

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.
From Charles Willmer's News Letter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
On the 29th ult. Lord Howick, moved that a Committee of the whole House be appointed to inquire into the state of the country.—He disclaimed all hostility to the Government in introducing the motion. The times required the consideration of it. Distress now overspread every branch of national industry; it was no longer felt by one only.—The farmers were suffering and their losses were compelled to submit to a reduction of wages. The mining and shipping interests were depressed, while the retail tradesmen were burdened with an additional amount of poor rates. The weather, too, was beginning to suffer, and, of consequence, to retrench their former expenses to the injury of the tradesman and manufacturer. These facts he established by detailed accounts of the state of various districts, and by the deficiency of £1,157,300 in the Exchequer of one year, the sole cause of which, he contended, was a forced economy. The cause of all this must be some radical error; if not, why had the distress continued so long?

Mr. Gladstone said that with qualification the noble lord's description of the state of the country was correct. As to the depression in the shipping, the cessation of emigration to Australia and over production in ship-building, contributed to it.

Sir James Graham, the home secretary, in the course of his reply to Mr. C. Wood, said the principles of free trade were now acknowledged to be those of common sense, and the outline of them is now disputed but by few. The time had long passed since England could exist as an agricultural country; we were now a commercial people.

Nothing worthy of notice occurred on the last day of the debate, until Mr. Cobden, in order to secure the passing of Lord Howick's motion, endeavored to fix a grave responsibility on those who refused it. After denouncing the "league" from all participation in a recent financial transaction," he asked Sir Robert Peel what course he intended to pursue, and continued, it is the duty of every independent member to throw on him (Sir R. P.) the individual and personal responsibility of the present state of affairs.

Sir Robert Peel, under great excitement, rose and accused Mr. Cobden of holding him individually and personally liable for the state of the country. Mr. Cobden had previously said so before the league—but said Sir Robert (amid applause that shook the roof) "Be the consequence of these insinuations what they may, (bursts of cheers) never will be influenced by menaces such as these (remorseful cheering) to hold language or to adopt a course which I consider in the light of a degree inconsistent with my duty." (Much cheering) [Mr. Cobden rose, and was received with yells and hisses. He at length was heard to say, I did not say personally.] Sir R. Peel: you did, you did.—(Loud cheers) Sir J. Graham handed Sir Robert Peel a paper.—Sir Robert Peel, looking at it, said I admit I am not sure of that phrase, but you said individually responsible—and the hon. gentlemen may do so, and may induce others to hold me individually responsible, (loud cheers), but it shall in no way influence me in the discharge of my public duty. Sir Robert Peel then addressed him to the motion.—It was impossible to conceive of any expedient so fraught with mischief and misery to commerce. As an augury of the introduction of a system of gradual reductions, he informed the House that 4,000 troops had been withdrawn from Canada.

Lord John Russell followed, and was prevented by indisposition from attempting the delivery of more than a few unimportant remarks.

The debate was protracted by adjournment for four days.

On a division the motion was lost by a majority of 105—the votes being, for the motion, 198; against it, 306.

Mr. Roebuck's motion to inquire into the cause of hostilities in Afghanistan, was lost in the House of Commons by a vote of 189 to 75.

Sir Moses Montefiore has established a Jewish dispensary in Jerusalem, at his own private cost, for three years, before the expiration of which term it is expected that a complete hospital will be in successful operation.

The Count de Montfort, son of Jerome Bonaparte, has left Marseilles, by sea, for the purpose of successively visiting Spain, England, and the United States of America.

The quantity of snow between Briançon and Grenoble was so great towards the latter end of last month, that all communication was interrupted for six days. Two couriers and two travellers who accompanied them were lost in an avalanche on the route of the Lautaret.

Major General Sir Thomas Downman, C.B. and K.C.H. has been appointed Director General of the Royal Artillery, in the room of the late Major General Drummond. Sir T. Downman has been 50 years attached to the corps and has been considerable service—the appointment appears to have given great satisfaction.

It is the intention of the Pacha of Egypt to form a bank at Alexandria, in conjunction with three European Merchants; the capital which is to be 600,000 dollars, to be furnished, one half by the Pacha, and the other half by the merchants.

The late Rev J. Natt, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, has bequeathed £5,000 to the Church Missionary Society.

The Marquis of Ormonde has made a reduction of 20 per cent. on the rent of his tenants-at-will in the County of Kilkenny.

