

EUROPE.

The rapidity with which the west of Scotland has advanced in population and wealth, has been seldom paralleled in the history of nations. Nowhere has the progress been more remarkable than in the city of Glasgow. It may surprise some of our readers to learn that the tonnage dues levied at the Broomielaw, which now exceed £200,000 in annual amount, were not further back than the year 1780, sanctioned for the first time by an Act of Parliament. Such is the fact.—*Scottish Paper.*

THE FISHERIES.—The Secretary of the Navy is submitting the Estimates, and calling for an increase of ships and men for the ensuing year, stated as one reason why the force should be augmented, that complaints of the encroachments of the French and Americans on the Newfoundland Fisheries, had been made to the Government, and that it was necessary to furnish additional protection.

RAIL ROAD DISPATCH.—A gentleman left Manchester in the morning, went to Liverpool, 30 miles off, purchased and took back with him to Manchester on the Railroad 150 tons of cotton. This he immediately disposed of, and the article being liked, an offer was made to take another such quantity. Off he starts again, and actually that evening delivered the second 150 tons, having travelled 120 miles in four journeys, and bought, sold, and delivered, 30 miles off, at two distinct, consecutive deliveries, 300 tons of goods in about twelve hours! We simply ask the opponents of railways, with their darling "things as they are," could they do so? We may indeed truly say, that if the excellence of our common roads has been the body, good well constructed railroads have been the soul of our national prosperity.—*Annals of Science.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE IRISH PRESS.—The assiduous of the stamp duties has literally worked miracles; it has rendered the dumb, and the Tury Irish press patriotic. *Saunder's*, who never before gave an opinion of his own—who was notoriously a dumb journalist—has had the hands of his tongue unloosed, and on Saturday last spoke as follows:—

"In our journal of yesterday we gave a number of admirably written extracts from the Irish metropolitan and provincial press, in reference to this destructive measure. We are, therefore, left but little to add, save that we cordially concur in the sentiments expressed so unanimously by the organs of so many conflicting opinions. No one can doubt the manifest injustice of that policy, from which must ensue the destruction of the Irish, and the complete inroad of the English press into Ireland."

The Evening Packet has spoken out in "the spirit of pure candour," and declared against the monstrous innovation. This journal proves, as we ourselves have done, that the measure will accomplish the total annihilation of the Irish press. It is not a question of party ascendancy or political distinction—it is not one that involves a consideration whether our rulers are to be Radicals, or Whigs, or Tories—it is one of national honor—it is one that will decide on the competency of Irishmen to be the instructors of their countrymen; and will Englishmen dare to affirm that they are our superiors in any of the essentials that constitute moral greatness. Our Country has been for centuries under a very unflattering protection, and still she has given birth to men of eminence in all the departments of science, politics, and literature. Under similar disadvantages we question much whether England with all her imperious pride, would have produced a SWIFT and a BENNET, a GRAY and a FLOOD, a BURKE, a SHERIDAN, a CROFT, and a GOLDSMITH. We omit mentioning the names of many illustrious characters of the last century and any of this—and still some of the English journalists have had the audacity to affirm that we are incompetent to be the instructors of our countrymen. The Limerick petition has well affirmed that in the absence of a national parliament a national press is indispensable.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING—POOR LAW TO IRELAND.

The citizens of Dublin have been informed, by public advertisement, of this meeting convened for a more laudable purpose, and the solicitude with which the Lord Mayor has assented to the wishes of the petitioners, desire. They recommend boards of improvement—not only to support the blind, and lame, and sick; but they recommend a compulsory assessment on each parish to support the families of those parents stricken and able to work, and not able to procure it. Work must be procured, or the innocent and unoffending children must be provided for. The report of our poor law commissioners as contained in a brief sketch in the *London Observer*, does not go this length—but we are credibly informed that to this length it goes.

GRAND BALL AT KENSINGTON PALACE.—The Duchess of Kent gave a ball on Monday evening at Kensington Palace, at which her Majesty, the members of the Royal family, Prince Ferdinand of Portugal, his illustrious relatives, and a party of the most distinguished nobility and gentry were present. The grand saloon was prepared for dancing. Her Royal Highness and the Princess Victoria, attended by their respective suites, entered the rooms at half past 10 o'clock. The company, dancing commenced at half past ten o'clock with a quadrille, in which the Princess Victoria danced with Prince Ferdinand of Portugal. Her Royal Highness danced in all the quadrilles afterwards with Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, Prince Augustus of Saxo Coburg, the Duke of Roxburg, the Prince of Leiningen, the Earl of Arundel, Lord C. Wellesley, and Lord Elphinstone. The dresses of the ladies were remarkable for their richness, and elegance; some of them were splendid fancy dresses; in many instances the head-dresses were most superb, and displayed the greatest taste and

magnificence. The gentlemen present wore their respective official costumes, or military and naval uniforms. Refreshments were served to the company during the evening in an adjoining room. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria retired a little before four o'clock; soon afterwards dancing ceased, the band playing "God save the King."

