

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard. Mr. Epton.—I observed in the Standard, of the 13th August, an article relating to the expenditure of by-road money, in which my name is made to figure rather unceremoniously.

I am not aware that a Commissioner's own relations are, on that account, to be excluded from bidding on roads exposed to sale; or of a Commissioner's right to exclude them. Now to the charges alleged against me, your correspondent says—"out of many instances of late years work, I will only refer to one. There is a bridge commonly called the long bridge between the Basswood Ridge and the Kirk, the graveling of this was sold, and one of the articles of the agreement was that the bridge should be covered at least eight inches. Shortly after the job was accepted, I examined, and found scarcely one inch in several places, and now it requires to be gravelled again, &c."

The Contractor was to put six inches of gravel on the bridge which was sold by advertisement to be a certain length. After one coat of gravel was put on, I measured the length of the bridge, and found it to be ten rods longer than it was called. The money had been all sold before the error was discovered, and the consequence, would have been, had the first contract been adhered to, that ten rods of the bridge would be left without graveling at all. Mr. Todd, the other joint commissioner, and myself thought it better to alter the original contract so as to apply the gravel to the whole bridge, and made an arrangement with the Contractor to that effect. The work was well done and speaks for itself; and I venture to assert that there is not a better piece of road in the Parish. The bridge or causeway is over a bog, and made of large logs, some few of which rise above the rest; the gravel on the few projecting logs, may not be more than an inch, and of course could not be of the same thickness as in other places. It might have required a foot of gravel over the whole bridge, to give these few places the same thickness as stipulated in the Contract. These are the places, doubtless, measured by the writer of the article, and give just enough truth to the inch story to rest his fiction upon.

The work was performed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners and people generally, of which I can produce abundant proof if necessary. He remarks further—"Now although this and many other scandalous jobs were performed by Mr. Sinclair's own relations, yet, for the sake of appearances in the absence of higher motives, he should have caused the work to be performed at least something better than it was."

The persons to whom I sold roads last year by myself, did not average two shillings a day and find themselves; this year, they may make perhaps three shillings a day and find themselves. Those of my own relatives, who purchased roads last year, got so badly bid, by bidding down roads so low, that they took special care this year, not to be caught again, and it so happens that not one of my own relations, (and I have many in the Parish,) bid off a single road this year. The roads sold by me have from the beginning been constructed to my satisfaction generally and to the general satisfaction of the public.

W. T. G. alias Donald Morrison, author of the article alluded to, has if I mistake not, figured in print before, and his character may be found in the Halifax Guardian, of Nov 29, 1844, and succeeding numbers, where he has been treated by Reverend hands in a manner not very flattering to his veracity.

Yours &c. DONALD SINCLAIR. St. James, Sept. 15, 1845.

Shocking Massacre in the South Seas.—The Crews of two Vessels Routed and Eaten Alive!!!

Papers have been received at New York, from Sydney, New South Wales, up to April 29, containing an account of the murder of the crews of two coasting vessels. The following is furnished by Capt. Banks, of the bark Juno, which arrived at Sydney, on the 19th of April from the South Sea Islands. Whilst staying in Juno Bay the following intelligence was gleaned from an English lad who had run away from the schooner, Mounford. He stated that a party from the north-west harbor of the Isle of Pines, had, a few weeks before the arrival of the Juno, arrived at L'Espe, from whom he learned the following particulars relative to the brig Star, of Tahiti; Captain Ebrill, which was destroyed by the natives of Isle of Pines. It appears she was at anchor; the Captain and crew on shore cutting wood, and at a signal from the principal chief Mataka, the natives rushed upon them, slaughtered them, and afterwards devoured them. The vessel was then towed on shore, was stripped by Mataka, and afterwards set on fire; but, during the progress of the fire, some gunpowder ignited, blowing up the vessel, and destroying about thirty of the natives, who were standing on the poop. The brig Martha, of Sydney, Maizee, was seized and the Captain and part of the crew destroyed in the following dreadful manner:—They were tied to the trees with their legs and arms extended, and their entrails taken out and roasted; they were then taken down, roasted and devoured.—The lad giving this information exhibited some clothes given him by the natives, and which were said by them

to have belonged to the unfortunate Captain of the Martha.

From China.—By the ship Ianthe, at New York, we have accounts from China of a serious disturbance at Amoy.

Serious disturbance at Amoy, between the Chinese and British Residents.—On the 2d of April accounts were received from Hong Kong that very serious riots had occurred, during their continuance the British Consulate had been destroyed. The origin of the trouble was not known; it was supposed to be one of those popular outbreaks that may happen at any time, and seemed to be aimed at the English residents.

The Frigate Acasta and steamer Vixen had been ordered to Amoy, to look into the affair. On the 5th off Macao, the Ianthe spoke the schooner Petrel, from Hong Kong, Capt Rogers, of the P., confirmed the above, and said that the Vixen had returned to Hong Kong, having broken her shaft on the way to Amoy, and would be obliged to proceed to Calcutta or Bombay to repair the damage.

Fatal Accident.—An Inquest was held in Carleton on Monday evening last, before Henry Porter and L. H. Devereber, Esquires, in the absence of the Coroner, on view of the body of JOHN BRIDLE, Esq. M. D. who was found drowned that day in a Creek, that runs through the Marsh at Manawagonish, in the Parish of Lancaster, in this County. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had gone out fishing that Morning, and had shot two ducks, and in attempting to get them, had slipped into the creek which was muddy and extremely slippery at that place, and thus perished. Verdict Accidental death by drowning.—His remains will be interred this day, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, Charlotte Street.—St. John Herald.

To CORRESPONDENTS. "A lover of Truth" will notice a letter in this days paper, which answers his purpose. S. D. W. and "A friend to Temperance" received. W. T. G. will be inserted upon the writer giving his real signature, and no other. B. J. and S. will please call for their productions—which are mere nonsense, a hint, &c.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, SEP. 24, 1845

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCO, President. Director next week.—Hon. T. Weyer. T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor. 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.

St. James and Black House. Commissioners.—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. King, Esq., President. Director next week.—G. D. King, Esq. 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.

Liverpool, Sep. 4 Montreal, Sep. 11 London, Sep. 3 Quebec, Sep. 11 Edinburgh, Sep. 1 Halifax, Sep. 15 Paris, Sep. 1 New York, Sep. 20 Toronto, Sep. 11 Boston, Sep. 21

Arrival of the



BRITANNIA.

The English Mail by the R. M. Steamship Britannia was received here, on Monday evening last, by the stage. We have made several extracts from Williger & Smith's European Times of the 4th inst, which will be found in our columns this day. England.—The Crops. The weather had been fine and warm, and there was every prospect of a good harvest notwithstanding the cold and wet summer. Scotland.—The weather in Scotland was suspicious, and the cutting of oats and barley had commenced the wheat harvest however will be late—as it would not be commenced until about the middle of September. Ireland.—The accounts are favorable of the weather and crops.—In the Southern part of the country a good deal of corn had been cut. The crops that have been cut throughout Great Britain and Ireland, although not so good as could be wished, are much better than was expected.

The Cotton market has shown some improvement in prices—it said owing to the fine weather, which has strengthened this feeling; the daily sales averaged 8000 bags, and the four days previous to the Steamer's sailing 40,000 bags were sold.

The English press is speculating upon the changes that are likely to take place. Lord Lyndhurst is said to be desirous of rest; the chancery has no charms for him. The bar talk of Mr. Pemberton Leigh as his successor he is a great lawyer, but no great statesman or politician.

Ireland is still disturbed by Orange agitation—which with the Repeal movement is distracting the country.

The Assizes are over in all parts of the country, and their results show a great decrease in crime.

There have been some disturbances in Scotland, at Dumferline, when the operatives attacked the house of an employer and maltreated his family, arising out of a dispute about wages. Troops were sent from Edinburgh to quell the riot.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 1st instant.

The news from Scinde is of some interest. The tract of country on the western bank of the Indus, recently ceded to the governor by Meer Ali Moorad, having been invaded and plundered by the neighbouring tribes, it had been deemed expedient to send a wing of the Bombay Native Infantry for the purpose of chastising the marauders; and the non arrival of news from this detachment had led to the inference that reinforcements would be wanted, and that the affair had been found to be more serious than was in the first instance anticipated.

The controversy respecting the merits or demerits of Sir C. Napier raged as fiercely as ever, and was now no longer confined to the newspapers.

The salt duties were also a subject of discussion, and, of course, also of unfavourable comment.

The imperative necessity which exists for affording some new and improved means of communication across the Egyptian desert is becoming more apparent every day. The Hindostan steamer was detained for two days at Suez by the loss of two of the mail boxes for Calcutta. The accident is attributed to one of the camels having strayed during the night, and notwithstanding that every exertion was made, the missing boxes were not discovered when the Hindostan sailed. If the mails should be recovered, they will be forwarded by the Queen steamer to Bombay on the 23rd. Surely such a state of things requires a remedy.

The cholera continued to rage, particularly in Scinde. The mortality at Sakkur was so great that the bazars were deserted.

From Afghanistan we have no news of interest. The notorious Mohammed Akbar Khan had expressed his intention of performing a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Prophet at Mecca.

At Lahore, Johahir Singh, having attempted to seize Gholab Singh, had been defeated after a sanguinary battle, in which he lost 3000 men.

Private letters from Mauritius, of the 28th May, state, that in consequence of the scarcity of rice at Bourbon, the Government had offered a premium on the importation of that article.

By the China mail, of the 15th May, it appears that Keying, who had been degraded last year, had received a seat in the Cabinet as Assistant Minister, an honour which his predecessor Keshen had.

SPAIN.

The Queen Isabel and her mother are awaiting the visit of the Duc and Duchess de Nemours near the French frontier. Meanwhile they are amusing themselves by taking baths, inspecting public buildings, visiting picture galleries, and attending bull fights, the barbarous brutality of which affords great pleasure to the Queen.

Nothing appears to be settled as to the marriage of the Queen, but it is thought that something will be done respecting it after the visit of the Duc de Nemours.

Two vagabonds, employed by the police, have been proved to have been in the habit of forging correspondence and getting up conspiracies for the purpose of implicating innocent persons obnoxious to the Government.

BELGIUM.

En attendant the opening of the session, a dead calm reigns in the political world. The King is absent in Germany.

I regret to announce that our potatoe crop will be destroyed, wholly, or at least in the greater part, this year. It has been attacked by a malady which breaks out in the leaves, and gradually turns into corruption the whole plant.

GERMANY.

M. Canitz, ambassador at the court of Vienna, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of Baron Balow, whose ill health compels him to retire. It is not, however, quite certain that M. Canitz will be entrusted with the post permanently.

The great topic of interest at present is the visit of the Queen of England to our King. I cannot omit to give you any details of that visit, for space does not permit it; but I must state that her Majesty's re-

ception was really most enthusiastic everywhere.

The new religion is continuing its career with alternate success and defeat. At Halberstadt, Rooge, the leader of the movement, was nearly assassinated when preaching a violent sermon against Rome; but at other places he has had greater success. Our Government is alarmed at the aspect the business is assuming; and has accordingly given orders that the preachers of the new faith shall not be admitted into the Protestant chapels, and that the newspapers, with a few exceptions, shall refrain from writing about it. In some of the minor duchies the same proceedings have been adopted, and in Austria they were adopted months ago.

RUSSIA.

It is very rare that our Gazette has teemed with so much information as of late, for our Government, as a general rule, does not like to have its relations, whether good or bad, made public. The information in question is chiefly relative to the campaign in Caucasus; but although it occupies much space, and is interesting enough in its way, I fear I must content myself by summing it up in one line, and that line is—that Count Woronzow had followed the mountaineers, had had several affairs with them, in all of which he was successful, and that finally he succeeded, after some very severe combats, fought with desperate courage on both sides, in capturing the village of Dargo, the residence of Iman Schamil, chief of all the Mohammedan tribes of the Caucasus and of the Daghestan.

A detail of the military operations by which this was effected could not be made intelligible without a map.

The Emperor lately issued an ordinance, ordering small portions of land to be awarded to poor Jews, willing to occupy themselves in agricultural labour; but the rascally subordinates of the government have contrived to make the decree of none effect. Yet such is the dreadful slavery in which the poor Jews live, that they dare not complain; for though the Emperor would instantly see justice done them, they would become victims to the cruelty of his subordinates.

A ukase has been issued, adding 50 per cent. on all exports from countries which do not admit Russian products on the footing of the most favoured nation. Some of the continental countries will suffer severely by this—France especially.

FOREIGN.

The foreign news received during the past fortnight is of varied but not striking interest. We have from America intelligence of a decided movement on the part of Mexico indicative of hostility towards the United States. Warlike declarations had been promulgated, and preparations were being made to resent the indignity offered by the United States to the Southern Republic, by their annexation of the Mexican territory. On the other hand, the Federal Union were taking measures to repel any attack that might result from the threatened demonstration. At the same time, ever-turbulent Spain has been the seat of more than ordinary excitement. A kind of rancore has prevailed at Madrid occasioned by the resistance of the citizens to the levy of the state taxes. By the latest accounts, however, it would appear that comparative tranquillity had been restored, although not without bloodshed.

With reference to the late religious disturbances in Germany, the German Universal Gazette announces, that on the 18th instant a proclamation was posted at Leipzig, informing the people that the King had appointed commissioners to inquire into the deplorable events of the 12th, who would soon arrive in that city. On the same day the Municipal Council published a document forbidding, under the severest penalties, all popular meetings without a special permission of the authorities.

A serious affray has taken place at Madagascar, between the natives and the French and English ships. The particulars are given under the proper head.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

From the Circular of Messrs. Chaloner and Fleming.