Prince Albert has subscribed £50 to the funds of the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society.

It appears from a parliamentary return, that in the year ending January 5, 1842, the duty paid on 3,300,898 qrs. of wheat was £389,865; and that in the year ending the 5th of January last the duty paid on 2,667,944 qrs. was £1,112,453.

The quantity of sugar entered for home consumption in 1842 was 4,065,985, in 1843 3,876,465 cwt.

The total declared value of exports in the year ending January 5, 1842, was £44,609,358; in 1843, £40,738,151; a falling off of £3,871,207.

According to a parliamentary return, there were in the navy, on the 1st of January last, 10,909 officers of all grades, and 19,135 men and boys.

In 1842 the number of ships entered inwards 21,858; tonnage, 3,082,129; in 1843 19,675; tonnage, 3,655,606.

Tuesday night's Gazette contains an order in Council prohibiting her Majesty's subjects from trading at any of the ports of China, except those opened by the late treaty with the Emperor, under penalty of £100, or 3 months imprisonment.

The Late Hurricane.—The following summary is compiled from various accounts of the loss of life and property during the terrible gale of the 13th Jan. a loss which, we believe, without parallel in the history of our mercantile marine. The hurricane seems to have been general, and so awfully sudden that the best vessels quailed under it.

Total Vessels.	Total Lives.
England and Wales	154
Ireland	3
Scotland	17
Coast of France	4
	180
	433

Here, then we have no fewer than 180 vessels and 433 lives lost in one night. These figures, too, can only be considered an approximation to the truth, many vessels and lives having, doubtless, been lost, of which no account will ever be obtained. The value of the vessels and cargoes has been roughly estimated at £585,000, viz:—the vessels at £405,000, and the cargoes at £180,000. On the three following days of the 13th, numerous other wrecks occurred, to the extent of nearly 60, the losses of which are upward of £210,000; this, with the others, making a total of £825,000.

The gales during the month of January, in the Mediterranean, have been greater than any known during the last twenty years. In one of these gales, the sea made a breach through the mole of Genoa, a wall forty feet thick.

It is stated in a report by an officer sent for the purpose of examining the Great Western, from Lady's that "the Western has now been running five seasons—crossed the Atlantic fifty four times, (and, as per log,) made one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-seven miles, without requiring any materials repairs."

From the Halifax Morning Post of March 21.
SIR CHARLES METCALFE, THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The moment the *Columbia* was signalled the whole City was on the *qui vive*, as it was generally known that she was the bearer of Sir Charles Metcalfe, the successor of Sir Charles Bagot, as Governor General of British North America.

As the steamer passed up the harbour, the town became a perfect ferment of excitement—dragnet and pleasure sleighs—people on foot and horseback—youth and old—rich and poor—gentle and simple—Editors and devils—all flocked up to the wharf to see him land; and conspicuous among the motley crowd was the carriage for his Excellency, Viscount Falkland, followed by the sleigh of Captain J. McNab, A. D. C., and the Lt. Governor's double sleigh. When the steamer approached the wharf, a goodly number of passengers appeared on the promenade deck, and all eyes were endeavouring to single out the Governor General. A glance at some half a dozen golden bands decorating the caps of as many young officers, surrounding a dignified looking old gentleman with a white cravat, but nothing else distinguishing in his dress, convicted us that he was no other than Sir Charles Metcalfe, the lion of the day. On the steamer being moored at the wharf, His Excellency and suite descended to the lower deck. The moment the planks were laid, the Hon. Samuel Cunard came on board, and was the first who had the honor of being presented to his Excellency. In a few moments after, his Excellency Lord Viscount Falkland stepped on board accompanied by the Count de Barreille, his private Secretary, the Provincial Aide, Captain McNab—and surrounded by Sir Jeremiah Dickson and the officers of the staff, in full uniform. The greeting between Sir Charles and Sir Jeremiah Dickson appeared very cordial. His Excellency Lord Falkland was dressed in a plain black suit; and offered Sir Charles his arm, their Excellencies stepped on shore, followed by their respective suites. A guard of honor drawn up on the wharf saluted as they passed—the band struck up "God save the Queen"—and a royal salute was fired from the Citadel. The distinguished couple immediately proceeded in Lord Falkland's Carriage to Government House, where the Governor General received addresses from the Council and Assembly.