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF KILLALOE.

The Right Rev. Christopher Busson, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, has breathed his last. He died at Bath, in his 89th year. He was a liberal, and was deservedly popular. The Parish Priest was a constant guest at his table when he was at his residence. Dr. Busson has, however, provided well for his son, the Archdeacon, who is the lessee of the greater part of it—all—the Bishop's lands of Clonfert. By Dr. Busson's death, there is a vacancy in the episcopal bench, for the first time since the passing of the Bishops' bill. We trust that the vacancy will be supplied by the appointment of an Irishman and a liberal. The deceased prelate was one of the most eminent classical scholars of his order. At the termination of his academic career he obtained the classical gold medal, and throughout his long life he was a warm admirer, and a liberal patron of literature.

MASSACRE OF TEXANS.

By an arrival from Texas, information has been received from Texas, stating that Col. Fannin evacuated Goliad on the 19th March, having at the time between 240 and 250 men under his command. The force of the enemy being upwards of 2000. After the first onset, the Mexicans had fallen back, Col. Fannin detached himself for the night, the next morning they showed a white flag. Col. Fannin went to meet the commanding general, and it was agreed that the Texans were to lay down their arms and march back to Goliad, where they were to remain 6 or 8 days as prisoners of war, to be shipped to New Orleans from there. On the 9th day after their return to Goliad, they were informed that a vessel was ready for them to embark for New Orleans. Colonel Fannin therefore marched out with his men, a file of Mexicans on each side of them. After marching about 5 miles, orders were given to the Mexicans to fire on their prisoners, and at the first the nearly every man fell. Three or four only escaped by getting among the high grass.

INDIAN WAR.

An arrival from New Orleans also brings information that the Indians on the Mexican frontier had risen in great force, and that one American had been killed. Gen. Gaines had advanced to the Sabine with about 700 men, and was collecting all the recruits he could muster. Reports estimated the number of Indians to be 10,000. The Indians have encamped in the Sabine, right before last, they have been pillaged by the Cadets. Their combined force is formidable. We do not know their exact number. You know our condition, and you are satisfied. Many women and children must fall victims to the merciless enemy. We will leave here to day with the view of concentrating at Aqueduct St. Andrews.

FROM HAVANA.—A letter from Havana.

dated 11th ult., says:—"The market remains with little alteration. White Sugars have declined a little—brown remains the same. Several vessels which came out here for the purpose of loading with Sugar for St. Petersburg, have given up their voyages, in consequence of the enormous prices demanded for that article, and are going to New Orleans to look for freight. The weather continues beautifully pleasant, and the city is as healthy as Boston."

GOOD NEWS!—The Cincinnati Whig contradicts the report of the death of Col. Crockett. It says:—

"The gentleman who brings this news is known to a number of our citizens, who believe him to be a man of veracity. He states that Crockett was left upon the battle ground at St. Antonio covered with wounds, and as the Mexicans supposed dead. That after the Mexicans had abandoned the place, Crockett was discovered by some of his associates to be lying among the slain still exhibiting signs of life. He was immediately taken care of, and conveyed to comfortable lodgings where his wounds were dressed, and every attention necessary to his recovery paid him. He had received a severe gash with a Tomahawk on the upper part of the forehead, a ball in his left arm, and another through one of his thighs, besides several other minor wounds. When the gentleman who brings this intelligence left his brother-in-law's house, Crockett was doing well."

ADVERTISING.—One great cause of the commercial prosperity of New York is the practice, prevailing among all the merchants there of advertising their goods in the newspapers—an example which might be followed, with great advantage, by Boston Merchants. The newspapers of this city convey to the stranger a very imperfect idea of the amount of business transacted within its limits. Out of town merchants ought not to be persecuted to grope their way from wharf to wharf, or from street to street, to hunt up the goods which they may wish to purchase—the newspapers of the day ought to be a never failing directory into which they can look with confidence for an inventory of the stocks in market. If this were the case—as it is not here—the stranger could buy with much greater facility and many who now go to other cities, would leave there cash with us.—*Morning Post.*

MEETINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS have been held in Upper Canada, to testify their good opinion of the course pursued by Sir Francis B. Hlad, and their disapprobation and indignation at the factious efforts made to embarrass him in his administration of the affairs of the Province. The proceedings at one of these as before in type, but have been obliged to crowd them out by the pressure of European news. They shall appear in our next, and will be found very interesting, presenting a solitary remnant of public opinion in that quarter.

