  
es, Bond to pay mon-  
ment. Timber and

1810.  
nswick,  
CY STORE.

It has received part  
CK of British Goods,  
ich are,  
en, and invisible green  
Beaver, Flashing Cas-  
s, Stinetta, and Hon-  
Vestures, and Saxony  
Flannel of all colours,  
nd white Cotton, Cali-  
general assortment of  
Goods, and Groceries,  
all of which will be  
for CASH.

JOHN IRWIN  
1810.

nswick,  
CY STORE.

It has received part  
CK of British Goods,  
ich are,  
en, and invisible green  
Beaver, Flashing Cas-  
s, Stinetta, and Hon-  
Vestures, and Saxony  
Flannel of all colours,  
nd white Cotton, Cali-  
general assortment of  
Goods, and Groceries,  
all of which will be  
for CASH.

JOHN IRWIN  
1810.

nswick,  
CY STORE.

It has received part  
CK of British Goods,  
ich are,  
en, and invisible green  
Beaver, Flashing Cas-  
s, Stinetta, and Hon-  
Vestures, and Saxony  
Flannel of all colours,  
nd white Cotton, Cali-  
general assortment of  
Goods, and Groceries,  
all of which will be  
for CASH.

JOHN IRWIN  
1810.

nswick,  
CY STORE.

It has received part  
CK of British Goods,  
ich are,  
en, and invisible green  
Beaver, Flashing Cas-  
s, Stinetta, and Hon-  
Vestures, and Saxony  
Flannel of all colours,  
nd white Cotton, Cali-  
general assortment of  
Goods, and Groceries,  
all of which will be  
for CASH.

JOHN IRWIN  
1810.

Volume VIII.

# The Standard,

Number VII

## OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1841.

Per Annum.

### COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Fredericton, 6th Feb. 1841.

MR. EDITOR.

There was a large debate the other day among the Lawyers in the House, about the practice in the Courts of Law which I could not understand. Mr. Street brought in the Bill, and said it would be the means of making cases far more simple, and so removing "the glorious uncertainty of the Law." Mr. End, Mr. Beardsley and Mr. Barbare, denied this, and said that the Bill would cause endless confusion and set Bar, Bench, and Jury-box, all adrift. This put me in mind of the case of "Bullum versus Boatum," reported in one of Master Paul Dougherty's Books, where the hungry Bull set himself adrift by jumping into a Boat and eating the hay band that fastened her to the shore. The debate lasted a long time, but whether they made any alteration in the Law, or what they made of the Bill is more than I can tell, so thinks I to myself "Law's Law provided always, nevertheless, notwithstanding."

Mr. Boyd presented several Petitions against the duty on Flour, but nothing has yet been done with them. A great number of Messages from the Governor were read and discussed, and among them was a correspondence of a Mrs. Gordon whose father, it seems had once a grant of land on the Digdegush River, and which was sometime since escheated. In the debate upon this matter there was a regular set-to between Mr. End and Mr. Brown. Then came Mr. Woodward's Bill for the measuring of Saw Logs. This Bill required all the Logs to be entirely straight, to be without knots, and free from rotten sap. All the old-lumberers in the House were against it. I could have told a thing or two about the business myself, and wanted very much to speak, for I soon found that a good many of them did not understand it and did not believe that straight boards could not be made out of a crooked tree, or that a sap rotten pine would make boards as good as straight.

At last they altered it a good deal and then passed it. After this came Mr. Fisher's Bill for raising a dollar a year out of every hundred acres of unsettled land to help to make the Roads. This Bill was warmly supported by the Speaker, Messrs. Fisher, Brown and Boyd, and opposed by Messrs. Owen, End, Hill, and Gilbert. There was a large majority in favour of it. A great many other little Bills were passed of little consequence to the public at large, as they are local in their operation. One of these was to tax all dogs on the Island of Campbell, another to regulate streets in the Town of St. Stephen, another for the payment of Jurors in the County of Carleton, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Owen proceeded with his scheme of dividing the County, by setting off the Islands as a County by themselves. Mr. Boyd presented two petitions against this measure, upon which Mr. Owen withdrew his proceedings and abandoned his scheme. Mr. Hill moved for leave to present a Bill to make St. Stephen, St. David, and Saint James, into a County, but the House were all against him but two, so he never said one word more about it. A long Bill was presented by Mr. Partelow, which is intended to regulate all proceedings relative to bankrupts, and to allow unfortunate debtors when they have given up all, to go at large and begin the world again. I dare say there were more than sixty petitions offered within the two last days, several of these were from the land purchasers in our County, begging for something in lieu of the large sums of money which they had paid and forfeited to the Crown. They were all unsuccessful, but there appeared in the House a growing disposition to view their claims more favourably, and I think they will ultimately get some land as an equivalent for the large sums of money which they have paid into the public chest.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from Wilford Fisher, of Grand Manan, praying for some money to help him to pay the expenses of a prosecution which he suffered on account of the burning of the Church. A great deal was said upon this subject, and although several of the members said that his petition could not be received, almost every one who spoke seemed very sorry for him. The petition was finally received and ordered over to a select committee to be examined and reported upon.

