FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The most cordial and affectionate attachment exists between our beloved Queen and her Majesty the Queen Dowager. During each week there are constant communications between these Royal personages.

Her Majesty, in addition to other more important attainments, is an accomplished vocalist. In the evenings, after retiring to the drawing-room, the Queen frequently entertains her distinguished guests by singing popular airs in which her Majesty is accompanied by the Duchess of Kent on the piano.

Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart. late Governor of Ceylon, is expected in England the latter end of December.

The Queen of the Belgians, during her stay at Windsor Castle, visited the Cenotaph in memory of the Princess Charlotte, executed by Wyatt, in St. George's Chapel, accompanied by some of the members of the Royal Family The Queen seemed much interested whilst viewing the monument of that deeply regretted Princess, her husband's first wife.

Etiquette will not allow of the Queen making any speech upon her health being drunk on Lord Mayor's Day; but it is supposed that Lord Melbourne will receive the royal command of her Majesty's sentiments upon the occasion.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The Funds.—The further improvement of the funds in the face of the anticipated falling off of the receipts in the revenue, and large sums now required to be paid into the Customs, Excise, and other public departments, may be considered as rather an unusual circumstance.

The statements in circulation relative to the produce of the revenue for the quarter, which has nearly arrived at its conclusion, are not favorable; but if we are informed correctly, there are no grounds for the assertion that the receipts will show a very heavy deficiency as compared with the income of the country in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Secretary to the Admiralty has intimated to the Secretary at Lloyd's, that in future all vessels sailing in the packet service from Falmouth must in fact be regarded as pirates; and the attention of the commander in chief of the North American and West India stations, and the commodore at Jamaica, has been drawn to this subject by the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Monitteur of Wednesday contains a Royal Ordinance, declaring the Chamber of Deputies dissolved; fixing the elections for the 4th of November (with the exception of those from Corsica:) and convoking both Chambers for the 18th of December next.—By a second Ordinance fifty new Peers are created.

The venerable M Jaques Lafitte assembled on Monday the shareholders of his new Bank in Paris, and addressed them at length on the subject of their meeting. Of the 55,000,000 of francs which were to constitute the capital of the new bank, 34,000,000 had been subscribed, and it would have been very easy to have filled the whole if the manager would admit those who took shares merely from speculation.

The accounts from Spain continue to be of a character highly favourable to the cause of freedom; and independently of the military advantages gained over the forces of the Pretender, great political importance must justly be attached to the repulse of the enemy from before Madrid.

It is well known that throughout the whole of this insurrection Don Carlos has from time to time been assisted with large sums of money by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and by the Kings of Prussia, Holland, Sardinia and Naples, and it is beyond question that the late expedition was undertaken at their instigation, and that they had pledged themselves to recognize Don Carlos as King of Spain the moment they should learn of his entry into Madrid

Extract of a letter from Constantinople of the 12th ult; "Perteff Pasha, the soul of the Ottoman Cabinet is dismissed, and is succeeded in the office of Minister of the Home Department by Akiff Effendi. This change will have a great influence on public affairs. Perteff Pasha was extremely intimate with Lord Ponsonby, and had succeeded Akiff Effendi, who, as is well known, in consequence of the affair of Mr. Churchill, was deprived of his office.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Gazette contains a recommendation to the inhabitants of the Island to erect a monument to the memory of Captain Cook at Hawaii, on the spot on which he was killed.—The Gazette of Feb. 25, announces the marriage of Kauikeauli, King of the Sandwich Islands, to Kalama daughter of Neihekukui. The Gazette of Feb. 11, describes the funeral solemnities which were performed over the remains of Princess Harieta Naihienaina, wife of Lele Hoku. A very large and imposing procession was formed and the body was conveyed from the palace to the native church, where religious services were performed by Messrs. Bingham, Parker and Tinker of the mission. Every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum. The body was not buried, but was sent to the island of Maui for interment.—The body was drawn in the procession, on a car, by young chiefs, and was attended by pall bearers. The British and American Consuls joined in the procession.

