

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail

the shifty character of his opponent, as well as from his own wild and uncertain mode of delivery. He has round with his right, as the "Slasher's" ear testified, and his left-handed deliveries are more like pokes than pushing hits. That he is a game man we have no doubt, but he is too unwieldy, and possessed too much of the "milk of human kindness" ever to become a "star" in the ring, even if his equal could be found. It may be observed that this fight has caused great interests throughout the country, and that it will go a long way to revive a barbarous—and during the last twenty years, almost obsolete "sport."

A curious love affair, arising out of an action for defamation of character, has recently been brought to light at Bristol. The parties are a middle-aged widow, rejoicing in the euphonious cognomen of Mrs. Prudence Payne, and a person named Rowley, straw-hat manufacturer—a married man, with grown-up daughters, whom, with their mother, were on visiting terms with Mrs. Prudence Payne. The letters which passed between Rowley and Mrs. Payne, breathe the most fervent, the most intense love for each other, and contain a strange mixture of religious and amorous rhodomontade; the more singular, as both parties had arrived at a time of life when—"The passions wait upon the judgment." It does not appear that any criminal intercourse existed between Mrs. Prudence Payne, and her somewhat ancient suamorate,

If you don't accept my challenge," said one gentleman of honor to another, I will gazette you—so take your choice. "Go ahead," said the other, "I had rather fill 6 gazettes than one coffin."

*The Scotch Convocation.*—Additional adherents to the resolutions of the Convocation are, daily coming in. The number of ministers who had declared their concurrence in the first series of resolutions, up to Saturday last, was 456, and of those who had given in their adhesion to the second series, 400.—*Witness.*

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

It is generally believed that the Epoch is the  
Moon's Age on the first of January or rather  
the first of March, thereby showing the ex-  
cess of the common solar year above the  
lunar.

It was new Moon on the last day of 1842—  
it was nine or ten hours old when 1843 be-  
gan, the Epoch therefore, would be nothing of  
a few hours—By Robinsons Almanac the  
epoch is given 29 for this year! and by the  
said Almanac this Moon will be the oldest  
that ever has been since Joshua commanded  
the Israelites, Jos. 10 c. 12, 13 vs. She tells  
said Almanac 16d. 3h 48m. this would  
make her lunation to contain 31 01 days—  
see Encyclopaedia Britannica Vol. 2 gives  
the mean length of a lunation 29.53 days—  
in countries where every thing is new and  
progressing and prying into futurity, it may  
be thought strange to have this Moon pro-  
ceeded beyond the proper time, perhaps the  
Editor of the said Almanac has gotten a  
note from Mr. Miller on the "signes of the

sim of opinion that Robinson's Almanac  
wrong in giving the Epact 29 for this  
—by calculation the Epact for the year  
nothing, by the English Prayer-Book it is  
thing—the Moon herself shews it nothing  
a few hours. How then can Mr. Robin-  
make it 29? It is a paradox at least, to me  
thy solution. Had he made the Epact  
ere would have been some apology for  
—for the Moon by rising on the 1st day  
342 gave her ten hours; the difference  
between Greenwich and Hallowsell is  
89m. 12s. these would have given him  
ly fourteen hours, which is the greater  
of an Astronomical dat.

not to incur on this in order to depreciate Robinson's Almanac or himself, besides to verify the old proverb, "say nothing but the truth, speak as a friend," indeed nice Astronomical calculations, and the accurate chronological compositions of the Almanac (with the exception of the above) often amused me in the long winter evenings and display in a superlative degree the genius and erudition of the Editor, whose acute observations of the heavenly bodies (sun, moon, planets, and principal fixed stars) were worthy of admiration. Perhaps Mr. Robinson's friendly Astronomer will decide the dilemma whether the Expect for this be 29, 6, or 1, and by this means confer honour on Mr.—Youres,

St. Patrick's, Jan. 17, 1843.

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Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available







SICILY.

Palermo, Nov. 24. The repose, Etna has, during the past few days, poured forth immense quantities of lava, which, flowing in the direction of the sea, has done considerable damage to the crops. The fine weather allows us to see the whole of the island. Numerous strangers are flocking to the spectacle.

ZEALAND.

Article is from the *Courier*, a valuable London paper. November 26, contains several works, written by persons who have been resident in New Zealand, and who are now the unfavourable opinion of the Government. As it is to be seen that several individuals emigrate from New Zealand, we deem it our duty, to refer them to the entreaties, in which they will be dissuaded from under-estimating the Government. The lands of New Zealand, then by the Government, by individuals who state that they have been in New Zealand, and who are now the unfavourable opinion of the Government. As it is to be seen that several individuals emigrate from New Zealand, we deem it our duty, to refer them to the entreaties, in which they will be dissuaded from under-estimating the Government.

On the 26th inst., a vessel, named *the Standard*, arrived from New Zealand, bringing with it a large quantity of goods, and a number of passengers. The vessel was commanded by Mr. J. H. Hatch, and was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Hatch, and Mr. J. H. Hatch. The vessel was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Hatch, and Mr. J. H. Hatch. The vessel was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Hatch, and Mr. J. H. Hatch.

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gallant 30th, and that of Capt. Payne, of Portland. The party did not break up until the very golden unbarred portals of the East. —Herald.

We understand that the Hon. William Black senior Member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council, has been appointed President of that body, in the room of the Hon. Chief Justice Chippman, who tendered his resignation of the situation some months since. We also learn that during the necessary and continued absence of the Hon. William Black from the City, while the Legislature is in session, his duties as Mayor will be performed by the Recorder, the Hon. William B. Kinnear, who will be invested with full powers for that purpose, as Deputy Mayor. —*Courier*.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1843.

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
Director next week—J. W. Street.  
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.