I almost forget to inform you, that I have been attending Dr. Gesner's evening lectures on what he calls *Geology*, in Mr. Beckwith's large room at the upper end of the Town. This *Geology* is a painting of the whole earth and the greater part of the Heavens, which he has hung up on the wall behind him, and which he points out to his hearers with a long pole. Before him is a globe which he whirled round with all his might, by which he shews that this cold earth on which we live, is nothing more than a lump of the hot burning sun which was thrown off like a lump of mud from a wagon wheel, the heat of which is "kissing hot" to this very hour. Then again he has all kinds of Indian utensils, Pots, Axes, Gouges, Spear and Arrow heads, all

made out of stone, by which he shews what miserable creatures men were before they knew *Geology*. He has ever so many broken pieces of stones of all manner of shapes and kinds, and tells all about them, and how and when they were made. He shews some of them which he says fell blazing from the Heavens, and maintains that they contain substances which on this earth are no where to be found. "The moon, he says, is as hot as Tophet," and full of burning volcanoes; from this I infer, that these flaming firebrands have been hurled down at our heads by my old friend the "Man in the Moon," just by way of fun. However, as this is only my own conjecture, I may be wrong. But this I do know, that Dr. Gesner is the most wonderful man that I ever did hear in all the days of my life. I could sit and listen to him the whole night, and am always sorry when his lecture is done.

Your's,  
JACK ROBINSON.

New-Brunswick,

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Wilford Fisher, Esq. and 31 others, of the Island of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass towards opening and improving Dark Harbour, in the said Island; which was received and referred to the Committee on Internal Communication to report thereon.

Mr. Owen presented a Petition from Wilford Fisher, Esq. and 31 others; also a Petition from John Robertson, Esq. and 62 others, inhabitants of Grand Manan, Campo Bello and West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the Islands lying in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, and the Island of Grand Manan may be erected into a separate and distinct County; which were received.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Cochran Graig, and 128 others, inhabitants of the Island of Campo Bello and Deer and Indian Islands, in the said County, praying that those Islands be not separated from the said County, by erecting the same into a distinct County; which was received.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Wilford Fisher and Joel Ingersoll, of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass towards paying the balance due to building a Deposit for the Militia Arms at that place; which was decided in the negative.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from John Marks, of Saint Stephens, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth, that in the year 1835 he purchased from the Crown a Tract of five thousand eight hundred acres of Land, lying between the waters of the River Saint John and St. Croix, upon which he paid the first instalment and entered into a Bond for the payment of the residue, that the Bond has since been cancelled upon forfeiture of the instalment paid, and the relinquishment of the said Land, and praying compensation, either in Land or otherwise, for the amount so paid by him, which was decided in the negative.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from John Fish and 54 others, Settlers on the Old Road leading from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, praying that the said line of Road may not be abandoned; which was received.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from Samuel McFarlan, William Gilmore and David Turner, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed the expenses incurred in the support of an Emigrant Pauper in that Parish, during the past year; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from John Wilson, of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth certain hardships which has been subjected to under the operation of an Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature to provide a regular supply of Seamen for new Vessels and praying relief in the premises; which was received.

Mr. Hill presented a Bill, to abolish the Fees of the Judges and Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Friday, Feb 5

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from Hugh Irvin, of the Parish of St. David, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth that in the year 1830 he made purchase of a lot of Land from the Crown, paid a part of the purchase money, and commenced cultivating and improving the same; that upon application at the Crown Land Office, he found that the Land had been previously granted, and consequently he was obliged to relinquish his purchase; and now praying to be remunerated for the loss sustained by reason thereof; which was received.

On motion of Mr. Brown; further Ordered That the said Petition be referred to the Committee appointed on the second instant to take under consideration a Petition from

Isaac and Thomas Murray, praying relief relative to proceedings had with regard to Lands purchased from the Crown by Duncan Barber, a Crown Debtor to report thereon; and On like motion of Mr. Brown, Ordered That a Petition from Joseph Walton, presented to the House on the 23d day of January last, praying that a sum of money overpaid on Land purchased from the Crown may be refunded to him, which Petition was ordered to lie on the table, be referred to the same Committee, to report thereon.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Robert Lindsay and 50 others, inhabitants of a part of the Parish of St. Stephens, in Charlotte praying an amendment in the present Act relative to the performance of Statute Labour on the Highways, so far as relates to the Salt Water and Mill Town Villages in the said Parishes; which was received.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Nian Lindsay, of St. Stephens, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth, that he had made purchase from the Crown, in the year 1835 of a large tract of Land, and paid the first instalment; that not being able to complete the remaining instalments due, he prays to be allowed a grant so much of the said tract as will be equal to the amount so paid, or that he may be allowed to cut Lumber therefrom, the stumpage of which shall be equal thereto; which was received.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from John Appleby, and eight others, Officers in the 3d Batt. of the C. C. Militia, praying that a grant may pass for the purpose of purchasing a piece of ground whereon to erect a building for the safe keeping of arms and other property belonging to the said Battalion, which was received.

Mr. Allen presented a Petition from Colin Campbell, Esq. late Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass to reimburse him a sum paid to the Atty. Gen., being the amount of debt and costs in a suit instituted on behalf of the Crown against one Sylvanus L. Blake, for the recovery of a demand against him; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from Joseph Moore, of the Parish of St. David, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth, that he had in the year 1835 made purchase of certain Lands from the Crown, and upon which he paid the first instalments, and not being able to pay the remaining instalments, he was obliged to forfeit the amount paid and relinquish the Lands so purchased; and now praying some remuneration for the loss and injury sustained in consequence thereof; which he read.

