THE LAWYER REFORMED.

The town clock had already struck ten. The wind moaned dolefully, as it found its way through the crevices of the dilapidated cottage, and as the rain pattered on the window, it told how comfortless was all without. On that night many a family drew closer around their comfortable firesides, as they listened to the elements raging around them. But there was one poor building to which we have alluded, where was no comfortable hearth, but every thing looked desolate and lonely. There was but a single room, and that contained furniture of the meanest quality. The wretched looking beds, the broken chairs, the naked walls, the handful of coals, almost expiring on the hearth, told of poverty in its most naked form. On one of the beds lay a female, whose countenance, sallow and emaciated, indicated the ravages of grief, rather than of disease. The close observer could still detect there the lingering traces of beauty. By the expiring embers sat a young girl, perhaps of seventeen, clothed with a thin calico gown. Poverty and suffering had not effaced the beauty of her countenance, but her eyes were red with weeping, and her cheeks, pallid with grief, were still most lovely. Shivering with cold, she was steadily pursuing her work, for that was the sole dependence of the family for daily food.

"Julia," said the mother, "do lay aside your work and go to bed. You will perish with cold."

"But, mother," replied Julia, brushing away the tear which was gathering, "I promised Mr. ———, the tailor, that I would have it done this evening, and besides, there is nothing left in the house to eat in the morning. So that I *must* finish this, before I sleep." And again she plied her needle with renewed assiduity.

But where was the father and husband, all this time? Dead? No. Gone to sea? No. An unfortunate debtor, immured in prison? No. But he was *tippling in a Coffee House*, upon the fee he had that day secured by accident, for transacting a little piece of law business. And who was he? Once he was the most splendid lawyer in the city of ———, but now was an outcast drunkard. The fearful habit of *taking a little* had wound a chain around him which he ineffectually struggled to break. One after another of his clients left him, and one after another of his friends forsook him, until, almost unawares to himself, he found himself penniless, houseless, friendless, and a street drunkard. His companion sunk under the blow, and became an invalid. His beautiful Julia, raised in luxury and tenderness, for a while grieved, but as want, absolute want, pressed, she aroused herself to meet the exigency. For a year she had supplied the scanty living of the family, whilst the unnatural parent was expending every cent he could get for the maddening liquor. But it was evident that her strength was gradually sinking under the task.

"Julia, my daughter," again said the invalid mother, in a voice feeble and choked with grief, "what is to become of us? I feel that I cannot stand it much longer, and you will die from exposure."

"O no, mother, don't say say so," replied Julia, in a tone of assumed cheerfulness, but which trembled with emotion, "for God has not forsaken us yet. He will sustain us."

"O, who would have supposed that we could ever have been reduced to this!—Dear George, they lay all the blame on *him*, but it *belongs to those who made him a drunkard*. He was generous and noble once; and would have scorned the idea of seeing his wife and child suffer want! But now he does not notice it! and we soon shall be gone, I feel it!" And here the disconsolate woman burst into tears, and Julia, notwithstanding all her efforts, wept aloud

But God had seen the suffering of these two lovely beings, and prepared deliverance for them. The father had found his way home amid the peltings of the storm. The window curtain was drawn a little aside, and through a broken pane of glass he had heard all that passed. His heart was penetrated, remorse fastened on his soul, and he bowed down and solemnly vowed, that, God strengthening him, he would never again drink a drop of alcoholic drink. He rose from his knees another being, and as he entered his dwelling, still somewhat under the influence of liquor, he addressed his wife and child in a tone of affection which had not saluted their ears for months. Both started at it, as though some voice had addressed them from heaven. But little was said. The morning came, and the first thing the father did was to search out the Washingtonian pledge, and sign it.—Now he felt that he was a rescued man, and the energies of his mind, as if relieved from bondage, again acted with their former powers. He sought the court room, and as he entered it, his former partner saw the change, and shaking him by the hand exclaimed,

"You have reformed, haven't you, George?"

"Yes, by God's help, I have; and a few moments ago I signed the pledge."