We are happy to state that Halifax is fast recovering—as we declared it would—from the state of stagnation and paralysis into which it was plunged by peculiar causes some year or two ago. The importation of Goods has been and is very likely to be very large. The prices of Fish, Pork, Beef, Butter, Lumber, and indeed every description of country produce, are good, and all classes are commencing the season with cheerfulness and activity. Country dealers will do well to pay us a visit early, as extensive assortments of Goods will be open in the course of the coming week.—*Novascotian.*

PROVINCIAL.

An ACT to amend and alter the laws now in force for assessing, collecting and levying of Rates for Public charges.

Passed 17th March, 1835.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend in some respects, the Laws for assessing, collecting and levying rates for public charges.

1. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, That the Assessors and Collectors respectively of all rates for public charges in the several Towns and Parishes in this Province, shall be regulated and established by the Justices of the Peace at their General Sessions before any assessment is made, as they shall from time to time see fit, so always as the said Assessors and Collectors respectively shall not receive for any sum not exceeding one hundred Pounds, at a greater rate than ten per cent, and when the sum to be assessed and collected, exceeds that amount, they shall not receive a greater rate than seven and a half per cent for the first hundred Pounds, and six per cent for all above, and *Provided always*, that no Collector shall be allowed his percentage on any greater sum than he may have actually collected and paid in, and *Provided also*, that no Collector shall be entitled to his percentage until he has collected the whole sum mentioned in the precept, or satisfied his account to the satisfaction of the Sessions.

2. And be it further enacted, That any person thinking himself or herself aggrieved, and over taxed, may appeal to the Justices of the Peace at their next General Sessions after notice given to such person of his or her assessment, and the Justices shall and may examine into the appeal; and if the appeal shall make it appear to their satisfaction, that he or she has been over taxed, the Justices of the Peace may, at their discretion, and may be relieved by allowing to such appellant the sum in which he or she may appear to be over taxed, out of the present or any future assessment.

3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every of the Justices of the Peace, to transmit to the Assessors of the respective Towns or Parishes, the several warrants of assessments granted from time to time by the Courts of the General Sessions of this Peace, within ten days after issuing thereof, under the penalty of 25 for each and every neglect; and it shall be the duty of the Assessors, within sixty days after receiving such warrant to make their assessments and precepts, and deliver the same to the several and respective collectors of rates under the penalty of ten Pounds for each and every neglect of any Assessor, and it shall be the duty of the said several collectors to proceed with all convenient expedition, immediately after the receipt of any assessment and precept, to collect the amount thereby required to be collected, and to pay the same, when collected, into the hands of the person or persons to whom it is required to be paid, and within four months from the receipt of the assessment and precept, to render an account with vouchers accompanied by the same assessment, into the office of the clerk of the Peace, under the penalty of ten pounds for neglecting to make and render such an account within the time so limited; all which penalties are hereby made recoverable before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the County within which such assessment is made, to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, and paid to the County Treasurer for the use of the County.

4. And whereas it has been found inconvenient in many instances, to have the office of Collector of rates united to that of Constable: *Be it further enacted*, that the Justices of the Peace of the several Counties, shall and may at the time of making the annual appointment of the Town or Parish officers, have power and authority to nominate and appoint one or more fit persons to be Collectors of rates for the several Towns or Parishes within the respective Counties, distinct and separate from the said office of Constable, if they shall deem it expedient; which person or persons shall be styled Collector or Collectors of rates in the Town or Parish for which he or they shall be nominated or appointed, and shall be obliged to take such oath of office in like manner as is required of any Constable, and subject to like penalties for neglecting to take such oath within the time required for such Constables to take the same, to be recovered and applied to the same uses and purposes as penalties imposed on such Constables for refusing or neglecting to take such oath of office, and upon any vacancy happening by the death or removal from the parish of any such Collector or by the neglect or refusal of any person to take the oath of office within the time required, the said Justices may at any general or Special Sessions for that purpose to be holden, have power and authority from time to time to appoint other fit persons to fill such vacancy, who shall be obliged to accept such office, and take the like oath within fourteen days after being notified of such appointment subject to the like penalty for neglect or refusal, to be in the manner recovered and applied to the same uses and purposes as penalties imposed on such Constables for refusing or neglecting to take such oath of office, and upon any vacancy happening by the death or removal from the parish of any such Collector.