**King and Clerk House.**  
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

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

**Saint Stephens Bank.**  
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.  
Director next week—A. H. Hill.  
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. 3. Montreal, Jan. 25.  
Liverpool, Jan. 4. Quebec, Jan. 27.  
Edinburgh, Jan. 1. Halifax, Jan. 27.  
Paris, Dec. 28. New York, Jan. 30.  
Toronto, Jan. 24. Boston, Jan. 31.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—We continue our extracts this week from papers by the Calcutta, which with our columns are principally filled. They are principally copied from Messrs. Wilmot & Smith's *European Times* which is noticed below.

THE WEATHER for the past week has been very mild; on Tuesday night last however, there was a shower of rain, and on Wednesday the rain descended in torrents, accompanied with a perfect hurricane from the South West. The snow on the neighboring hills has disappeared, and the streets are as soft and muddy, as they usually are in April. We have not heard of any damage done to the shipping as yet.

THE LEGISLATURE was to meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday last. We shall issue his Excellency's speech in an extra, immediately after we receive it.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was opened on the 26th ult. by His Excellency Lord Falkland in a short but appropriate speech.

**WILLIAMS & SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES.**—By the last mail, we received the first number of this interesting and useful paper, for which the publishers will accept our acknowledgments. The *European Times*, is published before the departure of the Mail Steam Ships, and some of the New York packets, at 84 per annum, to Subscribers in the Colonies. It contains the latest news, prices current, shipping list, &c. and is well worthy of being supported.

**Fires in Montreal.**—There was during the year 1842, eighteen fires in Montreal, by which 17 stone, 8 brick, 35 wood, and 35 out buildings were damaged or destroyed. The amount of damage thereby was £17,366 17s or \$69,467.

**THE ELECTION LAW.**—We are happy to observe by the *Woodstock Telegraph*, that the inhabitants of Carleton have taken up the important subject, and draughted a petition to be laid before the Assembly this Session, complaining of the many evils attendant upon this law as it now exists. Large bodies of people generally assemble at the Polls, who invariably differ in opinion—excitements are created—party feelings are engendered—and the elections very often end in disturbances and rows. The recent election in this county however is an exception, much to the credit of the people; but no one will deny the necessity of a new law. The following is an extract from the Petition, which we regret we cannot give in full this week.

"That in the opinion of your Petitioners the only means by which these evils, together with others consequent upon the present Election system can be remedied, are, an enactment by the Legislature, dividing the several Counties of the Province into Districts—directing the Polls to be held simultaneously in each County—providing for the Registration of persons qualified to vote, requiring all votes to be polled one day—compelling every resident Freeholder to vote in his own District—attaching heavy penalties to per-

sons coming to the Poll armed with offensive weapons, and empowering the Returning Officers to appoint Special Constables and adopt such other means as may be necessary for the preservation of order and securing free admission of voters to the Poll."

**MYSTERIOUS.**—We are informed that a person named JAMES McLAUGHLIN, was found dead on the highway yesterday morning, near the residence of Mr. Wm. Wren, Charnock. We forbear making any comments, until the inquest is held.

Mr. Henry Russel, the American Vocalist, has been singing with great success at the Hanover-rooms, London, and this week he gives two concerts at Liverpool. A fortnight back he gave a concert to a crowded audience at the Mechanics' Institution, Liverpool.

Mr. SPENCER.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times writes thus—It is now busily rumoured and currently believed, that Mr. Spencer, in consequence of the recent and painful affliction in his family, will for the purpose of change of scene, and the present debilitated state of Mrs. S., accept an appointment abroad, thus giving to the President, (which he has long wanted) an opportunity of changing his Cabinet, and not partially, as was in contemplation previous to the afflicting circumstances mentioned.

A Halifax paper states on the most unquestionable authority, that Lord Elliot, the present Secretary for Ireland, is appointed the new Governor General of Canada, in the room of Sir Charles Bagot, whose illness has assumed a dangerous and alarming complexion.

**METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**  
from the 26th Jan. 1843 to 1st Feb. 1843, (both inclusive).

Jan & Feb 1843	Barom at 8 A.M.	Ther. at 8 A.M.	Wind at 8 A.M.	Barom at 4 P.M.	Ther. at 4 P.M.	Wind at 4 P.M.
Tuesday 29.53 29.85 18	21	NW		23	NW	WN
Wednesday 29.92 29.84 12	23	NW	WN	23	NW	WN
Thursday 29.71 29.68 15	10	NW	WN	20	NW	WN
Friday 29.92 29.84 16	20	NW	WN	20	NW	WN
Saturday 29.91 29.85 12	27	NW	WN	27	NW	WN
Sunday 29.87 29.70 26	36	SE	SE	36	SE	SE
Monday 29.84 29.82 38	48	SW	SE	48	SW	SE

REMARKS &c.

A.M. Fresh, fine, clear. P. M. Fine, clear.

A.M. Light, clear. P. M. Light, cloudy, fine, clear.

A.M. Moderate, overcast. P. M. Moderate, fine, clear.

A.M. Moderate, fine clear. P. M. Light, fine.

A.M. Light, clear. P. M. Light, mild, clear.

A.M. Light, hazy, par. clear. P. M. Strong, cloudy, rain.

A.M. Moderate, cloudy, light rain. P. M. Strong gale, heavy rain.

Thursday 24, this morning the Thermometer stood at 34°—Barometer 29.29.

MARRIED.

At Charlotte Town, Prince E. Island, on the 24th Jan., by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins. Mr. Benjamin Davies, Merchant, to Kezia Atwood, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel Watts of St. Andrews N.B.  
At Sheffield, County of Sunbury, on the 11th ult. by the Rev. E. J. Harris, of Woodstock, Mr. George Emery Sutherland, of Kingsclear, County of York, to Miss Sarah Emery Bridges, second daughter of the late Mr. Holton Bridges, of the former place.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, the 31st ult. after a lingering illness, HANNAH, second daughter of Mr. JAMES BERRY, in the 17th year of her age.

At Macao, in August last, Capt. James McDouall, of the ship *William Perry*, of Belfast, 5th son of the late Alexander McDouall, Esq. of this Parish.