In person, Sir Charles Metcalfe is about the middle height—with a corpulency that imparts dignity of appearance, without impeding physical activity. His countenance rather fleshy and placid—slightly disfigured by a fleshy tumour on the left cheek, about the size of an acorn. Taking him altogether, Sir Charles is not a bad picture of a fine old gentleman, and the silvery locks which streamed in the breeze as he raised his hat when the guard of honor saluted him at the

wharf, added the venerable appearance of age to his vigorous gait and said demeanor.

From the January Morning Journal February 17.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.
Acquittal of Captain the Hon. Charles Gilbert John Brydome Elliot, of Her Majesty's ship Sparhawk.

That the prisoner, Captain the Hon. Charles Gilbert John Brydome Elliot is not guilty of the first, second, and sixth charges, but that he is guilty of the remaining charges against him.—The court, however, in consideration of the very high testimonials as to the character and conduct adduced by the prisoner—the extraordinary parental anxiety manifested by the prisoner on all occasions for the well doing and general instruction of all the young gentlemen on board his ship, and particularly of Mr. DeLacy M. Dieg himself, and also looking at the nature of the punishment complained of—the circumstances under which it was inflicted—the feeling which dictated it, and which animated the prisoner to all under his command, as appearing in evidence before the court, are of opinion, that the Rules and Regulations of her Majesty's service, and the dignity of the Law as applicable to an infringement of them will be fully vindicated and upheld by merely adjuting that the prisoner, Captain the Hon. C. J. B. Elliot be severely reprimanded, and he is hereby severely reprimanded accordingly.

THE SURVEYING STEAMER.—This vessel arrived in our harbour on Thursday last from Campo Bello, whither, we understand, she will return in a few days, to make arrangements for proceeding to survey the head of the Bay of Fundy. A party of officers and men will remain here with a Tender, in order to survey this harbour. The party who are engaged at present in the Survey of the River St. John, which they commenced at Chapel Bar, four miles above Fredericton, (the highest point at which the influence of the tides is observed,) have progressed downwards as far as Long Island, and it is expected will be able to get to the Long Reach, within 15 or 20 miles of St. John, before the ice breaks up.—*Courier.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Saturday, March 18th.

On motion of Mr. Patelow.—The House again went into Committee of the whole on the Reports from the Select Committee on the various Accounts connected with the Receipts and Expenditures of the Queen's Casual Revenue.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the matters referred to them again under their consideration, the following Resolution was moved:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That Warrants have been drawn on the gross proceeds of the Hereditary, Territorial and Casual Revenues by the Executive Government the past and present year, for services not justified by the Fourth Section of Act for the support of the Civil Government of the Province; such Section authorizing the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, to expend out of the gross proceeds of the Casual Revenue, and of the Sales and Leases of Crown Lands, such sums of money only, as may be necessary and requisite for the prudent management, protection and collection of the Revenues.

To which it was moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole thereof, and substitute the following:—

"Whereas it appears by the Return of the Expenditure of the Casual and Territorial Revenue for the past year, sent down to this House by Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that several charges have been made on the gross proceeds of that Revenue, not sanctioned by the Act for the support of the Civil Government in this Province; and whereas it is expedient for this Committee to express its opinion on the authority of the Executive in the premises, and to require for the future the strictest economy in the disbursements, legally borne on the gross proceeds of that Revenue; therefore—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That no expenditure not absolutely required for the prudent and economical management, protection and collection of the said Revenue, is under the above mentioned Act, legally chargeable to the gross proceeds of the same; and further.

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That no expenses, with but few, if any exceptions, incurred by any other than the Crown Land Department, are contemplated by the said Act, as expenses for the management, protection and collection of the said Revenue."

The question being taken upon the proposed amendment, it was decided in the negative.

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

YEAS.—The Hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Patelow, Stewart, Perley, Palmer, Hamilton, Alexandre, S. Earle, Wilmet, End, Botsford, Jordan, Scoullar, Barberie, Fisher, Street, Barker, Smith, Allen, Freeze, Gilbert, J. Earle, Brown, Connell, Payne, Hazen.

NAYS.—Messrs. Rankin, Hill, Boyd, Wiliston.

Monday, March 20:
A Bill to amend an Act, intitled "An Act to provide for the payment of Interest on Warrants which are not paid at the Treasury on demand," passed the House.

A Bill to repeal all the Laws now in force relating to the establishment and support of

Grammar Schools in this Province, was lost in the House by a majority of one.