The lawyer, amazed, held up his hands, and exclaimed, "Gracious heaven, what cannot the Washingtonians accomplish!"

His former associates and admirers crowded around him, to shake his hand, and in five minutes the street drunkard was reinstated. The reformed man's eye moistened as he frequently ejaculated, "God bless you, my friends, for this."

"But, come, George," said his partner, with all the familiarity of former days, "come, you must plead the cause of this widow, whose property is at stake, and here is the fee," and he placed in his hand a $100 bill. "If we gain the cause, it will be increased to $500." The reformed inebriate seemed stunned with astonishment, as prosperity thus poured upon him, but in a few moments, with his former vigor, and acumen, he was eliciting the evidence in the case. The room was thronged with people, who listened to every question with the intensest interest. At last he rose to plead the case, and as his splended mind, under the excitement of his strange situation, and the desire to acquire what he had lost, burst into strains of surpassing eloquence, a deep murmur of pleasure was heard throughout the room. The jury after a moment's consultation gave their verdict in favor of his client, and as that was pronounced by the foreman, the audience burst into loud applause; in one moment more the widow's agent had placed in his hand the stipulated fee.

It was near sunset, and Julia, worn down with incessant labor, was looking despondingly into the street, when suddenly a carriage stopped before the door. In a moment more, a servant bearing a bundle knocked at the door.

"Is this the house of Lawyer——?" said he, addressing Julia.

"Yes," she replied, "but my father is not at home."

"I was told to leave this bundle with you, and deliver this note," and he handed the articles to the wondering girl. The hand-writing was her father's, but what it could mean was more than she could imagine.—But let me give you a copy of the little note as explanatory.

"Dear Julia—Use the articles of clothing in the bundle for yourself and mother, and come immediately to me. The carriage will wait for you. Do not delay, for I wish to see you. "Your Father, George."

Bewildered, she rushed in to her mother, and read the note. Hope sprang up in the soul of the disconsolate wife, and invalid as she was, unassisted, she arose from her bed.

"I see how it is," said she, "God has saved my dear husband! Come, let us go immediately to him!"

Both sobbed with joy as the sunshine of happier days dawned upon them. In a few moments more, the happy wife and daughter were locked in the passionate embrace of the reformed drunkard. It is unnecessary to trace it farther, but suffice it to say, that Lawyer ——— in a short time recovered his property, his influence and his friends; that his wife recovered; and that from that day forth, the father, mother and daughter were among the happiest of the happy.—*Cinn. Morn. Star.*

THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.—It is not unusual to hear men who profess to be friends of temperance urge objections to the signing of a pledge. They say that it is unmanly—that it implies a distrust of one's own firmness and power of self-controul. This is about the rankest nonsense that can conveniently be uttered, and we have been astonished to hear it from men who ought to know better. Only think of men who require a pledge in the most trifling transactions of life seriously arguing against it in one so important. The man who signs a pledge does it, not for his own good alone, but for the good of those around him; the pledge is the form of initiation, the bond which binds him, in common with others, to perform a specified work. It is nothing more or less than a moral contract which binds him in common with others, to perform a specified work. It is nothing more or less than a moral contract with a community of men to witness its fulfilment. Political parties require pledges, and partisans cheerfully give them. A man is not supported for office or power who has not boldly avowed his principles. And the wisdom of this is plainly to be seen, for when the day of trial comes, and the leader is tempted to betray those who have sustained him, his pledge, publicly given, binds him fast. He cannot break that pledge without forfeiting the confidence of his friends, and exciting the scorn of his foes. Now, in the temperance cause, a man may resolve to drink no more, and for years he may faithfully adhere to his resolution, but at last he finds himself so situated, that it is difficult to abstain: extreme importunity of those among whom he is thrown, and scoffs, soon break down his secret resolution, and he falls. Not so with the publicly pledged man. His pride, as well as his conscience, is aroused. He thinks of his friends and companions, of what they will say; he remembers that if he drinks, he violates a solemn obligation, and the world will no longer place confidence in him. Here are inducements enough to make the weakest man strong. The *history* of the temperance pledge is, after all, its best recommendation. By its power men, who had in vain formed secret resolutions that they would drink no more, *have* been reformed. It *has made* them strong when temptations surrounded them; they knew that it was the last hope, that it was the only thing to which they could cling for life; and when appetite demanded, and false friends entreated, they stood firmly by it, and were saved. Nothing can be urged against it. It is *manly* and *noble* to declare publicly that we are temperance men. It appears to us that no man can refuse to take this pledge without subjecting himself to a suspicion that he doubts his resolution to keep it; it is a sort of half acknowledgment that he loves the poison, and does not wish sacredly to promise that he will abstain from it.—*American.*