And upon the question that the said Petition be received and ordered to lie on the Table, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from J. Kyle, in the Parish of St. James, in the County of Charlotte, formerly a Soldier in the 21st Regt. of Foot, praying a free grant of Land in consideration of his long services; which was received.

Mr. Hill presented a Bill, to increase the Jurisdiction of the Peace in certain cases.

The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Brown brought in a Bill, to alter and amend the Militia Law.

Mr. Hill brought in a Bill, in further amendment of the Law.

The said Bill being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Hill brought in Bill, in addition to an Act, intitled "An Act relating to Landlord and Tenant; which was read a first time.

### CHRONICLES OF LIFE.

By Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson.

#### THE PAWNBROKER'S WINDOW.

##### CHAPTER I.

"All the sad variety of woe."

THOMSON.

There is more philosophy of life to be learned from a Pawnbroker's window, than in all the libraries in the world. The maxims and dogmas which wise men have chronicled, disturb the mind for a moment as the breeze ruffles the surface of the deep, still stream, and pass away; but there is something in the melancholy grouping of a pawnbroker's window, which like a record of ruin sinks into the heart. The household Gods—the cherished relics—the sacred possessions affection bestowed, or eyes now closed in death had once looked upon as their own—are here as it were profaned—the associations of dear old times are here violated—the family hearth is here outraged—the ties of love—kindred—rank—all that the heart clings to are broken here; it is a sad picture, for in spite of the glittering show, its associations are sombre.

There hangs the watch, the old chased repeater, that hung over the head of a dying parent when bestowing his trembling blessing on the poor outcast who parted with it for bread; the widow's wedding ring is there, the last and nearest of all her possessions; the trinket—pledge of love of one now dead, the only relic of the heart's fondest memories—

silver that graced the holiday fast, the gilt framed miniature that used to hang over the quiet mantle shelf—the flute, the favourite of a dead son, surrendered by a starving mother, to procure food for her remaining offspring—the locket that held a father's hair—or gloomier still, the dress, the very covering of the poor is there, waving like the flag of wretchedness and misery.

It is a strange, sad sight;—to those who feel aright, there are more touching memorials to be seen at a Pawnbroker's window, than in all the monuments in Westminster Abbey.

At no great distance from Limehouse, about eight years ago, there was a Pawnbroker's shop which had many customers, and to judge by the mingled collection which filled its window they were of every rank and condition of life. The shop had a high narrow door, a dim, abrupt entrance, and looked like a dusty spider's web to entangle the flies of a poor neighbourhood.

It had a designing look. A barber's was next door, a grocer's on the other side, and when the sun shone upon them the two latter had an honest hearty appearance, but the former with all its glitter, seemed to wear a sardonic smile. Yet let not the business of a pawn-broker be judged too harshly, since, if he follow his calling honestly, he is one of the most useful members of society, as but for him the last crumbs of life would often be withheld from the lips of misery.

One cold wet night, about the time already mentioned, there were three persons lingering near the pawnbroker's. It was quite dark and the rain falling fast, and pattering loudly in the deserted street. Each of the three appeared anxious to enter the shop, but were restrained by the presence of another already there. They were all waiting until the shop was empty, and although they did not speak to each other, each seemed to understand the other's errand, and with the morbid pride of poverty to wish to execute their own unnoted and alone.

One of these was an old man whose drooping attitude, feeble step, and the abject look which his features expressed when he turned them towards the light, proclaimed him most dejected of the three. He was shabbily dressed, his long gray hair hung over his hollow cheeks, and his almost shoeless feet were soaked with the rain.

He was the first to enter the shop. With a trembling hand he drew a metal watch from his pocket. The pawnbroker rapidly uncase it, and after a word or two laid a few shillings on the counter. The old man gathered them up, and hurried out of the place as if anxious to remove himself from such a scene. He was succeeded in the shop by another of those who had been lingering near it, waiting until it was empty; a poor looking woman wrapped in a grey cloak. She entered with a timid, flurried look, drew a worn silver spoon from her pocket, received a small sum, in exchange, and glided from the shop as stealthily as she had entered.

The last of the three was now left alone.

It was a young woman poorly dressed, she appeared more agitated than any of the others had been, and once or twice wrung her hands as if in agony of thought. As she drew near the shop the light that fell upon her features showed that although pale and sorrow-worn they were of touching beauty—while her youth (she could not be more than twenty) increased the interest which her evident distress of mind was calculated to inspire. She reached the door—her hand was raised to open it, but she shrank back again, and drawing a little miniature from her bosom looked at it wistfully by the light of the window; the tears started to her large blue eyes—she kissed the portrait, and thrusting it again into her bosom, passed on. She walked a few yards—then paused—then proceeded—then came back again. There was now another customer in the shop, she had once more to pass on. It was still raining heavily, the November wind was sweeping the dark street, and the cold blasts were piercing; yet the young woman heeded them not; the struggle which was evidently going on in her own mind rendered her insensible to the miseries of the scene around her.

Again she came to the pawnbroker's door. The shop was now empty, but again she appeared to hesitate. At that instant the clock of the neighbouring church struck eight.—She started at the sound, and without another symptom of irresolution entered the doorway. She drew out the miniature and laid it up and held it to the light. It was the portrait of a young sailor, and mounted in gold. The man looked at it for a moment—examined the painting with a sort of careless curiosity, but the gold which surrounded it with more attention.

"How much do you wish on this?" said he, addressing the young woman.

"A sovereign," was the reply.

The man looked at her keenly. She blushed. He examined the trinket again. "A sovereign," repeated he, as if meaning "Did you purchase this miniature yourself?"

"No," said she, in an unsteady voice, "It was given to me."

The man eyed her suspiciously. Her dress soiled by the rain, her tattered bonnet and pale face seemed to him at variance with the nature of such a present. She looked distressed and held out her hand to receive the offered pledge again. The hand was white and delicate—the voice was mournful and soft—the manner in which she addressed him, although timid, was gentle and lady-like; the pawnbroker said within himself, "She has not stolen it." A sovereign and a duplicate were handed her—the miniature was put aside—she looked for a moment anxiously after it, then drawing her wet faded shawl over her still colder bosom, departed with a look of grief.

She walked hurriedly on—the lamps she passed showed that her eyes were filled with tears—and again she wrung her hands;—she entered a more narrow and desolate looking region, the lamps there were nearly all extinguished by the wind, and there was no shop to send a glare into the street. She proceeded to one of the houses, knocked gently, and was admitted. In a few moments she came out again with a small basket in her hand, and proceeded to the more frequented part of this quarter of the town.

When she returned a stranger followed her. He kept himself some distance behind, as if anxious not to be seen; but he followed her step for step, and watched the house she entered. He was a tall man, wrapped closely up in a dark great coat, with his hat drawn forward over his eyes. No sooner did the young woman disappear than he left the street.

She ascended to a small room on the second floor. It was poor and scantily furnished, but had a look of order and neatness. There were two beds in the room, on one of which a woman apparently an invalid, was lying, and on the other some articles of female dress were scattered. There was a small but bright fire in the grate; the invalid slept.

The young woman threw off her shawl and bonnet, opened the basket she had brought, and took out some tea, wine, sugar & bread. In a few minutes she prepared a glass of warm negus and a slice of toast; and with these she approached the bed. Laying her hand softly on the sleeper's shoulder she whispered "Mother!"

"Nance, my poor Nance," said the other languidly opening her eyes; "those long watchings will kill you. Kiss me, Nance, and go to rest. Poor girl, you have hardly tasted food to-day."

"Mother," said Nance, "let me assist you to sit up. Here is what will do you good. I heard you murmur for it in your sleep."

The invalid put the negus to her mouth. The parched lips, the dry fevered throat were refreshed and an expression of pleasure lit up the pale sharp features.

Nance knelt beside the bed, and as she watched her parent a smile of joy brightened the tears which still stood in her eyes.

"Where did you get this?" inquired her mother.

"I shall tell you afterwards," whispered Nance. "I have disturbed you—try to sleep again; the negus I hope will do you good—I have tea too for the morning, continued the affectionate girl with the fond delight of a child—sleep, sleep, dear mother."

"Nance, yesterday we parted without last shilling—how came these things here?"

"I shall tell you to-morrow—your eyes are heavy, sleep now."

"Go to rest then, Nance—you will make yourself ill by watching—God bless your kiss me yet again—and take a mother's blessing."

The girl hung over her. The warm tears fell upon the invalid's sunken cheeks, and the daughter threw her arm over the attenuated form and sobbed upon her bosom.

At length the mother slept, and Nance sat down and watched. The rain beat against the window, and the gusts of wind broke in long moans upon the silence. Nance thought of the future—it was a cheerless reflection—the thro' of the past and wept again.

But as with the future the reader will soon be made acquainted, it is fitting he should know something of the past.

Nance Campbell was the only child of a surgeon who had died some years before, and who having once served in the army, left his widow and young daughter without a scanty means of subsistence from the limited pension allowed the former by the war office. Upon this they had hitherto lived. They were poor without friends but restricted as was their income they had struggled to support an appearance not wholly inconsistent with their character and feelings assigned them. The widow had fallen sick, and the fees of her medical attendants had made sad inroads on their limited finances—their rent and other debts had been allowed to run into arrears. Mrs. Campbell was compelled to sell her little property to liquidate her debts, and to remove into an obscure lodging in a cheaper part of London. There the mother and the daughter now resided; the illness of the former had suffered no abatement, debts and embarrassments now increased: the poor widow was on her death-bed, and with her would cease the scanty income which supported them both.

(To be continued.)



SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1841

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

**Alms and Relief House.**  
Commissioner next week—Thos. Turner.

**Marine Assurance Association.**  
Director next week—Hon. J. Allanshaw.  
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**  
WILLIAM POTTER, Esq., President.  
Director next week—G. D. King.  
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, Jan. 6. Montreal, Feb. 11.  
Liverpool, Jan. 7. Quebec, Feb. 11.  
Edinburgh, Jan. 7. Halifax, Feb. 11.  
Paris, Jan. 7. New-York, Feb. 14.  
Toronto, Feb. 11. Boston, Feb. 13.

**LATEST FROM FRANCE.**  
By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Emerald, have papers to the 3th, and Paris papers to the 7th of Jan. have been received.