Mr. Wilmet, from the Committee appointed on 17th day of March inst., to search the Journals of the Legislative Council, to ascertain what proceedings have been had on the Bill to amend the Charter of King's College, reported, that they had attended thereto, and received from the Clerk of the Council, the following extract from the Journals of that House, viz:—

"LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.
Thursday, 16th March, 1843.
PRESENT:

The Hon. Messrs. Black, Baillie, Cunard, Robinson, Botsford, Lee, Street, Hatch.
Messrs. Shore, Peters, Allanshaw, Saunders, Attorney Gen. Chandler, Wyer.

The Hon. Mr. Black sat President.

On motion—"The House was put into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Charter of King's College.

"The Hon. Mr. Shore took the Chair.—

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

Ordered, That the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

CONTENT.—Messrs. Black, Baillie, Peters, Robinson, Saunders, Lee, Street, Wyer.

NON-CONTENT.—Messrs. Cunard, Allanshaw, Botsford, Attorney General, Chandler, Hatch.

"And so it passed in the affirmative."

WILL TYNG PETERS, Clerk.
On motion of Mr. Wilmet.—Whereas the Assembly, during several years past, have endeavored, without success, to effect certain reasonable modifications in the Charter of King's College; and whereas those modifications, as contained in the Bill which has been rejected by the Legislative Council, during the present Session, have been loudly and repeatedly called for by numerous Petitions from nearly every County in the Province, while no Petition has ever been presented against those modifications; and whereas it is in vain to expect that amount of public benefit from the Institution which its munificent endowment from the Provincial Revenue should ensure; therefore—

Resolved, That this House have learned with much regret and disappointment, that a majority of the Legislative Council have rejected the said Bill during the present Session, and further—

Resolved, That this House should persevere in their endeavours to amend the said Charter by Legislative enactment, and not resort to an Address to the Throne for a new Charter; and that this House will steadfastly adhere to the principle, that all the Educational Establishments of the Province, which are endowed from the Colonial Revenues, whether Incorporated by Royal Charter or otherwise, should be at all times subject to the supervision of the Local Legislature.

We have been kindly furnished by the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at this Port, with the following extracts from a late Imperial Act, which, with the accompanying instructions to the Department here, we insert for public information.—*Chronicle.*

"XV. And be it enacted, That if any person shall, in any part of the British Dominions, after the passing of this Act, print or cause to be printed, either for sale or exportation, any Book in which there shall be a subsisting Copyright, without the consent in written of the Proprietor thereof, or shall import for sale or hire any such Book so having been unlawfully printed from parts beyond the sea, or, knowing such Book to have been so unlawfully printed or imported, shall sell, publish, or expose to sale or hire, or cause to be sold, published, or exposed to sale or hire, or shall have in his possession for sale or hire, any such Book so unlawfully printed or imported, without such consent as aforesaid, such Offender shall be liable to a special Action on the case at the suit of the Proprietor of such Copyright, to be brought in any Court of Record in that part of the British Dominions in which the Offence shall be committed: Provided always, that in Scotland such Offender shall be liable to an action in the Court of Session in Scotland, which shall and may be brought and prosecuted in the same manner in which any other Action of Damages to the like amount may be brought and prosecuted there."

"XVII. And be it enacted, That after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any Person, not being the Proprietor of the Copyright, or some Person authorized by him, to import into any part of the United Kingdom, or into any other part of the British Dominions, for sale or hire, any printed Book first composed or written or printed and published in any part of the said United Kingdom, wherein there shall be Copyright, and re-printed in any Country or Place whatsoever out of the British Dominions; and if any Person, not being such Proprietor or Person authorized as aforesaid, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, for sale or hire, any such printed Book, into any part of the British Dominions, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose

to sale or let to hire, or have in his possession for sale or hire, any such Book; then every such Book shall be forfeited, and shall be seized by any Officer of Customs or Excise, and the same shall be destroyed by such officer; and every Person so offending, being duly convicted thereof before Two Justices of the Peace for the County or Place in which such Book shall be found, shall also for every such offence forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds, and double the value of every Copy of such Book which he shall so import or cause to be imported into any part of the British Dominions, or shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose to sale or let to hire, or shall cause to be sold, published, or exposed, to sale or let to hire, or shall have in his possession for sale or hire, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, Five Pounds to the use of such Officer of Customs or Excise, and the remainder of the Penalty to the use of the Proprietor of the Copyright in such Book."