IRELAND.

Ireland appears to be more free from political troubles at the present time, than for many years The following is a portion of the answer of the Lord Lieutenant, to an address presented him from St. Michael's Parish:—

"The unexampled political contentment on the part of the great body of the people, which has marked their confidence in the impartial protection of the executive, must have convinced the observing portion of our fellow subjects in Great Britain, that the real object of the Irish nation is only to be treated in the true spirit of the Constitution, as an integral portion of a great people."

The execrable system of *tithes*, thus compelling the poor people to part with the necessaries of life to support a religion in which they do not believe, is still continued, and is constantly breeding hostile feelings—and is the cause of frequent violations of the peace, and even murder. The following is an extract from a late number of the Cork Reporter:—

"The conservatives have grown absolutely desperate since the elections; no effort is left untried to rouse the people, and drive them to resistance.

The writs of rebellion, which had slumbered for a while, are again called forth, and the ministers of the Church established are as usual foremost in the work of oppression. The case of widow Sweeney is one which must call forth the sympathy of every one who is not callous to the sufferings of his fellow creatures. She was lying in her wretched cabin on last Sunday night, near Water-fall, with three young orphans, when the rebellious ruffians thundered at the door. It was between two and three in the morning; and before the wretched mother could put on her clothes, or throw herself before her children, the midnight bandits had burst open her door, and had their arms levied at her bosom. She was allowed no time to dress herself, nor even to put on her shoes, and at that dark hour of the Sabbath night, when even the beasts of labor were at rest, this poor helpless widow was torn from her young orphans and driven to Cork, where she was lodged in gaol long before the dawn of day appeared to light her on her way. I have had this statement from her own lips; and she called Heaven to witness that she never owed a penny to the Rev. Richard. Lee, of Inskinny, at whose suit she had been thus harshly treated—She declares she never was served with any process or summons whatsoever, and that she was not aware until the door was thrown in upon her little children that she had incurred the hostility or ill will of any man. She now lies in gaol, without a possibility of paying the debt, or being relieved from her sufferings. This case has excited the greatest indignation. There has been numerous other cases of a similar nature in this country lately; among the rest was that of Michael Corier. He 182 years of age, and was arrested at the suite of the Rev Joshua Brown Ryder, of Rathcormac, upwards of fourteen months ago, and lay in gaol ever since. On inquiery, however, it was found that the writ under which he was committed had expired a month before his arrest; so that the poor old man has spent a year of his life in gaol unjustly."

The Catholic Church.—No instructed man can deny that the Roman Catholic Church presents one of the most solemn and majestic spectacles in history. The very arguments which are employed against its rites remind us of the mighty part which it has played on the theatre of the world. For when we say that the ceremonies of its worship, the decorations of its altars, and the evolutions of its priests, are conceived in the spirit of heathenism, how can we forget that it was once the witness of ancient paganism, the victor of its decrepid superstitions, the rival yet imitator of its mythology?—When we ask the use of the lights that burn during the mass, how can we fail to think of the secret worship of the early Christians assembled at the dead of night in some vault beyond the eye of observation? When we wonder at the pantomimic character of its services, its long passages of genuflectation, are we not carried back to the time when the quick ear of the informer and persecutor lurked near, and devotion, finding words an unsafe oracle of thought, invented the symbolical language which could be read only by the initiated eye? Long and far was this church the sole vehicle of christianity, that bore it on over the storms of ages and sheltered it among the clash of nations. It evangelized the philosophy of the East and gave some sobriety to its wild and voluptuous dreams. It received into its bosom the savage conquerors of the north, and nursed them successively out of other barbarism—It stood by the desert fountain from which all history flows, and dropped into it the sweetening branch of eternal truth and peace It presided at the birth of art, and liberty gave its traditions unto the young hands of color and design. Traces of its labors and its versatile power over the human mind are scattered throughout the globe. It has consecrated the memory of the last cities of Africa, and given the Carthage a Christian as well as a classic renown. If in Italy and Spain it has dictated the decrees of tyranny, the mountains of Switzerland have heard its vespers mingling with the cry of liberty, and its requiem sung over patriot graves. The convulsions of Asiatic history have failed to overthrow it: on the heights of Lebanon, on the plains of Armenia, in the Provinces of China, either in the seclusion of the convent or the stir of population, the names of Jesus and Mary still ascend. It is not difficult to understand the enthusiasm which this ancient picturesque religion kindles in its disciples.