The *Courier Francais* has an angry article against M. Guizot, on a rumor that a conference is to take place between the powers of Europe, including France, for the consolidation of peace. The *Courier* says, it would be degrading to France to ally her isolation, and that M. Guizot would not be able to effect his object.

An English engineer, named Coppitt, has arrived in France, with the plan of a tunnel from Dover to Calais, which is not to cost more than a thousand millions of francs. The tunnel is to consist of a series of iron tubes, eight feet in diameter and three feet in thickness.

We have copied the debate upon Mr. Fisher's Petition in full in this day's paper—and shall give the debate on the Shingle Weavers, in our next. Our extracts from the Journals of the Assembly are to the 11th inst., which will be found on reference to our columns. It will be observed that the Bill for taxing Wild Lands was lost, by unfortunately attaching a Rider to it exempting the Lancaster Mill Company. It had occupied a great deal of the time of the House, and if it had passed into a law, would have thrown open the country to actual Settlers, and made a considerable addition to the Road fund.

We have received a copy of Dr. Gosner's "Third Report on the Geographical Survey of the Province of New Brunswick," which we will notice more fully next paper.

**The Wagon Ferry.**—Having had occasion to visit Saint Stephen last week, we were not a little deceived by a sign a short distance this side of Mr. Wm. Simpson's, with "Ferry, John McLaughlin," painted in large letters. We would recommend McLaughlin to strike out "Ferry," as it is not only illegal, but calculated to mislead travellers, when there is a regular licensed Ferry kept by Mr. Simpson within a few rods who has a comfortable house with good entertainment, and who keeps proper boats for the purpose.

**EREDRICKTON STAGE.**—In our advertising columns will be found an advertisement from the Proprietors of this useful stage, which we hope will be encouraged.

**LITERARY CLUB.**  
On Monday evening last Dr. S. FAYE, delivered a highly interesting and useful Lecture on "Mineralogy," before a numerous and respectable audience. We are happy to be informed of the presence of so many of the fair sex, and regret that absence deprived us of the pleasure of hearing the Lecturer on Science, in which he takes such an interest, and one upon which he is so well qualified to convey information to an audience.  
Mr. Foster will lecture on "China" on next Monday evening.

The *Halifax Recorder* thus dilates upon Mr. Howe's election to the Speaker's Chair of the sister Province:—"He is the first Speaker who has risen to such distinction from the 'types and press' in Nova Scotia, and not only the 'craft' in particular in the neighbouring provinces and elsewhere, but Mechanics in general will hail the news with feelings of pride and generous emulation."

The proprietor of the Woodstock, N. B. Times being about to leave the country, offers for sale that paper with the Printing Establishment connected therewith. The subscription list has about 500 subscribers—there are two presses and sufficient type to make the paper as large as any in the Province.

**DISTRESSING FIRE AT QUEBEC.**  
Yesterday morning, about three o'clock a fire broke out in the three-story stone-house in Mountain-street, opposite to the Quebec

Jeweller and Lapidary, whose shop was in the east end of the building, and Mr. J. McAdam had his shoe shop in the other. The neighbours were awakened by an explosion and the flames were seen bursting out of the shoe window of Mr. McAdam's shop, and rushing almost across the street, which is a foot thirty feet wide. It was quite calm at the time, and the thermometer down to five degrees below zero. No assistance could be immediately had. The fire soon spread into Mr. Smith's shop and ascended to the 2d & 3d stories. In half an hour, the roof fell in, and the front and the other walls tumbled down in the course of the morning.

The only stairs to the upper stories was near Mr. McAdam's shop. Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, his wife, a servant maid, Betsey Mason, from St. Giles, John Poulson, and Alex. McLaughlin his apprentices, slept in the 2d story. Poulson is the only one saved; he jumped out of a window in the third story, after endeavouring to awaken McLaughlin. He says that Mr. & Mrs. Smith were awake but they and the two others, must have soon perished, and been buried in the ruins.

The fate of Mr. Smith and his family, has occasioned a melancholy sensation among all classes of the citizens. He was a person of great respectability and excellent character. Four of our neighbors losing their lives by such an accident, furnishes matter of serious reflection to all.

The hour and state of the weather prevented the usual assistance; but nothing could have saved the house after the fire was discovered. The exertions of the neighbours, the Police, some officers of the Fire Society and magistrates, and particularly the two fire engines that attended, contributed to prevent the fire from spreading in a crowded neighbourhood.

We are happy to hear that the young man Poulson, after having been carried to Dr. J. Douglas, in Mountain Street, was removed yesterday to the Marine Hospital; notwithstanding a leap of between twenty and thirty feet from the windows, on the frozen snow or rather ice, he had no bones broken and is considered not in danger.

The boy McLaughlin, was a fine youth of about 13 years old, one of the most distressed family of Mr. McLaughlin, Turner, St. Charles Street.

The house belonged to Mrs. Hanna, and was insured at the Phoenix for \$250. We have not heard of other insurances. So far loss has been sustained by neighbors who removed their goods and furniture.