A HINT TO SMITHS.—The cutting of bars of iron or pipes with the chisel is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode, the same end is attained more speedily, easily and neatly:—Bring the iron to a white heat, and then, fixing it in a vice, apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot!

ROASTED ICE.—It is said that the Chinese viands in general are disagreeable to Europeans, as they do not use salt in their cookery, but do use an immoderate share of pork fat, besides ginger and garlic. At supper parties, given at houses of entertainment, the dainties provided are often furnished with great labor and expense—and are principally recommended by the difficulty of procuring them. A German traveller who visited Pekin, says that a favourite dish in that city is *roasted ice*, which is enormously dear, as very few cooks possess the skill and dexterity necessary for its preparation. A lump of ice is taken upon a sieve, and after being quickly enveloped in a sort of paste made of sugar, eggs and spices, is plunged into a pan full of boiling pork fat or lard. The grand point is then to serve it up before the ice has time to melt. What may be the peculiar attraction of this dainty dish it would be hard to say, for though frozen inside it burns the mouth when first tasted.

Politics and News.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF LEICESTER.—We have to announce the death of the Earl of Leicester, which took place on Thursday morning, at his seat, Longford Hall, in the county of Derby. Earl Leicester, we believe, died at the advanced age of eighty-nine. He came into the House of Commons for the county of Norfolk, as Mr. Coke, in the Parliament elected in 1774. He was one of the last surviving friends of Mr. Fox, and acted constantly on the principles of that statesman. He was justly called the Father of improvement in British agriculture. His loss will be deplored by a happy and prosperous tenantry, made independent, and encouraged to follow his example, by long leases and moderate rents.

M. de Sismondi, the celebrated historian, died on the 25th ult., at his country seat, near Geneva, in the 69th year of his age.

RETURN OF BOZ.—DANGEROUS EXCESS OF JOY.—Mr. Dickens is again in London, safe, from his transatlantic tour, which, we have no doubt, will soon produce a new harvest of stirring adventures and graphic delineation of character. The return of the distinguished novelist was marked, as we learn from a friend, by an impressive and painful incident in his family circle. Immediately on their return, the happy parents rushed to see their children. A fine boy, six years old, was roused from his sleep for the purpose; and no sooner had the little fellow caught a glance of the faces so much endeared to him, and so long absent, than he burst into a transport of delight, which it was found impossible to suppress. Joy was now converted into grief. The delirium continued, and on Friday several physicians were in attendance, almost despairing of recovery. Powerful means were applied, and on Saturday he was so much better that his speedy recovery is anticipated.—*Inverness Courier.*

LARGEST STEAM VESSEL IN THE WORLD.—WOOLWICH, July 17.—Orders were received at Woolwich, during the past week, to build a war vessel, of very large dimensions, to be named the Dragon. The order has been countermanded, so far as regards her being built at Woolwich, but she will be immediately commenced at Sheerness or Chatham, most probably at the latter port. Some idea may be formed of the stupendous magnitude of this vessel when it is stated that her engines are to be of the immense power of 800 horses. The Devastation, and other first class steamers, at present in the service, have only engines of 400 horse power.

EXPENSE OF THE CANADIAN INSURRECTION.—Amongst the Parliamentary papers just issued is the following:—"Estimate of the further amount that will probably be required for the year ending 31st of March, 1843, to defray the expenses of the service in Canada, consequent upon the late insurrection in that colony. For pay, clothing, &c. of the militia and volunteers, £108,000."

A remarkable fine specimen of the Egyptian or mummy wheat is growing in a most luxuriant state in the gardens of the Bath Royal United Horticultural and Botanical Society. It is of the awned kind, and has been produced from one grain. It was sown in the spring of this year, and allowed to take its course. The grain itself, in appearance, is not unlike that grown in this country; but it appears far more prolific, as the ear, when full grown, measures seven inches in length, from which a quantity of side branches shoot, which before the plant comes to perfection will doubtless be much larger than they are at present. The ear is very unlike the wheat now in cultivation in England. The seeds were produced from a mummy imported in 1839, and some of the grains are now deposited in the British Museum. The stalks of the plant are very strong, and the wheat promises to ripen well.—*Bath Chronicle*

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAINTING.—An artist at Rome, named Roudoin, has just succeeded in taking photographic drawings on stone, and printing from it. In that way he printed a lithograph of a nebula of Orion. [This is printing, at second hand, from nature herself; bringing the firmament within one move of the press! The next process will be, to print speech and music warm from the lips.]—*Spectator.*

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—A striking illustration of the comparative wealth of the two countries is given by the recent remark of a great statesman in France, who said, "of all the facts he ever heard of in the history of the world, the most astonishing was the statement of Sir Robert Peel, that 7d. in the pound on English income, would raise £4,000,000; and he added that 7d. in the pound in France would not pay for its collection."

SUCCESSION OF THE FRENCH CROWN.—It is a remarkable historical fact, that for the last two centuries (that is, since the accession of Louis XIV. in 1643) no French king has transmitted his crown to his son. Louis XIV. and XV. were succeeded by their grandsons, and since the death of Louis XI. it is well known no son has succeeded his father on the throne of France.

TURKEY.—It is believed that France, England and Austria have determined on resorting to coercive measures for the pacification of Syria. Signs of Turkish nonentity, as a political power, multiply daily, and it is not by the substitution of Koozif's name for that of Izzet Mahomet, or the Ministry, that such a corpse can be resuscitated.—*London Atlas, July 16.*

CHINA.—By the Great Liverpool, from Alexandria, we have received private letters from China, which mention the return of Sir Henry Pottinger to Hongkong from Macao, and his intention to join the expedition in the north in 10 days, and proceed with it to Pekin. The general opinion at Macao and Hongkong was, that the Plenipotentiary was resolved to take all responsibility on himself, and direct the most decisive measures to be adopted to bring the war to a close, by a simultaneous attack on Pekin by the land and sea forces. The Plenipotentiary's well known firmness of purpose, and his tact in keeping the naval and military authorities in good humour, promise the most happy results; and we may soon expect to hear of the British Flag being planted in Pekin, and the Emperor of China having acceded to the reasonable terms our arms have been sent to enforce. We have good reason for stating that two or three of the most important positions for trade will be retained, and that a large naval and military force will be permanently stationed in China, for the future security of British commerce.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

NAVAL OPERATIONS.—The Penelope frigate, of 46 guns, was taken into dock, at Chatham, last week, when several shipwrights were immediately paced on her, and commenced the operation of cutting the frigate in halves, for the purpose of converting it into a steamship. On Saturday the process of removing one half of the ship from the other was performed in the presence of upwards of 1,000 persons. Two large booths were erected on each side of the Penelope, and were filled by naval and military officers and the gentry of the neighbourhood. The sight was novel and astonishing. Three ropes were fastened to the gunwale of the ship from three capstans, which was fixed in the ground facing the dock, and which were worked up by windlasses by nearly 200 convicts. On the arrival of the Rt. Hon. T. Cory, one of the Lords of the Admirality, together with Sir W. Symonds, the surveyor, and Captain R. Brandreth, architect of the navy, Captain Superintendent Sheriff, and other officers, the master builder, Mr. Finchim, gave direction for all hands to work. As soon as the parts were observed to separate, the band of the dockyard struck up, "Oh dear, what can the matter be?" amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. The fore part of the vessel was observed easily to glide up the dock. The fore part of the ship having been brought up to the mark alloted, left a space between the two parts of the ship exactly 62 feet, which will lengthen her to about 190 feet. She is to have in her two engines of 650 horse power, and to have engine room for 600 tons of fuel; complete stowage under hatches for 1,000 troops, with four months' stores and provisions, exclusive of a crew of about 450 men, and is to be armed with 20 guns of the heaviest calibre, besides carronades. The Penelope, when complete. Will be the finest war-steamer in the service.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, July 20.—It gives us unqualified satisfaction to day, to be enabled to lay before our readers a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, approving of the appointment of Mr. Doyle to the Magistracy; and this approbation of the Colonial Secretary is the more gratifying, coming to us as it does in reply to a *secret* and most impertinent petition, falsely ascribed to the "Merchants, Householders, and other Inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland," attributing undue motives to our esteemed Governor, Sir John Harvey, with a view to prejudice his Excellency's rule in the mind of the Colonial Secretary, as partial and unjust.

DOWNING-STREET, 4th June, 1842.

Sir—I have received your Despatch, No. 18, of the 3rd ult., forwarding, with your explanation, two Memorials to myself from various inhabitants of St. John's, and from Mr. James Fergus, complaining of your appointment of Mr. Doyle to be a Stipendiary Magistrate of that town, in preference to Mr. Fergus.

I have to instruct you to acquaint the Memorialists, in answer, that I cannot admit that Her Majesty's Representative in Newfoundland is responsible to any one except to her Majesty's Government for the use which he may make of the power delegated to him by the Queen, of selecting among the Candidates for Public Offices at Her Majesty's disposal,—and that in the present case you have acquitted yourself in a satisfactory manner of that responsibility.—I have, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

Major-General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B.

Now, although we like the reply of the noble Secretary for the Colonies, as a right good *rebuff* to the dictators who "got up" the Memorial—and although we would freely give every latitude consistent with good policy to the Colonial Ruler in appointments to office—we cannot give our assent to the doctrine of Lord Stanley, that the Governor is "not responsible to any one *except to Her Majesty's Government*" for the acts which may emanate from him in his Executive capacity! Such a state of affairs is the most condemnable that can be conceived. We think that *responsibility* should rest *somewhere* in the Colony itself. And if the Governor be not responsible to the people over whom he rules, assuredly we should have conceded to us the benefits of the Representative system of the British Constitution, which makes the *Council* of the Queen *responsible* for the advice they tender and the acts they originate. If the new form about to be introduced frees Governor and Council from Responsibility *in the Colony*—if the office-holder may advise and vote as he likes without endangering his office—we would just as soon live under the Government of the Pacha of Egypt as under such an abortion of the British Constitution! It will never work right—its very nature is opposed to public welfare. *Irresponsibility* has been the bane and curse of the neighbouring colonies—it has been *our* curse as well as theirs, and it would seem from this despatch that it is likely to continue for some time longer. It is somewhat singular that the principle of *Responsibility* is altogether kept out of sight in the Bill of Lord Stanley—nevertheless, we believe it to be implied, by giving His Excellency a Council, by whose advice his Excellency's executive functions are to be guided. This principle of Responsibility to the People has been conceded to the neighbouring colonies, and it is matter both of surprise and regret that it has not been acknowledged in the new form of government about to be forced upon us, if it were for nothing more than as an equivalent for the abstraction of our franchise. —*Patriot.*

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 6.—From the new British Tariff, which had become a Law, Ministers anticipated considerable relief to the country; but its operation had not been of sufficient duration to test its beneficial results. With respect to the staple exports of this Province—Timber and Deals—its effects, we trust, will be speedy and reviving, as these commodities have decreased in value in the British markets, far below a remunerating price, while Ships were not saleable at any rate.

By the new Tariff, the duties on Timber or Wood, not being Deals, Battens, Boards, Staves, Handspikes, Oars, Lathwood, or other timber or wood, sawn, split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not being timber or wood otherwise charged with duty, from and after the 10th Oct. 1842—per load of 50 cubic feet, the duty will be £1 10s. on Timber of or from Foreign Countries; and of or from British Possessions, 1s.; do. from and after the 10th Oct. 1843, Foreign, £1 5s.; Colonial, 1s.

Deals, Battens, Boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split, and not otherwise charged with duty, from and after the 10th Oct. 1842, until the 10th Oct. 1843, the load of 50 cubic feet, Foreign, £1 18s.; Colonial, 2s.; do. from and after the 10th Oct. 1843, Foreign, £1 12s.; Colonial, 2s.

[In lieu of the foregoing duties, according to the cubic contents, the importer may have the option, at the time of passing the first entry, of entering Battens, Batten-ends, Boards, Deals, Deal-ends, and Plank, by tale, *if of or from Foreign Countries*, according to graduated scales, varying with length and thickness.]

On Staves, the load of 50 cubic feet, Foreign, £1 8s. Colonial, 2s.—Birch, hewn, not exceeding 3 feet in length nor 8 inches square, imported for the sole purpose of making herring barrels for the use of the Fisheries, the load of 50 cubic feet, Foreign and Colonial, 1s.

Firewood, per fath. 216 feet, Foreign, 10s. Colonial, free.

Handspikes, not exceeding 7 feet in length, the 120, Foreign, £1; Colonial, 6d.; exceeding 7 feet, the 120, Foreign, £2; Colonial, 1s.

Hoops, not exceeding 7½ feet in length, the 1000, Foreign, 2s.; Colonial, 4d.; not exceeding 9 feet in length, Foreign, 3s.; Colonial, 6d; exceeding 9 feet in length, Foreign, 5s.; Colonial, 1s.

Knees, under 5 ins. square, the 120, Foreign, 10s.; Colonial, 3d.; 5 ins. and under 8 ins. Foreign, £2.; Colonial, 1s.

Lathwood, per fathom of 216 cubic feet, Foreign, £2.; Colonial, 1s.

Oars, the 120, Foreign, £7 10s.; Colonial, 3s. 9d.

Spars or Poles, under 22 feet in length, and under 4 inches in diameter, the 120, Foreign, £1; Colonial, 6d; 22 feet in length and upwards, and under 4 inches in diameter, the 120, Foreign, £2; Colonial, 1s.; all lengths, 4 inches and under 6 inches in diameter, the 120, Foreign, £4; Colonial 2s.

Spokes for wheels, not exceeding 2 feet in length, the 1000, Foreign, £2; Colonial, 1s.; exceeding 2 feet in length, Foreign, £4; Colonial, 2s.

Teak, load, Foreign, 10s.; Colonial, 1s.

Billet or brushwood, used for stowage, £100 value, Foreign, £5; Colonial, 5s.

Wood planed, or otherwise dressed or prepared for use, and not particularly enumerated, nor otherwise charged with duty, from and after the 10th October, 1842, until the 16th October, 1843, Foreign, 9d. per cubic foot, and further 10 per cent.; Colonial, 5 per cent.; do. from and after the 10th October, 1843, Foreign, 7½d. per foot and 10 per cent.; Colonial, 5 per cent.

Oil—Train, blubber, and spermaceti, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, taken and caught by the crews of British vessels, and imported direct from the Fishery, or from any British possession, in a British vessel, the tun, £4; Train, blubber, and head matter, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, until the 5th July, 1843, the tun, £26 12s.; Train and blubber, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, from and after the 5th July, 1843, the tun, £6; Spermaceti, of foreign fishing, from and after the 5th July, 1843, the tun, £15.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. GEORGE.—We take pleasure in congratulating our readers on the safe arrival of this splendid Steamer. A little before 7 o'clock this morning she was signalized at the Block House, and about an hour afterwards, she entered the harbour in fine style. As she approached the Queen's Wharf, she received a salute fired from a field-piece, planted at the foot of Pownal Street, and on her arrival off the Wharf, she was warmly cheered by the multitude assembled to greet her arrival. The *St. George* left Cork on the 22d ult., and arrived at St. John's, N. F. on the 5th inst., from whence she again sailed for this port on Tuesday evening last. Further particulars in our next.

The Halifax Morning Post of the 4th inst. furnishes us with the following information relative to the settlement of the North East Boundary question.

The Steamship *Acadia*, Captain Ryrie, arrived at this port yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, in 41 hours from Boston, having left that Port at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 1st inst. She brought us advices from New York to Saturday evening, and by the kind attention of our Agent in Boston, we have the Washington Intelligencer of the same date.

The first subject which naturally commands attention in looking over our files, is the progress of negotiations relative to the North Eastern Boundary. We think we can now satisfactorily state that this important Question is at last finally adjusted by Lord Ashburton and the Commissioners at Washington. Numerous accounts are given of the terms upon which this settlement is effected; but all as yet is mere conjecture. That the Commission is closed, and the treaty signed by the parties, was publicly announced at a Dinner given to the Secretary of State at Washington, at which were present the Commissioners from the States, the British Minister, and the members of the Cabinet.

The outline of the definitive arrangement appears to be, that England shall yield all the disputed territory south of the St. John River, and west of the St. Croix; also Rouse's Point, a sort of Fort in Lake Champlain—that she shall indemnify all sufferers by the Caroline and McLeod affair, and yield to the United States the free navigation of the St. John River: while the United States concedes all the Territory north of the St. John, and indemnifies Maine and Massachusetts for the *military preparations, trouble and anxieties, in defending their claims!*

The Morning Post of the 9th inst. contains the following additional remark on this subject:—

The greatest excitement existed in Washington, and it was believed that there would be a combination—*an unholy alliance*—of the Clay and Loco Foco parties, to raise a majority in the Senate to overthrow the arrangements, and prevent a ratification of the Treaty.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—William Page, Esq. has been sent out by the Home Government to inspect and report upon the Post Office establishments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Mr. Page is now inspecting the Post Office in Halifax, and making enquiries into the mail arrangements, and the amount of compensation received by the several clerks of the department, as well as the perquisites of the Deputy Post Master General, with a view to making improvements.—*Post.*

THE PROPOSED BAY VERTE CANAL.—Captain Crawley, R. E. has been appointed to survey the line for a canal proposed to unite the waters of the Bay of Fundy and the St. Lawrence. This important project, if completed, will be of vast advantage to the city of St. John, and other ports in the Bay of Fundy.—*Ib.*

THE TIMBER TRADE.—*Deck Loads.*—The provisions of the following Act of the Imperial Parliament being about to come into operation, we publish it entire, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:—

CAP. XVII.

An Act for preventing, until the First Day of *May*, One thousand eight hundred and forty-five, Ships clearing out from any Port in *British North America*, or in the Settlement of *Honduras*, from loading any Part of their Cargo of Timber upon Deck.

[13th *May*, 1842.]

WHEREAS great Loss of Life and severe Sufferings have been occasioned amongst the Crews of Ships and Vessels laden with Timber and Wood Goods from *British* Ports in *America*, from the practice of having a portion of the Cargo of such Ships stowed on or above Deck: Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any Part of the Cargo of any Ship or Vessel, wholly or in part laden with Timber or Wood Goods, and clearing from any *British* Port in *North America*, or the Settlement of *Honduras*, for any Port in the United Kingdom, between the First Day of *September* and the First day of *May* in each year, to be stowed or placed, during any part of the Voyage, upon or above the Deck of such Ship or Vessel; and the Captain or Master of every Ship or Vessel so clearing shall not be permitted to sail without first procuring a Certificate from the clearing Officer that all the Cargo is below Deck.

II. And be it enacted, That if any Captain, Owner, Supercargo, or other Person having Command of any such Ship or Vessel, shall so place, or cause or permit to be so placed, any Part of the Cargo, every such Captain, Owner, or Supercargo, or other Person so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the carrying upon Deck the necessary Store Spars for the Vessel's use,