At Fredericton, on the 15th ult. in the 65th year of her age, Mary Winslow, wife of Edward W. Miller, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of York.

At Woodstock, on the 11th ult., Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Maloney, of that place, in the 63d year of her age.

At St. Stephen, on Tuesday morning last, George Pickles, youngest son of the Rev. Mr. Smithson, aged two years and 11 months.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.  
Jan. 28, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, sundries to sundry.

CLEARED.  
Jan. 28, brig Rebecca, Torney, Demerara, Lumber, H. Frey & Co.  
Feb. 1, bge. Brunswick, Paul, London Deals &c. by E. & J. Wilson.  
" brig Sterling, Clements, Barbados, Lumber &c. John Wilson.

PORT OF ST. GEORGE.  
Cleared, Jan. 21, barque Syrius, McMaster, Liverpool—Timber & Deals by Geo. McKenzie.

VIEWS IN IRELAND.

A Gentleman wishes to dispose of a Twenty-one Parts of "the Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland, illustrated, from drawings by W. B. Barlett; the literary department by N. P. Willis, Esq. author of "Penciling by the Way, &c." The above are in good order, and will be sold at a very reasonable price. Apply at the store of Mr. Thomas Turner, where the work may be seen. St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1843.

COTTAGE TO LET.

And possession given on or before the 1st May next.

WHAT neat and commodious Cottage next the residence of D. W. Jack Esq. The rooms have been recently papered and painted, and the house has undergone a thorough repair. For particulars apply to F. A. BABCOCK, St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1843.

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.—5th.

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

EMBRACING, AT ONE VIEW, THE WHOLE MILITARY CAREER OF THAT ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE, INCLUDING A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR, WITH ALL THE SPIRIT-STIRRING INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THAT MEMORABLE CONTEST. 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 at all coming time. In consequence of which the publication has been postponed to TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

TERMS.—Single copies 25 cents; 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.

NOTICE.

ANY correct claims against the Brig *Reliance*, of Liverpool, are requested to be presented by the claimants, for payment this day to John Ingram, Commander of said Vessel, or to the Subscriber.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers request all Persons who have not already handed in their accounts against the Estate of James Rait, deceased, to leave the same at the office of John McKean only attended 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.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST within a few days, a Pocket Book, containing a small amount of money, a few receipts, and notes of hand which can be of no use to any person but the Owner, as payment has been stopped. The following notes which were in the pocket book were drawn in favor of the Subscriber viz. one from

Thomas Baldwin for £15 0  
Richard Dyer 1 5 0  
John Carmichael 1 5 3  
James Seidler 1 10 0  
Wm. Montgomery 1 5 0  
James Laidlaw, three shillings 2 10 0  
another for 3 0 0

and another for Fourteen shillings and Shillings.

The under will receive the thanks of the Owner and a liberal reward by leaving the same at the Store of Mr. Thomas Turner, St. Andrews, or with CHANDLER McCURDY, St. Patrick, Jan. 15, 1843.—11.

Notice.

IS hereby given that the following Person has been assessed as a Non Resident in the amount opposite his name, for the Poor and County Rates for the year 1842, on real estate situated near Charnock in the Parish of St. Andrews, and two dwelling houses in the said Town, one at present occupied by Wm. Eddison Esq. and the other next adjoining; and unless some person or persons pay the same to the Subscriber together with costs and charges, the said Real Estate or such part thereof as may be required for that purpose, will after three months from this date, be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty days notice of the time and place of sale, as by law required.

Dr. Edward DeWolf, £0 19s 2d  
JAMES McNALL, Collector.

St. Andrews, Jan. 12 1843.—11m.

FOR SALE.

400,000 FEET of Pine BOARDS PLANK, and Scantling suitable for the West India Market, with long shingles for small sawage.

The Lumber can be shipped from our wharf, free of ice, as fast as the vessel can load. For price and terms apply to WM. BABCOCK & SON, January 13 1843.

BLANKS.

For sale at this Office, and printed to Order.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, SACKVILLE, N.B.

Governess and Chaplain.—The Rev. ALBERT DESBRASS, Principal.—The Rev. HENRY PICKARD, A. M. Mathematical Tutor and Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.—English Master.—French Tutor.—Mr. JOSEPH R. HILL, Agent.—The Rev. S. D. RICE, Treasurer.—CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esquire. Committee.—The Rev. Messrs. TEMPER, KNIGHT, WOOD, and M'LEOD, and C. F. ALLISON, Esquire.

THE course of Study will be extensive, systematic, and thorough, including English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, pure and mixed, Natural Science, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and Belles Lettres, the French Language, and the Classics.

**TERMS:**  
For the Academic Year of Forty-Three Weeks.—For board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c. and Tuition in the Common English Studies, £25 0 0

Additional charges will be made for Tuition in the higher Studies, £20 0 0 but the expense for board, Tuition, &c. will in no case exceed £20 0 0

For the First Term of Seventeen Weeks.—For Board, &c. and Tuition in the Common English Studies, £10 0 0

Of this amount, £5 N. B. Currency, must be paid when the Pupil enters the Institution, and the balance on or before the 29th March.

The First Term will begin Thursday, January 19th, and close Wednesday, May 17th 1843, the first "Commencement" will be on Thursday, June 29th, 1843.

Persons who may intend to place Pupils in the Institution this Winter, are requested to intimate that intention as soon as possible to the Treasurer, C. F. ALLISON, Esquire, Sackville, and to send the Pupils, if possible, at the beginning of the Term.

BOOKS and STATIONERY, such as will be required by the Students, may be purchased at the Academy.

JOHN IRWIN, NEW BURNSIDE, CLOTH AND FANCY STORE.

Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B. RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and the Public generally, that he has received by late arrival his

**FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY,** embracing a variety of Staple and Fancy Goods.

Consisting of West of England CLOTHS of different Shades and Colours, among which are Pilot, Beaver and Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Dozerkin, and Fancy Sereeds.

An assortment of Vestings and Tailors Trimmings.