Provided the appointment of a Collector in the City of Saint John shall be and remain in the hands of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, as already provided by Act of Assembly.

5. And be it further enacted, That if any person assessed shall refuse or neglect to his or her assessment, by the space of ten days after the demand of such assessment by the Collector, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for such Collector to sue for and recover the same in his own name, with costs of suit, if such assessment do not exceed five pounds, before any one Justice of the Peace, or in the Clerk's Court in the City of Saint John, and if such assessment exceed the sum of five pounds, then before any two Justices of the Peace, the proceedings in any such case to be in like manner and under the same rules and regulations as are contained and mentioned in an Act made and passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intitled, "An Act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts."

6. And be it further enacted, That an Act made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third intitled, "An Act for assessing, levying and Collecting County rates," and another Act made and passed in the same year, intitled, "An Act to regulate and provide for the support of the poor in this Province," and all other Acts now in force for the levying, assessing and collecting monies for County and Parish charges of every kind, shall continue and remain in full force and effect, except wherein they are altered and amended by this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW STEAMERS.—Came through the Falls on Sunday morning, from the ship yard of Justice S. Wilmour Esq. Hampton the new steamer *Water Witch*, built for Mr. James Whitney. She is intended to ply between this city and Fredericton, and left Indian Town on her first trip on Friday morning last at 6 o'clock.—*Courier.*

Mr. Whitney's new Boat the *Novelly*, intended to ply between this City, Fredericton and Woodstock, is expected to be ready in about a fortnight or three weeks, and it is anticipated will be a speedy boat. We trust that Mr. Whitney may meet with much encouragement in this new route to which his laudable enterprise is extended. His exertions to accommodate the travelling portion of the public should meet with a corresponding support.—*Observer.*

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the "New Brunswick Mining Company," held on Saturday last, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Nehemiah Merrill, R. W. Crookshank, Thomas Barlow, John Ward, Jr., Henry Gilbert, E. D. W. Kitchard, James Kirk, James Vernon, George F. Campbell, Edward J. Boyd, Henry Clough, William Osmundell, Robert Ray.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "Bank of New Brunswick," held on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—James Keeler, John Boyd, Nehemiah Merrill, Thomas Millidge, R. W. Crookshank, Solomon Nichols, I. H. Develer, Hugh Johnston, William Leavitt, Robert F. Hazen, F. A. Wiggins, James Kirk.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Solomon Nichols, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President.—*Observer.*

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Bank, on Monday, Messrs. Andrew Crookshank, and John Wesley M. Wood, were appointed Tellers of the Bank.—*Id.*

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, held on Tuesday last, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, the following Gentlemen were elected:—

Peter Duff, Charles Ward, John Gilbert, A. W. Whipple, John Hammond, James Whitney, Ralph M. Jarvis, Stephen Wiggins, William Leavitt, John M. Wilcox, A. S. Perkins, John Wishart, Robert Rankin.

And at a meeting of the Directors, yesterday, Charles Ward, Esquire, was chosen President of the Board, Mr. Gilbert having resigned.

NEW TREASURER.—We understand that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has appointed Rev. Henry Robinson, Esquire, to be Province Treasurer, in the room of the late Hon. Richard S. Stokess. Mr. Robinson has until very lately filled the office of Deputy Treasurer at Saint Andrews, and we believe, in the execution of his duties gave very general satisfaction.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STANDARD.

MR. EDITOR, I flatter myself that my communication to you of the 28th of March, has not fallen on the public mind "as dull as wet blankets on Drury Lane's fire," for I find it referred to exactly in the way I expected, that is, by intemperance and intemperance to those who grumble and growl over their own disappointments and conscious insignificance, and who would fairly persuade the world that their piling and piling complaints are the pure essence of true patriotism! Alas! alas! how miserable are the minds of the disaffected! It is deplorable. Sir, I speak it most seriously, there is in-

contestable evidence abroad that people are beginning to think for themselves, and to free their minds from the prejudices that any party would impose on them. Some years ago the public voice went along with the measures which were taken for the relief of the Province, and I well remember the faint incipient snarl that growled and died away in the time of General Smyth, when the shilling action on timber came up. But at that time the uncontaminated principles of the people would have made them shudder at the vile trash that has been blown about the country of late years, stamped with the equivocal soubriquet of John Gape, and received with an avidity that evinced the depravity of the appetite which so greedily devoured it. In spite of the underhand, base, and sinister efforts of a discontented set of devils who care not a farthing about general good if they could only effect a scramble and fill their pockets—in spite of their efforts it is an undeniable fact that the sober, calculating and well disposed people through all the Province can no longer be imposed on, and are convinced true patriotism will always seek the good of the Country by the support of its institutions; and if anything be wrong in its officer or office, there is a constitutional way to procure its correction.