Since our report of the 18th instant, the arrivals have been limited, say only six vessels, 3470 tons, and the sales, in like manner, limited to a few cargoes, the attention of all parties being turned to the removal from the quay of the Timber which had been heaped on it in the utmost confusion. The relaxation of the pressure in discharging for the last few days, has enabled the quays to be somewhat relieved, and it is hoped that the Dock Committee will take the present opportunity, in compliance with the application of the majority of the importers and timber merchants, of making such arrangements as will prevent a recurrence of such a state of things as has been experienced during the last four weeks, and which has caused a great loss of property, severe loss of time, and a greater depression in the market than, under other circumstances, would have taken place. This confusion is attributable to the following causes, viz.—The discharging without being confined to a specified berth or space; the working of sufficiency from daylight to dark, without also applying an equal amount of force to remove the Timber so discharged, and the mixing of cargoes with each other, which renders the identification of Timber very difficult, prevents its being effectually worked at; and, as the present system obliges the work to be carried on throughout the night, (which is contrary to reason and the usage of any other trade) fraud is very much facilitated, and at such time many logs are stolen off the quay. If, however, the request of the importers and

timber merchants be acted on, a remedy may be applied, as far as the present system will admit of; the importer will be able to identify his property, the buyer will have the opportunity of seeing it connectedly, and of removing it effectively; the Custom-house officer will be facilitated in his duty, and the ship in future will always have a defined place to be discharging into, without encroaching on another's berth and throwing all into confusion. At the present moment the quays are covered with Timber discharged out of ships which are more than a week at sea, much of it not yet measured by the Customs.

AMERICAN PINE TIMBER.—Since the report on the 18th instant, two cargoes of St. John have arrived, but are not yet sold. Of Quebec, a few cargoes have been sold at 16 1/2d, and by auction, some remnants of cargoes at 16 1/4d to 16 1/4d per foot. Red Pine—Quebec, with cargo, has been sold at 23d, and by auction at 29 1/2d and 21d per foot.

BIRCH.—Of St. John, no sales with cargo to report. Apart, one lot was sold at 18d per foot.

QUEBEC DEALS, with cargo, have been sold at 47 and 48 per standard; and a cargo of floated 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality Pine and Spruce, was sold at nearly 41 per standard.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVIA SCOTIA FIR PLANKS AND BOARDS.—A parcel of St. John, in the yard, was sold at 21 1/2 per foot, and from the quay a small cargo of Yarmouth, N. S. at 21 1/4 per foot.

Excursion.—The Steamer Nequasset will leave St. Andrews on Tuesday morning next, at half past eight o'clock on an excursion to Calais, where the "Corner Stone" of the new Masonic Hall, will be laid. Those desirous of witnessing the imposing ceremony can avail themselves of this opportunity.—[See Advertisement.]

MARRIED.

At Eastport, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. David Wilson of that town, to Miss Helen G. Abernethy, of Saint Andrews; by the same, on the 16th inst., Mr. Thomas Appleby to Miss Eliza Jane Richardson of Deer Island.

At same place, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Boyce, Mr. James Conry, of St. Andrews, to Miss Ann Barry of that town.

DIED.

At Eastport on the 16th, Mr. Nicholas Smith, aged about 75 years.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 18, schr. Sarah Ann, Waycutt, Boston, Sundrys.

— — — Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport, Sundrys.

— 19, Ege. Isabella Stewart, Crowell, Liverpool, Mdze., Dumock & Wilson.

— 20, sloop Hornet, Chandley, Eastport, Sundrys.

— 22, schr. Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport, Sundrys.

— — — Melissa, Cann, Yarmouth, Potatoes.

— 23, — Wm. Walker, McCulloch, Boston, Flour, &c.

CLEARED.

Sept. 19, schr. Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport.

— 20, brig Charlotte, Massey, Dublin, Deals by E. & J. Wilson.

— 22, sloop Hornet, Chandley, Eastport.

— 23, schr. Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport.

Vessels Arrived from St. Andrews.—Aug. 31, Union, Liverpool; 28th Volant, Hull; Sept. 1st, Cooleck, Dublin.

Vessels called for St. Andrews.—Aug. 24, Plover, Liverpool; 26th Wave, do.; 30th, Venels, Deal.

Liverpool, Sept. 4, ship Wm. Bayard, Miller, loading for Quebec.

Masonic Notice.

The Corner Stone of the new building now erecting for a Vestry and Masonic Hall will be laid with Masonic Ceremonies, on Tuesday, the 30th inst, at 11 o'clock A. M. All Brethren of good standing are invited to participate in the Ceremonies. An address is expected from the Rev. Dr. Alley. Wm. Pike, Sec'y St. Cruz Lodge, 5 Sept. 17 '45.

Flour and Corn.

Ex. Wm. Walker from Boston. 106 Bbls. best Super's B. w. 150 Sacks best yellow corn, for Sale by J. W. STREET. Sept. 24, 1845.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

From the St. John Mills.

The Subscriber has just received from the St. John Mills, A LOT OF FLOUR in bags of half Barrels each, new ground, a Superior article.—Price 15 shillings per bag of 95 lbs. The above is a first rate article, and is worthy the attention of purchasers, both from its superior quality and cheapness. D. CLARK, St. Andrews Sept. 10, 1845.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including various notices and advertisements.