Figured and Plain Orleans, Saxones, and All Pasha Cloths.

Silks and Satins of various shades. Cane and other Ribbons, Indians, Rob Roy, Shawls and Hkfs.

A choice selection of the latest style of PRINTS.

Plaid and Mohair Cloakings, Red and White Flannels and Serges, Rose and Whitney Blankets of all sizes, Grey Cottons from 4d to 1s a yard, White Dutton, at same prices, Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirts, Hosiery and Gloves in every variety.

Men and Women's Boots and Shoes, Childrens ditto.

With an assortment of **GROCERIES.**

All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices for cash.

Call and examine the above Goods, St. Andrews, Nov. 4, 1842.—41st.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a respectable House in Liverpool England, will make advances here, in Cash, on Carriage of Timber, and Deals, Consigned to his friend, there, to amount of Two thousand of a full invoice, on receiving Bill of Lading and order for Insurance.

WILLIAM KER, St. Andrews New Brunswick, Dec. 8, 1842.

FARM FOR SALE.

At Public Auction. THE Subscriber will offer for sale at Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of) at the Court House in St. Andrews on Saturday, the 7th day of January next—All that certain FARM situated in the Parish of St. James being Lot No. 8, originally granted to the late Niel Morrison senior, containing Two hundred Acres more or less, together with all improvements, Houses, Barns &c.

The above Farm is at present under high Cultivation, and is one of the most desirable situations in the County of Charlotte, as a farming Establishment being the heart of the Scotch Settlement. Apply to JOHN WILSON, W. MacLEAN, Auctioneer.

The above Sale is Postponed, until further notice. W. MacLEAN.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will make advances on Carriage of Timber, and Deals, Consigned to his friend, there, to amount of Two thousand of a full invoice, on receiving Bill of Lading and order for Insurance.

WILLIAM KER, St. Andrews, July 29, 1842.

Almanacs! Almanacs!

For 1843. Avery's, Thomas', Robinson's, Tregie, Crockett, and Comic Almanacs for 1843. Sold wholesale and retail. Nov. 24. JOHN LOCHARY.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Saint Andrews, 6th DECEMBER, 1842.

James	Lower	P
William		M
	McCoy James	
	McCarty James	
rd Joshua	McDuff John	
James	McLackin Duncan	
James	McClelland Elizabeth	
C	McMaster Capt Geo	
John C	Mcarty James	
William	McCarthy David	
Catherine	McKay Gordon G	
Catherine	McKinty John	
Ell Mrs L	McLaugh Hugh	
Ell Mrs L	McRobert	
	McQuig George	
Mary	Campbell Cornelius	
Charles	Ellroy Bridge	
John	McKinn Andrew	
C	McKinty James	
Sarah A	Madigan Richard	
John	Mullan Mary	
Michael Dunkin	Murray Robert	
er Lubana	Murray Andrew	
D	N	
Francis	Nixon Samuel	
John	Nor Patrick	
Neil	O	
James	O'Neal Elizabeth	
Arthur	O'Neil Richard	
Margaret	O'Neil John	
Q	P	
Daniel 2	Pike John 2	
George	Pearlberry John	
Fanny L	Q	
Elizabeth	Quail John	
John	R	
James	Randle Richard	
Michael	Reading Edward	
W	Ray Mary Ann	
Edgar	Rankin Maxwell	
Rebecca	Robbins B	
H	Robinson William	
Rebecca	Rowland Jean	
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David	Smith Stewart	
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Samuel	Thurlott Elsie	
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## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From William & Smith's European Times.]  
Liverpool, Jan. 4  
ENGLAND.

The statement put forth by the Globe that Sir Robert Peel would propose in the ensuing session of parliament a fixed duty of 12 shillings a quarter on wheat, with a remission of six shillings in favour of the countries disposed to trade on a reciprocal basis with Great Britain, has been contradicted by most of the government organs, and is now generally disbelieved.

Mr. Everett, the American minister in London, has been passing a few days with Sir Robert Peel, at his country house, Drayton Manor, in company with a number of distinguished officials and other personages.

The treaty recently concluded between this country and China, signed by the three Chinese High Commissioners, and accompanied by a letter from the Emperor, solemnly pledged him to sign as soon as it shall be returned with the signature of the Queen Victoria, reached England on the 10th ult., by the hands of Major Malcolm. He will shortly return to China with the Queen's signature.

ANOTHER FIRE.—There was another destructive fire at Liverpool, on the 28th ult. The loss of property was estimated at £70,000 to £100,000.

Mr. McDowell, of London; Mr. Steele, of Edinburgh; and Mr. Kirk, of Dublin, have been employed by Sir Robert Peel to execute the monuments to Lord Exmouth, Lord de Saumarez, and Sir Sidney Smith, voted by parliament last session.

Miss Munners, a handsome young lady, aged twenty-three, and possessing a fortune of £5,000, recently eloped with and married a policeman, whom she had never seen but once before.

Sir R. Peel has given £150 of what is termed the Royal Bounty to Mrs. Dwyer, sister of the late Sir Sydney Smith, who is in very indigent circumstances, and her son, who has been bred to the sea, has recovered & received a situation on board the Thunderbolt.

The ship *Cecilia*, whose name figured so conspicuously in the recent disputes between England and America, was lost during the recent hurricane at Funchal.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles, since his marriage with Miss Elphinstone, has almost retired from public life.

Mr. and Mrs. Keen have been playing with considerable success in Liverpool.

Jim Crow Rice has appeared at the Adelphi, in a piece called "American Notes for English Circulation." But notwithstanding the title, there is no fun or humour in the piece, which has been a comparative failure.

Turin, in Savoy, has been almost reduced to ashes. 60 houses have been burnt down, leaving 100 families without shelter or bread. The church is also much damaged.

IRELAND.

Agrarian outrages unfortunately continue. They have hitherto been mostly confined to the county Tipperary.