The remains of the lamented victims have been found this afternoon, and will be buried on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed from Mr. Drysdale's, Mountain-street, at one o'clock 45 minutes.—*Gen. Feb. 5.*

**Canada Tobacco.**—A large amount of tobacco is now raised on the shore of Lake Erie in Upper Canada. The runaway slaves and free blacks from Virginia, Kentucky, &c. elsewhere, have carried with them a practical knowledge of cultivating tobacco to their new residence, which, in despite of its unpropitious latitude, they are able to turn to a good account. Tobacco is now an important article of export from Quebec.—*Troy Whig.*

**LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.**  
*House of Representatives, Feb. 3.*

Mr. Delesclerier introduced the following resolves:

**Resolved to repel British Aggression.**

Whereas the State of Maine is now suffering the disgrace of unresisted British invasion, begun in 1833, repeated in 1840, and continued up to this hour, in violation of the most solemn stipulations; and whereas we have no faith in the efficacy of negotiations with a power, which has so repeatedly disregarded its deliberate pledges, and believe that further forbearance on our part to assert the rights and vindicate the honour of our State, will prove as unavailing as it will certainly prove humiliating; therefore,

**Resolved,** That the Governor be authorized to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain, now quartered on the territory, called disputed by the British Government, but by the treaty of 1783, by the Resolutions of both houses of Congress passed in 1838, and by repeated Resolves of the Legislature of Maine, clearly and unequivocally a part of the rightful soil of this State.

**Resolved,** That the resources of this State be and they hereby are placed at the disposal of the Governor, and the specific sum of four hundred thousand dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying said Resolutions into effect.

The Resolves were referred to the committee on North East Boundary.

**In Senate on Thursday, Feb. 4.**—The Resolutions relating to the North Eastern Boundary, introduced into the House by Mr. Delesclerier, were read, and on motion of Mr. Davies, laid on the table.

**Resolved in favour of Samuel Bissick,** who cut his thumb making a pudding-stick on the Aroostook, was, on motion of Mr. Otis, of St. George, indefinitely postponed—yeas, 71; nays, 41.

**In the Senate, Feb. 7.**—Mr. Davies called up Mr. Delesclerier's Boundary Resolutions. He did not propose, however, any action at this time, or intimate what disposition should hereafter be made of them, but he only wished, he said, to call the attention of the Senate towards them, and fix upon a time for their full consideration. They were very appropriately introduced, he thought, in the Legislature, and formed a pertinent sequel to the action of previous Legislatures—and they would, at all events, bring the subject fully before them, in a definite form. Something, said Mr. D., must speedily be done in this

shape. There must be an end, somewhere, to negotiation and delay. That end he did not believe the British Government desired to bring about, or could bring about of its own will—and what decisive action America or Maine, therefore, should take concerning it, deserves careful enquiry.

After a few remarks from Mr. Burbank, of Hancock, of a similar character to the preceding, the Resolutions were laid on the table, and Wednesday next assigned for their consideration.

**United States Congress.**—In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, January 30, in addition to the proceedings stated in yesterday's paper, several Executive communications were received, referred, and ordered to be printed. Among them was the following message from the President of the United States:—

**"To the House of Representatives—"**  
By the report of the Secretary of State, herewith communicated, and the accompanying papers, it appears that an additional appropriation is necessary, if it should be the pleasure of Congress that the preparatory exploration and survey of the North Eastern Boundary of the United States should be completed.

**M. VAN BUREN."**  
By the papers accompanying the message, it appears that the expenditures last season amounted to \$7,890, and was equal to .886 Gals. per mile of survey. The amount now proposed to be appropriated is \$12,500.

**The case of M. Leod.**—It is with regret and mortification that we record the high-handed proceedings which took place on the release of M. Leod, upon bail. If the paragraph which we copy from the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* is correct, he had no sooner obtained his liberty than he was seized by an armed mob, and thrust again into prison. For the honour of our State and nation, we hope the statement will prove to be unfounded.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A letter from Lockport, in the Rochester Democrat, gives the following particulars relative to the holding and subsequent incarceration of Mr. Leod—displaying, certainly, a very remarkable and very discreditable state of things.

Lockport, Jan. 28, 12 o'clock P. M.  
I have just returned from the Court house and jail, where there is, or was a short time since, assembled 250 to 300 citizens, who say that M. Leod, shall not be liberated, although Judge Bowen admitted him to bail this afternoon, and Captain William Buel became bail.

The Judge gave the order to his (M. Leod's) attorney about 7 this evening, and in 40 minutes 250 men were in and about the court-house and jail.

A meeting was organized in the court room where 40 or 50 guarded the door below, some with muskets; while the drums and bagpipes out side made M. Leod feel gloomy. He was not allowed to see the sheriff or any one else.

A committee was appointed to see Judge Bowen and ask him to surrender him, or rather withdraw his name from the bond. The committee had not returned when I left. I fear it will be much against him if he does not do so.

A messenger has gone to Buffalo, to the owner of the Caroline may be here to prosecute for private damages, &c. &c., should the authorities insist on his liberation. The excitement is very great.

Most of our best citizens are indignant at Judge Bowen, for admitting him to bail, and also at the bail. If they let him go I mistake the men I left at the court-house.

**Two o'clock A. M.**—I found Judge Bowen addressing the meeting, and attempting to exonerate himself. Buel did not arrive, but I understand he will surrender him in the morning, to which time the meeting adjourned, although many will remain at the jail.

The cannon were brought in front of the court-house about 12 o'clock, and commenced firing, and made the glass fly in the court-house, to the amusement of the patriots, I will assure you.