LOWER CANADA.

The following names have been given in different newspapers as of persons who have been called to the Legislative and Executive Councils of this Province,

To the Legislative Council.—Messrs Neilson, De Rouville, De Salaberry, J. M. Fraser Dionne, J. D. Lacroix, Pangman, De Bleury, E. Caron, Marchand—10

To the Executive Council.—Messrs. L. Panet, G. Pemberton, F. A. Quesnel, Debartzch W. Sheppard and Caron—6.

UNITED STATES.

STATE OF MAINE.

Executive Department.
Sept. 27, 1837.

SIR:—I had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 13th inst. It informs me that you hold positive instructions from your government not to suffer any act of sovereignty or jurisdiction to be exercised by any foreign power within the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, until the right to that territory shall have been determined by negotiation, and that if necessary to the enforcement of these instructions, the whole military force of British America will be placed at your disposal.

Your Excellency having expressed the belief that these facts were previously unknown to me, will not of course view as unsuspected the surprise which this information has created, announced as it is through an official organ, by a government profoundly pacific in its professions, and at a time of almost universal peace throughout the civilized world. Your Excellency's communication having left no room for doubt against whom this note of alarm is sounded, my surprise is greater, inasmuch as that people, even while suffering long continued privation of their rights, and enduring accumulated indignities have made no other return than forbearance. May there not be something peculiar in the character of that claim, which can thus incite its advocates to anticipate from a peaceful people (*b*) such measures as to justify the preparations referred to? Might it not be fairly deduced from these arrangements, that there exists some conscious weakness as to the foundation on which that claim is made to rest?

Your Excellency observes that the subject of this controversy is now under negotiation. It would seem, that among nations desirous of ascertaining and respecting each other's just rights, proof and reasonings are the means of bringing this subject to satisfactory result, might be more appropriate than exhibitions of military power!

But whatever may be the considerations in which Your Excellency's instructions have originated, I take pleasure in the conviction which I entertain that your Excellency would gladly avoid becoming "an instrument of disturbing or endangering the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two nations" (*d*) and I beg your Excellency to be assured of the sincerity of my desire that every occasion of collision or jealousy may be avoided.

But while it gives me unfeigned pleasure to reciprocate these desires for the continued harmony of the two nations, duty requires me to say, that the citizens of Maine are actuated by a conviction which can never be shaken, that their territorial limits on their northern frontier, do of right and in fact extend to the highlands which divide the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Saint John.

I am informed by your Excellency, that Ebenezer S. Greely has returned to the Province of New Brunswick and there resumed the exercise of jurisdiction, and your Excellency requests an intercession on my part, to prevent the adoption by any citizen of this State of any act which may by engendering angry feelings, retard, instead of accelerate, the settlement of that object which we all have so much at heart. Deeply, the satisfactory adjustment of the question of boundary, for a time sufficient to enable Your Excellency to refer to your Government and to Her Majesty's ministers at Washington, to relieve your Excellency from the existing obligations of repelling by force any active invasion of a foreign jurisdiction, which may be attempted within the disputed territory. (*e*)

By this renewed exercise of jurisdiction on the part of Greely, to which your Excellency refers, I understand is meant his attempt to complete the census of Madawaska, which was unfinished at the time of his arrest. Happy as I should certainly feel in complying with any request made by the Executive of New Brunswick, I am prohibited from any action in relation to Greely. (*f*) His authority to take the Census was derived from an act of the Legislature of this state, and he received his appointment not from this Department, but from the County Commissioners of the County of Penobscot (*g*) However desirous the Executive of this State may be to acquiesce in Your Excellency's wishes, it would therefore be beyond their power to interdict the proceedings of Greeley.