The bulk of these outrages are to be traced to the harsh treatment of the tenants by their landlords. Religious feeling has little to do with them. Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Studdy, both recently assassinated by the peasantry, being both Roman Catholics. Mr. Mortimer, it seems, had brought an action against two of his tenants, for having violated the condition of their lease, by cultivating a portion of the farm in a different manner from that agreed upon. They had paid their rent to the very day, and agreed to give up possession, to avoid the law suit, after having paid the costs, but the unfortunate landlord did not live to receive it. He was murdered the same day.

Mr. Scully's murder, and the circumstances attending it, had already travelled across the Atlantic, but that event, and the frightful state of society which it discloses, have made a deep impression on the public mind throughout the three kingdoms. The execution of tenants for small sums, still, however, progresses, and the number of homeless wanderers is daily on the increase.

The Irish Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Sugden, has recently removed Lord Lucan and St. Clair O'Malley from the commission of the peace, in consequence of insulting language addressed by them to the government stipendiary magistrates and three justices of the peace, at the Sessions-house at Castlebar.

Forty-eight tenants of the Marquis of Westminster were recently, by a decision of the petty sessions in Roscommon, convicted of cutting turf on land which had been in their possession for twenty years. The accused (men and women) were committed to prison. This is the way in which assassins and incendiaries are manufactured in Ireland—by the atrocity of the law and the cruelty of the landlords.

Mr. O'Connell denies, in a published letter, that he intends to publish a "History of Ireland." But he has in the press a portion of a "Memoir of Ireland and the Irish."

On the 19th ult. the body of a young man, about 25 years of age, with his throat cut from ear to ear, was discovered on the top of a burning limekiln, at Miltown, near Dublin.

A parcel, containing £3000 of bank notes, which had been sent from a provincial town in Ireland to be cancelled in Dublin, has been lost or stolen. No traces of it can be discovered.

An awful catastrophe occurred in a Catholic chapel at Gt. Gray on Christmas-day. At early prayer, in the parish chapel, there was an immense concourse of people—the gallery, as it is used on Christmas mornings, being crowded to excess. By the pressure of the crowd one of the rails of the staircase was broken, and some persons, hearing the crackling noise, cried out that the gallery was giving way. A rush was made to escape, and many of the victims in their eagerness to get

out, fell down, and were trampled to death. 4000 or 5000 people were present, no less than thirty-three people have been killed.

The lord lieutenant visited the national school, Dublin, an establishment supported by government for the education of children belonging to all religious creeds, and where the pupils receive secular and religious instruction, in conformity with their respective tenets—on the 15th ult. and was highly gratified by an examination of the scholars, and their masters. The Protestant archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Murray, the Catholic primate of Ireland, and a leading dignitary of the Presbyterian church were present.

The vacant bishopric of Cashel has been conferred on the Rev. Robert Daly.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long letter to the Poor-law Guardians of Cork, in which he condemns the present poor-law as being utterly unsuited to Ireland, and as likely, if persevered in, to widen and embitter the existing estrangement between the owners and occupiers of land. He expresses the total repeal of the poor-law. Ireland was not worse before the poor-law was enacted than she is at present. He would follow up the repeal by augmenting the present medical charities, and extending the same principle to the multiplication of other charities, or, in lieu of these two propositions, he would make the poor-rate an income-tax, all persons to be exempt who have not an income of £500. The poor rate to be, say one per cent. upon £500, a year; and to augment in proportion as the income augments, until, if necessary, it should be fifty per cent. upon the enormous incomes of absentee proprietors.

SCOTLAND.

The feud in the church continues, and gains strength as it goes on. Dr. Chalmers, on behalf of the late convocation of non-institution ministers at Edinburgh, has addressed a long memorial to government, which declares their determination to relinquish the position of a church established by the state, unless they can maintain and act upon the principles they have avowed. After stating the present painful and embarrassing position of the church, the Doctor says, "It is well known that a large minority of the church's office-bearers are prepared, in obedience to the civil courts, to cast off their authority," and he concludes by stating, "On behalf of the memorialists, that they are not ashamed to confess that they shrink from such an exhibition as would thus be presented before the people of Scotland; and this is one practical consideration, among others, which has weighed much in determining them to bring this whole question to a final issue, and to retire from their position as connected with the Establishment, rather than prolong an uneasy contest with the civil courts, which deny and walk their own brethren, who set at naught, their jurisdiction—a contest which could not fail to be attended with most disastrous consequences, affecting both the majesty of law and the higher interests of religion."

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow was held on the 12th ult., in proportion of the League Fund. It was attended by the principal merchants, bankers, and traders in the city. The chairmen moved counter resolutions, declaratory of the necessity of previously carrying the "charter," but the chairman refused to put them to the meeting, on the ground that it was called for a totally different object, in which view he was supported by an immense majority of those present. Resolutions in accordance with the business were passed, and the meeting separated.

A corn granary in York-street, Glasgow, fell on the 8th ult. The building was four stories high, forty-six feet long, and cost nearly £5000.

A monument has just been completed over the remains of Burns's Highland Mary in the West Church, Greenock. Previously there was nothing to mark the resting-place of the maid whose love inspired some of the most impassioned lyrics in our own or any other language. A bas-relief of Burns and Mary Campbell, lighting their torch, and exchanging lilies across "the stream around the castle of Montgomery," bears the inscription: "Sacred to genius and love—to Burns and Highland Mary."

The distress in Paisley continues, and is daily increasing. A few days ago it was stated that the number of unemployed hands amounted to 11,800. Government has refused to give further aid to the destitute population.

The *Caledonian Mercury* states that the government have resolved not to yield to the demands of a majority of the Scotch Church as expressed at the last general assembly and at the recent convocation.

Poor Allan Cunningham's Life of Sir David Wilkie, has been advertised to be published by Murray, in February.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 24th ult. contains a report to the president of the council, and a royal ordinance founded thereon, for the formation of a council somewhat analogous to the English privy council. The council is to consist of—first, princes of the blood-royal who have attained their majority; secondly, ministers, secretaries of state in office; and thirdly, such ministers of state as the sovereign may choose to summon.

On the 21st, the second son of Duke Ferdinand of Coburg Kolar, the Prince Augustus, is about to marry the Princess Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe. This will further strengthen the family connexion which exists between that of the Citizen King and the house of Coburg.

The Paris tribunal has not suited the sufferers in the terrific calamity which occurred some time back on the Versailles left bank railway. No damage has been awarded against the company, and the sufferers are even condemned to pay the cost. This decision has caused no small surprise and vexation. In England, damages against railway companies, whose servants have been proved guilty of great carelessness, are not unfrequently awarded.

The *Moniteur* publishes an official notification of the formal acceptance of the Marquesas Islands, in Polynesia, by Rear Admiral Dupetit Thouars, with imposing ceremonies, on the 1st of May—a guard of honour of 60 men, a treaty, shouts of "Vive le Roi," and salute of twenty-one guns. The admiral, it appears, gave and received presents from the natives, and the treaty of the cession with King Yotete, now a vassal of France, is described in the non-official accounts in very imposing colours. Some American sailors, who had sought an asylum from sea perils in his territory, were shot at by the natives to amuse themselves, and one of the strangers was killed. A missionary, however, intimated to the royal savage that this was a kind of sport which the government of the United States would not permit being taken with its citizens, and King Yotete claimed the protection of the French admiral. Probably, the new vassal of France may hear more of this anon. By the way, a vessel called the "Mary Joseph," containing a bishop, twelve missionaries, twelve nuns, and other holy persons, has sailed, or is about to sail from France, for the colonization of these islands, and for the purpose of propagating the gospel amongst the natives, who are described as one of the finest race of savages extant.

The *Courrier Francais* has been sold for £7,269. The agent for M. Thiers offered £7000—say \$21,000.

At the Montpellier Court of Assizes, a man named Pomerode was sentenced to death, having been convicted of arson, 19 highway robberies, 31 attempts to commit other robberies, 2 actual murders, and 5 attempts to commit murder.

SPAIN.

The bombardment of Barcelona, and the events connected with it, form the principal and indeed absorbing topic of interest connected with Spain. The bombardment commenced on the morning of the 3d ult., and continued until midnight. 817 projectiles were thrown into the city. The loss of life was not great. The number of persons killed is stated to be about 100, and the number of houses destroyed 69. Fires broke out in many places, but the public edifices suffered little.

General Van Halen summoned the city to surrender on the 4th, and he gave the inhabitants six hours to consider his proposal. A meeting of the notables was held, at which it was determined to give up the city, and to disarm the insurgents. Tan Halen and his troops entered on the afternoon of the 4th ult. The national guards are stated to have fraternized in a very amicable manner. The conduct of the French consul, M. Lesseps, has given great offence to the Spanish government, and to the English people. During the troubles, forgetting his official and therefore neutral character, he became a warm partisan of the insurgents—entered into their resistance, and aided them by every means in his power. The French ships of war, by his orders, landed their engines, and assisted the insurgents. The *Madrid Gazette* of the 8th ult. charges M. Lesseps with getting up the whole affair, and the Barcelona Constitution makes use of the following unmistakable language in reference to him: "The time is not yet come for expressing an opinion on recent events. At a later period we will expose the foreign hand, which, under the semblance of philanthropy, spreads gold to corrupt the vile, to bribe traitors, and to direct the arms of misguided men against their country."

Thirteen soldiers and a captain of infantry have been shot: they are the only victims who have as yet suffered.

On the 5th ult. the national guards of Sevilla took up arms for the removal of the garrison, but on martial law being proclaimed, order was restored.

The conduct of the British Consul in demanding protection for British subjects, and the subjects of other powers who might seek an asylum at his hands, has been commented upon in the French papers. The Consul had addressed a letter to General Van Halen, in which he stated that his object in so acting was to preserve neutrality, and that he gave no protection to the insurgents. To do the latter, he says, would have been "an act of hostility against the government to which his sovereignty had accredited him." Espartaco had restored the civil law to the inhabitants of Barcelona, and had retired to Madrid. Some of the most odious charges against the French Consul—such for instance, as his having held as prisoners the wife and daughter of General Van Halen, are satisfactorily explained away by the French Press; but it is admitted that the legion of honour was conferred upon him after the policy he had pursued became known at the Tuilleries, and it is also stated that this mark of distinction was conferred upon him by Louis Philippe without the privity of the French foreign minister. In fact, on the Bourse, this mark of the royal favour was hailed as an intimation of the King's resolve to assume a hostile attitude with respect to Spain, and it was regarded as a "dignified reply to the calumnies of the British and Spanish press." A few remarks on this point will be found in our Foreign Summary.

Espartaco has written to the French government to recall M. Lesseps, "whether it will do so remains to be seen. But his conduct has been highly eulogised at home, and the cross of the legion of honour has been awarded to him. If the government will not recall him, Espartaco will withdraw his expedition, but he will leave him without any official character. The process of collecting the arms from the insurgents at Barcelona was proceeding quietly. The national guard at Sagrera had forwarded an address to the Regent, congratulating him on putting down the insurrection.

Seventy-four of the persons arrested for the Barcelona *canute* have been condemned to ten years imprisonment; seven to six years; two to two years; and fifty-five had been acquitted. Espartaco had ordered that a contribution of 12 millions of reals should be levied in Barcelona, to replace the *matrimonial* which has been destroyed, and a portion to be applied to the use of the widows and families of the deceased soldiers. The whole amount to be raised within 8 days of the issuing of the decree. 2,000 men are working at the reconstruction of the citadel.

RUSSIA.

A serious misunderstanding has arisen between Russia and the Porte respecting Servia. An angry correspondence has passed between the Russian ambassador and the Porte on the subject. The final answer of the latter has been transmitted to St. Petersburg, and there the matter rests for the present.

A letter from Rome states that a communication has been made by the Russian embassy of the nomination of several bishops by the Emperor of Russia. The pope has refused to confirm them.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that several Polish regiments, engaged in the war against the Circassians, passed over with their arms and baggage to the enemy, and fought against the Russians. It is said they committed dreadful havoc on the latter, and that their vengeance was terrible.

The *Leipzig Gazette* repeats the report, as prevalent amongst the Danube countries, that the Emperor of Russia had chosen the Duke of Leuchtenburg, his son-in-law, as chief of a new Byzantine empire, of which he meditated the foundation. Prussia and Austria, it was added, had given their consent to the plan, upon the condition that Austria should have Moldavia and Wallachia, and Prussia Russian Poland, as far as the river Bug—while Greece would receive Thessaly, to consolidate it better; and the commercial league have the liberty of commerce as well as Austria on the banks of the Danube.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers, to the 26th October, state that the colony is progressing. The draft of a bill for constructing a hard road across the Cape Flats or Downs was ready to be submitted to the legislative council; and the people had expressed their willingness to submit to local taxation for local improvement—so that the requisite means for constructing public works would soon be forthcoming. The Customs Revenue for the October quarter of 1843, exceeded by £5711 that for the corresponding quarter of 1841—being £18,928 against £12,817. They remark—"This is handsome, and speaks of roads and bridges." They had suffered much from drought, but at length the pastures were relieved by seasonable and refreshing showers.

SYRIA.

The Levant mail brings intelligence to the middle of November. The news from Syria is alarming. The Sheik Seebie Harien has escaped from the hands of the Ottomans, where he was detained on political affairs, and gone among the Druses and Maronites. This Sheik is one of those who gave Ibrahim Pasha so much trouble. Omer Pasha is blocked up in Der-el-Kamur—he has with him 400 or 500 regular troops. The Druses and the Maronites took possession of several convoys, in which they found much provision, munitions of war, and other things for Omer Pasha; the escorts were disarmed and made prisoners. The chiefs of the Druses sent a petition to the Seraskier Pasha, in which they said that they were and always wished to be under the Ottoman government but that they would not be governed by any other governor than their Emir Bechr, or one of his sons.

EGYPT.

The accounts from Alexandria state that Mehemet Ali was still in Lower Egypt, and not expected to return to Alexandria for some time. His son, Ibrahim Pasha, had arrived at Cairo. It was said that the ex-Captain Pasha, who delivered the Ottoman fleet into the hands of Mehemet Ali, had obtained his pardon from the Sultan, but was not permitted to reside at Constantinople. The mortality continued among the cattle. The Pasha intended to purchase the Great Western to convert her into a steam frigate.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens of the 7th inst. announce that the new minister of finance, M. Lillierge, having become insane, the king had not yet been able to supply his place. All those to whom his majesty had offered that department refused to accept it, and it was thought that it would ultimately devolve on a Frenchman, named Guerin, who was formerly a commissariat clerk at Navarino.

"The treasury," say these letters, "is in a state of bankruptcy; the public functionaries have not been paid for the last 3 months. A crisis is fast approaching in Greece."

TURKEY.

The following is a letter from Constantinople of the 7th ult., which says—

"I have this moment been informed that Sir S. Canning has despatched Mr. Schillbred, the Cabinet messenger, by the French steamer, with despatches to the commanders of our ships of war at Smyrna, Vouris, and Athens. The nature of these despatches is not known; but the conclusion is, that the squadron will be sent to Syrian coast—probably for the purpose of intercepting any reinforcements that the Porte may think proper to send to Bygones of Syria, and consequently, to assist the rebels in the mountains. I have not time to enter into any observations on this unequivocal act of hostility, all I repeat is, that we shall not have to pay too dearly for Sir Stratford's philanthropy."

## SICILY.

Palermo, Nov. 28.

After many years' repose, Etna has, during the last three weeks, poured forth immense masses of fire. It seems that considerable torrents of lava are flowing in the direction of Bronte. The damage already done is said to be immense. The fine weather allows us to roam about the whole night, admiring the extraordinary scene. Numerous strangers come to be near the spectacle.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following article is from the *Courier*. The *Athenaeum*, a valuable London paper, under the date of November 26, contains a review of three several works, written by persons who are or have been resident in New Zealand, and shows the unfavourable prospects of that country for civilization. As it has been understood that several individuals had intended to emigrate from New Brunswick to New Zealand, we deem it our duty, as public journalists, to refer them to the review before mentioned, in which they will find enough to discourage them from undertaking such an enterprise. The lands of New Zealand are claimed by three parties: first by the native savages, then by the Government, and lastly by individuals who state that they have purchased them from the aborigines. The mania for speculation and land-jobbing has scarcely been equalled in America—but the impositions practised by designing men have become apparent at an early period in their career.

From the delusions held up by speculators, thousands of unsuspecting men have been ensnared, and a country which has been represented to be a second paradise, is found to offer but few inducements to the English settler.

The Kauri or Norfolk Island pines, some of which are twenty feet in diameter, cannot be removed from the forests, across swamps and through matted ferns, without great expense, and as there is neither snow nor spring and fall frosts, the timber trade can never be profitable, so that, in the words of Mr. Terry, "They now seem to perceive that it is from the soil alone that they can ever expect to obtain wealth, and that the system of intertrading must in the end prove ruinous." The reviewer says, "Besides the number, the great staple commodity of New Zealand is supposed to be *phosphorus*, *iron*, *tin*, as it is commonly called, *flax*; but the trade in this article is in fact still less prosperous than that in timber." "In New Zealand there is no pasturage, and if there were, the humidity of the climate is unfavourable to the breeding of fine-woolled sheep—the best land in that which is covered with tall fern; but so great is the difficulty of clearing land from the matted roots of the fern, so as to let the plough pass through it, that forest land is found to be more profitable, though the expense of clearing it has been estimated at forty pounds per acre." "Wheat can be imported into Australia from South America for much less than its cost of production in New Zealand. Under these circumstances we cannot understand how agriculture is likely to be very profitable in the latter country." "No calculations of this kind, however, have had the effect of deterring speculators or land-jobbers, for the forming of a colony now-a-days is not a paternal act of the Government, dictated by charity and prudence, but a mere mercantile speculation."