**Sudden Death.**—A man of gentlemanly appearance dropped dead near Cambridge, on Friday evening, about 7 o'clock. The Transcript states that it was Judge Fuller, of Augusta, Me. He had been to Cambridge to see his son, and walked back in perfect health. A gentleman who saw him fall, supposing he had slipped down, went to him, and asked him if he had hurt himself, but received no answer. He was Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, and was about 54 years of age. The disease which caused his death was agna pectoris, to attacks of which he had been occasionally subject for some years.—He left home on Thursday last, and was in perfect health till within a moment or two of his death.—*Herold.*

**Saint John, Feb. 13.**

**Lectures on the Fine Arts.**—Last evening, Mr. Smith finished his subject, bringing down the history of the Fine Arts to the establishment of an academy in Scotland, illustrating and enlarging the subject with accounts of many celebrated paintings and statues, and anecdotes of some of the great artists of the ancient schools. By request of the Officers of the Institute, Mr. Smith repeated his explanation of the theory of colours, and he observed a number of persons, with pencil and paper, copying the diagram for future study. Such lectures as these of Mr. Smith, cannot fail to be highly useful to the Members of the Institute, and the public generally, in establishing correct principles and inculcating a taste for the highest order of excellence in the arts of design; and for ourselves, and on behalf of many others, who

these two evenings, we beg to tender him the most sincere thanks, for the pleasure enjoyed and the information derived.—*Courier.*

**New-Brunswick.**  
**PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.**

**From Mr. Ward's Reports.**  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY SIXTH.**

Saturday was chiefly occupied in the reception of private petitions.

Among others, was one from W. Fisher, Esq. a magistrate of Grand Manan, who was tried last summer, charged with having destroyed the Church at that island, which was wilfully burnt during the preceding spring. The petition was introduced by Mr. Brown, who explained its nature, and the object of which was to obtain from the Province, the repayment of the expence to which Mr. Fisher had been subjected, in defending the action. The reception of the petition was opposed by Mr. Boyd of the same county, upon the principle that the House could not sustain such an application; as if it did every person that was acquitted when charged with a criminal offence, might come before the Legislature, and seek indemnification for any expence that he might have incurred. The hon. gentleman said the people of the County of Charlotte generally were not satisfied with the verdict of acquittal that had been returned; and upon every principle therefore the petition should not be entertained.

Capt. Oxen was favourable to the reception of the petition, and commented in very severe terms upon what he termed the baseless insinuations with which the character and standing of Mr. Fisher had been assailed. He considered that the petitioner had been put to much trouble and expence wrongfully, and that the House should do all that lay in its power to relieve him from the consequences of the prosecution to which he had been subjected.

Mr. Partelow was decidedly opposed to granting the prayer of the petition, or even to referring it to a committee, as was desired. It would be interfering with the ordinary tribunals of the country, and would have a tendency to discourage Grand Jurors from the performance of their duties; as it would be a tacit disapproval of the conduct of that body, which returned a true bill against the petitioner in the present instance. The referring it to a committee, would also be attended with very great expence, as they must be empowered to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses, and generally to enter into the merits of the case before they could come to a correct decision. The petitioner he said, had had a fair trial, and had been acquitted; and if the House were to interfere in the manner proposed, it would be involving the Legislature in the malice and petty jealousies with which small communities are unhappily afflicted. The referring the subject to a committee might also be interfering with the prerogatives of the Petit Jury, as if they arrived at a different conclusion, it would be impeaching their verdict.

Hon. Mr. Weldon, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Wilmot, took the same view of the subject, and adduced a variety of arguments to show that it was one with which the House should not interfere. They said there was no complaint of any mal-administration of justice on the part of the petitioner. This, Dr. Wilson said, he had most particularly remarked; for expecting something of the kind would be argued, he had paid particular attention to the running of the petition, and taken down its several heads. The petitioner had no doubt been put to heavy expence, but a large part had been swallowed up in the shape of fees to the counsel, whom he had deemed it necessary to retain in the cause. Notwithstanding this, they were of opinion the party had no claim upon the country, as every means had been taken to afford a fair and impartial hearing; a gentleman of high legal standing having been sent down to investigate the affair, and after a strict enquiry into the circumstances, he issued his warrant against Mr. Fisher, and the Grand Jury subsequently returned a bill of indictment. He was then put on his trial; and because either had resulted in a verdict of acquittal, the Province was not to defray the expence to which he had been subjected. Had the government refused to proceed, or had the Grand Jury ignored the Bill, then he might have had some claim upon the Legislature of the country.

Judge Beardsley was decidedly for receiving the petition, and referring it to a committee to ascertain facts. It appeared to him from what had been stated by the petitioner, that there was great oppression practised upon the individual; and if that were the case, he was for having it exposed, the names of the individuals who had practised it ascertained; and would apply to the proper authority to interfere, and prevent them from having an opportunity of again repeating such oppressive behaviour.

Mr. Hill was favourable to the receiving the petition and referring it to a select committee, to report upon. He disagreed with his hon. colleague Mr. Boyd, with reference to the general opinion entertained, as to the verdict of the Jury; which he was convinced on the contrary gave general satisfaction to the people of Charlotte County. He trusted therefore it would go before a committee, and that they would recommend the return of the sum which the petitioner had been compelled to expend, in vindicating himself from a charge which, as appeared by the result of his trial and the opinion of the Judge, was unfounded.

Mr. Street took a similar view of the subject and said the object of referring the petition to a select committee, was not that they should go into the merits of the case, but merely to enquire whether the petitioner should not be remunerated for the expence to which he had been exposed.

every thing which it was possible to say for or against the reception of the petition, had been advanced; and therefore he should not take up much of the time of the House in reply. He denied however that the verdict was not satisfactory to the inhabitants of the County of Charlotte in general; and his hon. colleague Mr. Boyd was the only person, whom he had ever heard express dissatisfaction at the result of the trial.

The question was then put and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hill, brought in a Bill, to amend and explain an Act, intitled "An Act for the relief of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows," which being brought in, was read a first time.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from Wilford Fisher, of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth that he had, with others, been most unjustly charged with the setting fire to the Episcopal Church at that place, and was consequently subject to a prosecution for the alleged offence; that after a full trial and investigation into the matter, he had been acquitted by the unanimous voice of the Jury, and that too, without their having retired from the Jury box to deliberate upon their verdict; that the charge has been a most cruel and groundless one, and subjected the Petitioner to a very pecuniary expence as also occasioned most serious loss in other respects; and prays that his case may be taken into consideration, and such relief in the premises accorded to him, as may be deemed just and reasonable. Having read the Petition it was then moved—That the said Petition be received, and referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon.

Upon the question, the House divided as follows:

**YEAS.**—Messrs. Allen, Barberie, H. T. Partelow, Street, End, Palmer, Taylor, Beardsley, Galt, J. M. Wilmot, Hayward, Oxen, Brown, Woodward, Hall, Rankin.

**NAYS.**—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, The Hon. Mr. Wilmot, Messrs. Boyd, M. L. od, Freeze, Jordan, L. A. Wilmot, Partelow, Wilson, Hamilton, M. Almon.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Brown, *Resolved*, That a Committee be now appointed, to take the said Petition under consideration, *Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs. L. A. Wilmot, Allen, End, and M. Leod, do compose the said Committee.

**Monday, Feb. 8.**

Mr. Hill, presented a Petition from Wm. Todd, Jan. of the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth, that in the year 1835 he made purchase of a tract of Land from the Crown, and paid the first and second instalments thereof; that he is now labouring upon the said tract, under a Licence from the Government, and is unable to pay the remaining instalments; and praying that the second instalment so paid by him may be refunded, or remission of Duties allowed on Timber cut from off the said tract which will be equivalent thereto; which was received.

Mr. Hill, brought in a Bill, to erect a part of the County of Charlotte into a separate and distinct County: And upon the question the House divided—

**YEAS, 6.** **NAYS, 20.**

Whereupon it was decided in the negative. Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from Peter McCallum, George McKay, Alexander McDonald and 117 others, of the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a Draw may be made in the New Bridge at the mouth of the Digbywash River, to admit the passage of Coasting Vessels up to the usual place of landing at the head of the Tide Waters on the said River; which was received.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from Thomas Carson, of the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, setting forth that he had made purchase of a lot of Land from the Crown, at a Public Sale of Crown Lands held at St. Andrews, in the year 1832 and paid the purchase money thereon, but has not yet received his grant, that he has cultivated and improved the property, and is now living thereon; that he is informed that the Land has been previously granted, and prays that his case may be taken into consideration, and relief in the premises granted to him; which was received.

Mr. Fisher, brought in a Bill, to compel non-resident Proprietors of Wilderness Lands to contribute towards the improvement of the Roads; which was read a first time.

**Tuesday, Feb. 9.**

The following Bills have passed the Assembly and were taken to the Council by Mr. Hill:—

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to assess the Parish of St. Stephens, in the said County, for the erection of a wharf on the Public Landing at Salt Water, in the said Parish.

A Bill to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of St. Stephens.

**Wednesday, Feb. 10.**

The Bill for the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province, has passed the House and was taken to the Council by Mr. Hill.

Mr. Boyd moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay of the County debt.

The Rule of the House limiting the time for bringing in Bills being in this instance dispensed with, it was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Hill, The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill, in further amendment of the Law.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

On motion of Mr. Hill, The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to continue and amend an Act, intitled "An Act for the relief of old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and their Widows."

The Chairman having the consideration, and then agreed that the Rep. grossed as amended. On motion now go into Committee of the whole on a Bill to abolish Clerk of the to make other ment.—To extend the question, YEAS.

On motion into Committee limit the duration of the Chair the having their consideration the further postponed for question the YEAS.—T. Weldon, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Woodward, L. End, Oxen Street.

**NAYS.**—M. Connell, Fish.

The Hon. ing Petition the Parish a chance for taking during the

A Petition of St. Andrews ships he had operation of

praying to be paid by Peter a bridge across convenience ed.

A Message, by Mr. the expence. County of C. a first time— for a second

A Message, by Mr. Tax on Do. in the Comm read a first

The Hon. ing Petition: A Petition each assista certain Ins Geological

A Petition Treasurer, placed on i Treasurers

A Petition Wm. Doug between St. for aid to b

A Petition grant may building a ver; and a Sheriff of C. ney has ocution of Petition, u Sylvanus E

**Arguing** Honourabl Charlott Honourabl Charlott

We take of the Rev shews the Charlott

Saint And Saint Step Saint Geo West Isles Rec'd

Saint And Saint Step Saint Geo West Isles

Saint And