Please accept my acknowledgments for the frankness with which your Excellency has made known the instructions of your Government.

I am, with sentiments of high consideration,
Your Excellency's ob't servant,
ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

To His Excellency, SIR JOHN HARVEY.

PROVINCIAL.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, late Member of the British Parliament for "Sheffield," and "author of several published works on the actual state and condition of the Oriental World, derived from personal Travels of several years, duration in Asia and Africa," has just arrived in New York from England, where he is now delivering Lectures in the words of his own advertisement "descriptive of the Geography, Scenery, Productions, ancient Monuments and existing Cities of those sacred and classical Regions of the Earth, in which the scenes and events of Scriptural History and Prophecy are laid, from the earliest dawn of authentic record to the close of the Gospel, and from thence to the present day."—In Mr Buckingham's recent farewell address to the British people, previous to setting out on his tour of the world, which we visiting the British North American Colonies, among which he named New-Brunswick. We may therefore hope to enjoy the high pleasure of hearing Mr. B's Lectures on PALESTINE and other Eastern Countries, which have been so highly prized in all parts of the United Kingdom, where these have been heard by a million of persons.

A beautiful piece of sculpture, from the chissel of the celebrated Chantry, was erected yesterday in St. Paul's Church, at the North side of the altar, in commemoration of our deceased Lieutenant Governor the late SIR ARCHIBALD WILLIAM YOUNG. This memorial, intended to convey to posterity the remembrance of his worth as a man, and of his gallantry as a soldier, independently of his attraction as a work of art, will be viewed with peculiar interest, as being the joint recognition of his virtues and affection, by his afflicted widow and children. The devices which are admirably executed in basso relievo, consist of a head of the deceased—a string likeness—a sword and wreath, and his crest. The tablet is of white marble.—The following is the inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of
LT. COLONEL SIR ARCHIBALD WILLIAM YOUNG, KNT.
He served in Ireland as a Captain in the 13th Regt. of Infantry during the Rebellion of 1798.
In Egypt he fought in the ever memorable Actions of the 8th 13th, and 21st March, 1801:
He afterwards served in the Mediterranean, Spain, Portugal and the West Indies, and was engaged in the Battles of Vimeira, the Douro, Talavera Busaco, Sobral, and Redinha,
And was present at the siege of Badajoz the taking of Olivenza, and the capture of Guadaloupe
After a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation he closed his earthly career as Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, on the 1st of December 1835, aged 55 years.
His gallant conduct as a Soldier, his fearless integrity as a Civil Ruler and his mild and amiable character as a husband, a father, and a friend, insure him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.
The remembrance of his virtues and his affection is fondly cherished by his afflicted Widow and Children, who have caused this Tablet to be erected.

At a Public Meeting held at the *St. John Hotel* on Monday last, for the purpose of inviting the Lieutenant Governor to a Dinner on the 9th instant, a unanimous vote to that effect was passed, and the usual Officers appointed, one of whom afterwards proceeded to Head Quarters with the requisite communication to His Excellency. The Committee last evening received an answer, wherein Sir John Harvey expresses his regret at the necessity he is under of foregoing his intention of visiting St. John this autumn, and being obliged in consequence, to decline the honor.—*Courier*.

In consequence of the Public business requiring so much of the time of the Hon. Charles Simonds, he communicated to the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank, his intention of resigning the Presidency of that Institution—Charles Ward, Esq. was therefore on the 1st instant, elected to that Office for the remainder of the year, ending in May next.—*Ib.*

At the Annual Meeting of the SAINT ANDREWS SOCIETY, held on Thursday evening last, the following Gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year, Mr. Peter Dall, the late Secretary, having resigned; viz:—

John Robertson, Esquire, *President*,
James Kirk, Esquire, *Vice-President*,
John Wishart, Esquire, *Treasurer*,
Mr. Alexander Robertson, *Secretary*.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCANDARD.