Lord Elgin has offered a prize of £100, for the best practical essay on the cultivation of the sugar cane, as an encouragement of the island agriculture.—*Jamaica Paper*.

Post Office.—We learn that Mr. Watson of this Department, has been appointed Acting Deputy Post Master General, until a permanent appointment shall be made in England.—*Day Star*.

PROVINCIAL.

We take the following statistical information, relative to the Province, from the returns in the Blue Book for the years 1842, published in the *Ro. d Gazette*.

MANUFACTURES.—Number, name, situation and description of Manufactures, Mills, &c. in the Province:—

Charlotte County—16 Grist Mills, 123 Saw do, 112 miles Rail Road, 112 miles Sluice for transportation of Lumber.

Saint John—9 Grist Mills, 49 Saw Mills, 3 Iron Foundries, 1 Brass do., 3 Nail Manufactures, 6 Brick do., 1 Pottery.

Westmorland County—53 Grist Mills, 181 Saw Mills.

King's County—43 Grist Mills, 68 Saw Mills.

Queen's County—19 Grist Mills, 28 Saw Mills.

Sunbury County—6 Grist Mills, 15 Saw Mills.

York County—22 Grist Mills, 31 Saw Mills.

Carleton—27 Grist Mills, 22 Saw Mills, Northumberland—18 Grist Mills, 33 Saw Mills, 1 Iron Foundry.

Gloucester County—18 Grist Mills, 7 Saw Mills.

Restigouche County—3 Grist Mills, 6 Saw Mills.

Kent—13 Grist Mills, 31 Saw Mills.

Number of ships built in the Colony. At Saint John and its Out Ports, 73, 19,000 tons burthen. At Saint Andrews and its Out Ports, 13; 3,153 tons burthen.

MILITARY BALL.—On Friday evening, a grand Ball was given at the St. John Hotel by the officers of the city and coast militia in honor of the victories obtained over the nation of the East, by the British arms. The party was numerous, the gentlemen splendid, the ladies surpassingly beautiful. The hall was elegantly fitted up, and the whole scene, enlivened by the presence of the Band of the



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## THE STANDARD. EXTRA.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1843.

The St. John Stage arrived at noon, this day, bringing His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke's Speech at the opening of the Legislature, on Tuesday last, the 31st ult. which we hasten to lay before our Readers:—

### SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Having called you together at the earliest period that has been practicable since the termination of the Elections, which were unavoidably deferred to a late season of the year, I meet you with an impression that, as we are assembled to deliberate on the affairs of the Province under circumstances of more than ordinary interest, you will be animated by that public spirit which is required to enable us to fulfil the expectations of the Country.

You will participate in the gratification which Her Majesty's subjects in general have felt in the recent and brilliant successes which have signalised the operations of Her Naval and Military Forces in the East, and which have offered so prominent an occasion for National gratitude and felicitation in the prospects which those successes have opened to British enterprise.

I congratulate you also on the ratification by Her Majesty of a Treaty with the United States, for the settlement of the Boundary between those States and the British Provinces, an event by which a protracted dispute, calculated to have disturbed the peace of both Countries, has been happily terminated, and which is likely to prove advantageous to Commerce.

The abundant Harvest of the last season with which Providence has blessed the labours of the people, as well in the United Kingdom as in these Colonies, has demanded the expression of our thankfulness. The relief it has afforded under the depression to which the Country has been subject, has drawn attention to the Agricultural resources of the Province. I have taken advantage of this disposition, by encouraging the formation of extensive Settlements on the Crown Lands, under regulations calculated to prevent the evils attendant on the desultory occupation of them. I recommend to you that Legislative provision should be made to check the illegal occupation of the Crown Lands, and also of the Indian Reserves, and to secure the Revenue derivable from them.

A revision of the Election Laws will also become necessary in order to protect the Constitutional rights of the Freeholders, and for the security of the public peace at Elections, which are likely to be of more fre-

quent occurrence under the Act of the last Session.

As the Laws for the support of the Parochial Schools in the Province shortly expire, I have prosecuted such further enquiries into their condition as will be a guide to you in applying a remedy to the defects of the system. From its importance to the welfare of the rising generation, I recommend the subject to your early attention.

It is unnecessary that I should recapitulate to you the measures which have appeared to me to be called for, to improve, on English principles, the Institutions of the Province, and which have so much engaged the attention of the Country: but there is one subject which it is incumbent on me at this time to recommend to your particular notice; I allude to the timely adoption of such a system of Finance, as will be calculated to restore confidence in the integrity of the Province and retrieve the Public credit.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Since the close of the last Session my attention has been unremittingly given to the means of alleviating, so far as it has been practicable, the embarrassments arising from the failure of the Revenue, and the depreciation of the Provincial Credit. The Accounts for the last year, which have been fully audited, will be laid before you, from which you will observe that extraordinary means will be required to relieve the Public Credit. In proposing to raise such moderate Duties as would not press unduly upon Commerce, I anticipate that there will nevertheless be adequate means to provide with economy for the Public Service, and for those objects which in a new Country require the protection of the Legislature.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Her Majesty's Government having acquiesced in the proposal to ascertain the practicability of opening a Canal to connect the Gulf of Saint Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy, this Survey is now in progress, and another important work has been specially undertaken by Her Majesty's Government in the Survey of that Bay and its tributary Rivers. From these and other enquiries, of which Reports will be laid before you, I am led to anticipate that the great natural resources of the Province will engage attention in the United Kingdom. That it should prove an attractive region to those who, attached to the Constitution of their Country, would bring with them a knowledge of its Arts and Institutions will I am confident be in accordance with our feelings; and I can desire no higher gratification than in fostering the growth of those principles which have raised the English Nation to her present pre-eminence and which, under Providence, will ensure the prosperity of succeeding generations.

Frederick N. B. 31st January, 1843.