"No. 39.

SIR.—In consequence of a letter from the Secretary to His Lordship the Postmaster General, dated the 22d ultimo, transmitting copy of a communication from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on the subject of the Introduction through the Post Office of Printed Editions of the Works of British Authors, published in the form of a Newspaper, in the United States of America—

I have in command to acquaint you, that the extra numbers of the Newspapers published in New-York, called the "New World," and other Papers of a similar description, have been deemed not to be entitled to the privilege of passing through the Post Office as a Newspaper, and that in future the full rates of Postage will be charged thereon as Letters; and that should any such Papers containing Reprints of parts of British Works, the Copyright of which is still extant, be imported as Merchandise, the same will be liable to seizure. And you are to govern yourself accordingly so far as concerned, and to communicate this order to the several parties at your Post for their information.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. SCOVELL.

Custom House, London,
3d March, 1843.

SUPPORT OF THE GOSPEL.
Mr. Editor:—I have often witnessed, with feelings of disapprobation, the reluctance with which many people, who call themselves "Christians," give to sustain the institutions of the church of God. Among those institutions I consider the preaching of the Gospel as first in importance, and as having peculiar claims among all "who have been turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God."

From a desire to stimulate some of your numerous readers to renewed action in providing for those who have devoted themselves to the work of the ministry, I forward the following thoughts for insertion, hoping they may not be found unworthy of a place in your columns.

PAY YOUR MINISTER.
1. Pay him, because it is the ordinary of God, "that those who minister at the altar, should live of the altar." When God sent you your pastor he laid you under obligation to support him. The Head of the Church is too just to call a man away from secular labors for his service, without giving a precept for his sustenance.

2. Pay your minister because you owe him; and the precept is "owe no man." Having had the time and services of your minister, you can no more deprive him of his wages, without sin, than you could the "reaper of your fields." The money you subscribed is not a charity but a debt.

3. Pay your minister; that he may be worth paying. How can he give rich instruction, if poverty drive him out of his study to dabble in worldly business? How can he buy books and periodicals without means? How can he think and reason clearly, if you allow his mind to be tortured with fears of debts and insolvency, and keep him running from neighbor to neighbor borrowing money? How can he go before the church as a pioneer in godliness, if you compel him to be continually struggling with pecuniary embarrassments?

4. Pay your minister so that he can pay his debts. The world expects ministers to pay their debts punctually. Not to do this is to bring reproach upon religion. Can the minister be punctual if his people withhold the means? The shoemaker, tailor, merchant, blacksmith, &c., want their money, and will you compel your pastor to default them?

5. Pay your minister, if you would keep him, or even get another as good. It is a bad thing for a church to get the name of "starving their minister." We know some churches who do this! The curse of God seems to be upon them worse and worse. They will soon become "like the mountains of Gilboa, without dew or rain!"

6. Pay your minister because you promised to pay him. Not to do this is to forfeit your work. It is a debt of honor as well as of law. Your pastor has trusted to your word, thrown himself and his family into your keeping: Will you prove unworthy of his confidence?

7. Pay your minister because you are able to pay him. How small is the pittance which falls to your share! With a little extra labor or unusual economy, how easily could you pay your pastor promptly! Will you think of these things?

March, 1843.

Passengers in the steamship *Columbia* from Liverpool for Halifax—Captain Welsford, Mrs. M'Lea; Mr. Porter, Mrs. Cannon.

The Sr. give their FRIDAY e the Town H Tickets to D. Millars St. Andre

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the Baldwin Farm bounded as follows, viz:--On the North by Land owned and occupied by PETER DEWEY, towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by HUGH Mc CALLUM, towards the West, by the River Maguadavic, and extending back, towards the East, 113 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by THOMAS FANTON, containing 135 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £166 8s, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

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

THOS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALL the Right, Title, estate and interest of JOSIAH TRUE, of in and to the following described, Two Lots of Land, and Premises, situate in the Parish of St. George, on the old Frederick Road, being Nos 10 and 11, according to the original survey and plan, containing one hundred Acres each; Also, of in and to, Three hundred Acres of Land, Situate at the same place, with the House &c. being the Farm and Premises in the occupation of the said Josiah True, and originally granted to him by the Crown, by letters patent. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of James W. Chandler, Esq. endorsed to levy £73 6s. 9d. with interest, Sheriff's Fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

Is to be sold under a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued at the suit of the Queen against JOSEPH PRATT and WARREN CUNDY, to raise £97 12s. besides Sheriff's fees, &c. on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY, at public auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day.