SIR,—

I saw in one of your late papers a notice of the death of JOHN YOUNG Esquire, of *Willow Park*, a gentleman widely and favorably known as the author of the letters of AGRICOLA which were published a few years ago in one of the Halifax newspapers.—Those who then knew Nova Scotia, will remember the notice which these fam usletters attracted, and the celebrity which their author acquired by them. Earl Dalhousie then Governor of the Province, not only applauded but promoted their design, by turning their sound theories into practical usefulness, and the Legislature liberally seconded his views.

Previously to the appearance of these writings, Agriculture had been followed in Nova Scotia, without science or system; every one treading in some old beaten track, without looking about to find if an improved or more profitable course might be adopted.—And yet this was not so much an inherent fault in my countrymen, as it was the result of a combination of circumstances, which it required the powerful exertions of some patriotic and able individual to break, and such a person was found in the late John Young, to whom Nova Scotia owes a perennial debt of gratitude. My present purpose, Mr. Editor, is not to eulogize this eminent writer, but to lay before your readers, (among whom I suppose you have every practical farmer in the county,) an account of the beneficial effects which the adoption of his advice produced in Nova Scotia.

The occasional extracts which you have made from Mr. Howe's paper, the *Novascotian*, lead me to suppose that you, Sir, are not unacquainted with the reigning error of our aspiring youngsters as well as of many of their seniors, which has been ably, and I hope successfully, exposed in that popular print. This error lies in their disposition to ape the dress, furniture, and luxuries of persons whose station in life does not require the unremitted attention, laborious industry and frugal habits of those who till the soil.—This desire leads them to aspire to "gude braid cloth" and reject the humbler "homespun." It induces them to dizen out their dames in silk and satin, who soon learn to think that the apparel fabricated by their own fair hands is neither elegant nor becoming. Their dwellings exhibit evidences of neglected housewifery, but give abundant proofs of the visitations of "the Clockmaker!" Pawdry finery and yankee fenearings usurp the place of simpler "plenishing," and the whole air of place and people evinces the absence of true taste. A luxurious mode of living is the inevitable consequence of this absurd disposition, and habits are assumed incompatible with rural economy and the wholesome dictates of discretion.

Under such an order of things, the best *Baltimore*, or *Howard Street* SUPERFINE is administered in all the fashionable disguises of gingerbread, hearts, kisses, cakes notched and round, crisp brown squares, snaps, and grease-filled waffles! To support this extravagance, the plough instead of being put into extra requisition was allowed to rust, and the land it should have turned up, was by an easier process turned into a ruinous crop of mortgages, the staple of which went to the United States, and the chaff was kept at home. The perceptive genius of YOUNG not only foresaw the destructive nature of such a disorganization of economy, but devised the means of counteracting it. To accomplish his great purpose it was not only necessary to bring up the business of the Farmer to its true importance as an honourable pursuit, but to shew that the surest way to become independent of a foreign country for flour was to *raise* and *use* a nutritious grain against which an unfounded prejudice prevailed, namely, OATS, to be ground into OATMEAL.

Happy am I to say, Sir, that the convictions of the Country went along with the sound sense that called them into action: Premiums were appropriated for the erection of grist mills; and to make my story short, let me call your attention to the fact that Nova Scotia with her encreased population not only now imports many hundred barrels of flour less than she formerly did, but sends to St. John, among her numerous other surplus products, a large—a very large quantity of Oatmeal; and even to your own shire-town a dozen or two barrels annually find their way and are eagerly bought up. This shews that the Province of New Brunswick is pretty nearly in the same position in respect to its bread stuffs that Nova Scotia was in before the general culture and manufactured use of oats came into vogue. I will now with your consent explain a few matters further.