In your last paper I read myself associated with two coadjutors, by Mr. Anthony Clodpole "an old friend" of yours—a very valiant and redoubtable personage, who seems to consider himself more than a match for this transmuter. When Clodpole next comes forth in Herculean style to thump and to thump, with his oaken clump, and pound the double-pated monster of his own creation, I hope he will honestly own that he finds he is only wasting his strength against the thin air, for I can assure him we have not "laid our heads together" to back up a thing like him. Who he is requires no depth of penetration to discover, even through the tawdry cloak of his feigned humility of retired privacy in the secluded wilderness!

I have no further purpose at present, Mr. Editor, than to repeat that the Country is evidently recovering its wonted good sense, and that the honest advocacy of radical abuses is strengthening the public conviction of their injurious tendency, and that the friends of order and rational freedom are every day adding to their ranks.

I do not think the strange melody which Clodpole has strung together deserving of notice in detail, but should anything appear worthy of legitimate argument, you will find I am truly

Yours truly, No FINCHER.

St. Andrews, 10th May 1836.

The St. Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1836.

LATEST DATES.

St. John's	May 4	St. John's	May 4
Halifax	May 2	Halifax	May 4
London	May 1	London	May 4
Liverpool	May 1	Liverpool	May 4
N. Orleans	Apr. 22	Quebec	Apr. 18

To this Port direct—Dublin March 23.

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HARRIS, Esq. President.

Director next week.—Jas. Parkinson, Esq.

Discount Day, THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, either when they must be over until next week.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner next week.—W. Balcock.

The English dates received at New York

are not later than those we gave last week,

and the dates via Halifax are a week older.

On the first page will be found an account

of the By-Road appropriations for this County,

and the Commissioners appointed for these

expenditure. We also publish the act of

Assembly now in force for regulating assessments,

the duties of Collectors &c., to which

we would call the attention of all concerned

as the Magistrates have resolved that its provisions shall be strictly enforced.

The Rover, M' Rae, hence, arrived in Boston,

on the 6th inst, and we observe in the

account of importations given in the Palladium,

only one Moose is mentioned, so that

it is to be inferred, that of the pair which

were shipped from this place, one has died

on the passage.

We have just been favored with London and

Liverpool papers to the 8th April, through the

kindness of A. BARCOCK Esq. who arrived at St.

John in the ship Enterprise, Capt. M'Creedy, after

a delightful passage of 31 days.

The Ava sailed 4 days before the Enterprise for

this port, and at the same time the Colonist sailed

for Boston.

We have only time to make the following hasty

gleanings, which relate to general affairs. Parli-

ment adjourned from the 29th March to the 12th of

April.

The House of Commons will adjourn to-morrow

for the Eastern recess, and will meet again on Mon-

day or Tuesday week. There has not been so much

business done before Easter for many years as there

has been done this season. Last year the whole

period from the meeting of Parliament to the recess

was spent in electing Sir Robert Peel.—*London*

Times.

On the 8th inst. Mr. Will

He was a native of Newry,

At Mequodden, Johns

one of the earliest settlers

settled.

At Mequodden, Alexan

80, one of the earliest settle

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At Canaan, on the 24

Eq. Cause Notorious for

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ambly.

We are sorry to announce the death of a friend of Brougham, Mr. Monday last, even in many papers of his, and of his being on his way correct. His Lordship who worse than he had been dead, and feared that he would Brougham Hall in less than a of his letter.—*London Post.*

The prosperity which exists of hence, a career on by the n-factoring classes has probab ed, and is a feature of the, beatings of which public are pointedly drawn. It is no are the improved facilities it ing out of this state of things of a speculative turn, or dist rations in business, having b his own, may launch out t amount that he could live d capitalists of banking inge to supply him, but grateful f no.—*London Times*, April 6.

THE NAVY.—There was a City, that a press was ca there is not a word of truth men enter extremely fast. I sure to learn that the eager truly astonishing.—*London.* The revenue accounts are been an increase on the wh an increase upon the quar quarter present an increase of t the year, and £162,000 app Standard.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—all of No Fincher's le pose be meant for the p script we report, as m merely say, that informa ter is always acceptable.

The notice of "Croy of 'St. Croix,' although ent writers, are on the s most in the same words, see our way clear, we al give the name of the w ticle in the Calais paper.

Shipping.

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