The first situated in the Parish of Saint George, containing 145 Acres, crosses the Bonny brook, and is bounded by grants to James Pratt and Warren Cundy, and was owned by the said Joseph Pratt on the 20th June 1838.

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

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

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

road; on the South by a line running due East, from the South-east corner of Farm lot No. 7, on the North by the South line of Farm Lot No. 8, on the East by the said river Maguadavic; reserving a sufficient quantity of land through said lot, and running in a parallel direction with the said river, for the purpose of a public road or highway, between the Mills and the Boom, the said lot above described being the same on which the said Joseph Pratt now resides. The said lands and premises have been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of Michael Hare for £85 11 2 with Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of James Lockwood and George Lockwood, to the following tracts of land viz:--

200 Acres on the Western side of the river Digdegash, between lands granted to the Hon. James Allan and Capt. Angus D. McMaster, being the same conveyed by John Campbell to John Acheson.

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

The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas Crowthers against James Lockwood and George Lockwood—endorsed to levy £1698 15s 1d, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

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

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 1st March 1843.

To be sold at public auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of OCTOBER next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of David Woodcock jun. to an undivided moiety, or half part of the land, buildings, and privileges, thereto belonging, situated at St. David, in the County of Charlotte, and conveyed to him by David Woodcock senr. known and distinguished as part of lot No. 103 in the Penobscot Grant, containing in the whole 30 acres more or less. The said lands and premises, having been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of the Rev. John Dunn, endorsed to levy £95 6s. 10d. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, March 23, 1843.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KER, JOHN McKEAN, THOMAS TURNER, Trustees. January 26, 1843.—44.

TO LET.

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

Apply to THOMAS WYER.

January 30, 1843.—59.

Jamaica Rum.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscribers. Pouchons superior flavored Jamaica RUM.

JAMES W. STREET.

February 7, 1843.

Genuine Medicines.

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

HEADACHE.

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

effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant in the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it: it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Siphon's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

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

E Siphon, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.

COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1845 up to recently, been nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease. We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquires his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one desiring may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr James G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give accounts of the facts of this case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews, how has this been done? Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, and Huxley Nerve and Muscle Liniment externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of Huxley Lament for the Piles without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

Externally in the following complaints: For the Piles, For all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers of long standing, Croup, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores however obstinate or long standing, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some scoundrels have counterfeited this article and put it up with various demises. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO: that name must always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated, and not cured. Take the direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it, for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by Comstock & Co, 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LEE'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS AND CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died—and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but because it has been done without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Purge, then, and which only can be done by the Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which taint the blood, and which only can be done by the bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humors dry up, and prevented from a return, and the salient yellow hue of sickness change partially to the full blooming glow of health & youthful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that we cannot space for an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and use no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. LEE, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—

Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1841 by Thomas Connel, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York. There is no coloring in this statement, so one can easily test.

Meas. Comstock & Co. New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighbouring countries. DOCTOR O. C. LEE.

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

FRANKLIN'S HAIR DYE.

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

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

Told us only by adye i COMSTOCK & CO 12 Maiden Lane, New York.

OLDRIDG'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

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

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

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

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

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

THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honor and promptness. During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property against Loss or Damage by Fire but takes no marine risks.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, E. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, H. Huntington, and Albert Day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WITH ALL THE SPIRIT-STIRRING Incidents and Anecdotes of that memorable Campaign.

With over Forty Handsome Engravings.

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

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

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

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

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

ON PURCHASING (BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!) ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and see that those words are on the envelope, with the Signature and Address, thus,—A ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London.

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

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

A preparation from Oriental Essences, is now universally known as the only safe and efficient protector and beautifier of the SKIN and COMPLEXION. Its virtues are commonly displayed in the complexion, eradicating all pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles, and other unsightly cutaneous defects, in healing chaps, chaps, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin, gloriously soft and smooth. The complexion it imparts is a juvenile rosy hue, and to the neck, hand and arm, a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

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

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

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

Price 2s 9d per box, duty included. NOTICE.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the "KALYDOR" and "ODONTO," also printed, in red, on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

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

Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles. Sold by every FARMER and MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the civilized world.

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD,

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