Whatever a country subsists on must be produced by itself, or procured at an expense which it must find the means of supplying. Should the value it gives, cost it more than it could raise the article for, which it receives, it unquestionably loses the amount of the difference. If it takes 5 bushels of wheat (and the expense of grinding) at 7s. 6d a bushel to make a barrel of flour, it will take 12 1-2 bushels of oats at 3s. a bushel to pay for it; but if these 12 1-2 bushels were made into oatmeal deducting toll, and used as food, what would be the difference of the case?

At least 2 1-2 bushels of the Oats might be saved, which is the same thing as getting flour at 30s. a barrel! Now if farmers were to set seriously about raising large quantities of Oats, to be used as Oatmeal, we should soon be independent of foreign flour, and keep our money amongst us.

The anxiety I feel to have this subject brought fairly before the country, would lead me into a field of elucidations far too wide to enter upon at present; but if you see fit to give these my initiatory remarks to the public, I think I can follow them up to a very useful purpose in the meantime

I am, Sir, your obt. Servt.
FORECASTER.

Tiroli, Nov. 8, 1837.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1837

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President
Director next week, *J. M'Master, Esq*
DISCOUNT DAY, ... THURSDAY
Hours of business, from 10 to 3

☞ BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioner next week —— *Henry O'Neil*

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq President
Director next week *G. D. King Esq*
DISCOUNT DAY ——FRIDAY
Bank open from 10 till 3

☞ BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before THURSDAY otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

LONDON	Octr.	9
LIVERPOOL	Octr.	9
PARIS	Sept.	11
QUEBEC	Octr.	25
NEW YORK	Nov.	7
HALIFAX	Nov.	6

There may be many persons interested in the following Resolution, which was carried in the House of Assembly, but who may be entirely ignorant of its existence. As most of the individuals who have received relief from the House, live in remote situations, we would suggest to such of our readers as are aware of their circumstances to inform them of the Resolution referred to, which we publish for their especial benefit; as in the event of their failing to comply with its conditions, they will be effectually debarred from receiving any grant, whatever their past services may deserve, and their present indigence require.

"ON MOTION OF MR END, Wheress it is expedient that before any grant shall be in future made to any Soldier of the Revolutionary war, this House should be furnished with facts to warrant such grant, therefore

"*Resolved*, That all such persons shall apply to this House by Petition, to be signed by the proper hand of the applicant, or his ordinary mark, stating the age and residence of the petitioner, the Corps to which he belonged the name of the officer or officers under whom he served, and the actions (if any) in which he fought, the cause of his quitting the service, his pecuniary circumstances and whether he received any land or other compensation for his services, the whole to be attested before and certified as to belief by some Magistrate residing near such applicant, in default of which this House will make no appropriation in favour of such person"

Advices from Toulon state that on the 1st. Oct. the three first brigades, under the Duke de Nemours and Gen. Damremont, passed the Seybouse, with part of the artillery and a commissariat train. The weather was fine. The remainder of the troops were to set out on the next day with the fourth brigade. It was hoped that they would be assembled under the walls of Constantina by the 6th. The sanitary condition of the 12th regiment and of the town of Bona had sensibly improved, 300 cavalry and 200 artillerymen had been landed from Marseilles, and had marched to the camp.

The Toulonnais gives an account of the voyage of the Prince de Joinville from Gibraltar to Madeira, during which the crew of the Hercule were made to perform various manœuvres, in which the Prince took his part. On one occasion a sailor fell from the maintop shrouds on the deck and was killed His Royal Highness immediately declared his intention of giving 500f. to his widow, and a collection on her behalf was made among the officers.

M. Las Cases is making preparations for departing on his mission to Hayti; and is to embark at Brest, on board the Nereide frigate.

Advices of the 15th ult. from St. Petersburgh, announce the probable nomination of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke