Volume VIII. Number VI

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s. SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1841. Per Annum.

LATE NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The Chinese Question settled—The war in Cabool terminated—And Mehemet Ali is thoroughly and effectually subdued.

By the packet ship North America, in a very short passage from Liverpool to New York, London papers to January 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th have been received. The news which is of unusual importance, we hasten to lay before our readers.

The news from China is to October 1.

LONDON, Jan. 6—Money Market. Two o'clock. The very important news from China has of course given a lift to the funds, which have been very buoyant. Bank stock has advanced again 1 per cent, being marked 160 to 161, and East India Stock has risen from the previous nominal price of 138 1-2 to 242 ex dividend. Exchequer bills are 7s to 9s premium. Consols 89 1-4 1-2 ex dividend and for time 89 3-8 1 2.

[*From the London Mercantile Gazette.*]

CHINA, INDIA, AND EGYPT.

LONDON, Wednesday evening Jan 6.

The Chinese question is settled—the war in Cabool is terminated—and Mehemet Ali is thoroughly subdued.

The intelligence from China is as gratifying as it is important, and it is especially satisfactory because it bears this great zest, it was unexpected; so little importance had been attached to the progress announced by the last overland mail to have been made by the Chinese expedition. It appears, however, that the Chinese question is thoroughly settled—that the occupation of Chusan, and the proceedings of Admiral Elliot have brought the Emperor of China to his senses, and that he has offered to send plenipotentiaries to Canton or Nigpo, for the arrangement of all matters in difference with Great Britain.

Shortly after the capture of Chusan, Admiral Elliot, in proceeding to the Pecho river, was met by a mandarin of the third rank of the Chinese Empire, though some accounts say by the Emperor himself, while others affirm that Admiral Elliot had arrived at Pekin, and had an audience of the Emperor.

The Emperor has agreed to pay 3,000,000*l.* for the expenses incurred by the British in making war; other authorities state £2,000,000 sterling as indemnity for the opium seized, and £1,000,000 for the expenses of the war. The Emperor, either himself or thro' his officers has expressed pacific intentions to the Admiral; and he disavows the actions of his commissioner Lin. The latter, indeed, has fallen into disgrace, and the Emperor offers to surrender him into the hands of the British, to be dealt with as they may think proper.

Chusan is not to be given up until the treaty be signed.

It is stated (and certainly there is nothing miraculous in the fact that his Celestial Majesty should be so influenced) that the Emperor is greatly annoyed at our occupation of Chusan, and his Minister hinted "that the Admiral's visit had prevented the march of fierce soldiers to retake the island!"

We are sorry to add that dysentery prevailed among our troops at Chusan, and that the climate was very unhealthy.

The news from India is also of the utmost importance. The Cabool and Afghanistan war has been terminated. By our advices thence, we learn that Dost Mahommed, after sustaining another defeat, found it necessary to throw himself upon the mercy of the British, and, accompanied by only a single follower, had placed himself under the protection of Sir W. M'Naghten. From Scinde we also learn that the happiest results had followed the steps taken. The Belochees had sustained further defeats, with considerable loss on their part, and a comparatively trifling sacrifice on ours, and had been reduced to submission. They had recently plundered the country in every direction, but the greater portion of the pillage had fallen into our hands. Khelat was on the 4th of November occupied without resistance by the troops under the command of General Nott.

The following extract is from a Bombay letter:

"Now all these professions are regarded as mere pretence on the part of the Emperor to get rid of our force which is in unpleasant proximity to his capital. The general opinion appears to be that no good can be done till the Bogue Forts are destroyed, and that the Admiral and Captain Elliot have allowed themselves to be completely overreached by the Chinese, and that an indefinite period will be consumed in negotiations."

There has been a great decrease in the revenue, and principally in the two departments of the Customs and the Post Office.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Morning Post Office,
Wednesday Morning, 10 o'clock.

Our ordinary express from the French capital, with the papers of Monday, has just reached us.

Louis Phillippe's assurance of peace and New Year's Day continues to act favourably on capitalists, but very unfavorably on the temper of the Opposition journals, which continue to prognosticate dire events to Europe.

The anger of the Divan against Napier's Treaty leads to the fear that it will even hesitate to accept Stopford's also, a hesitation that would much complicate matters.

All fears of hostilites from the Seiks are also at an end; for we are informed that Curruck Singh, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of Nov. and that during the funeral ceremony his successor, Nou-Nehal Singh, was killed by accident. There Single has ascended the throne. With the two former, who were considered to be especially adverse to G. Britain, all dread of threatened hostility has vanished.

Our intelligence from Alexandria states, that the trip of the Great Liverpool, from Falmouth to that place, with the mills, had been made in 14 days and one hour, for only 12 days and one hour of which time she was at sea.

The plague had made its appearence at Alexandria,—but few deaths as yet.

The effect of the recent news in England was almost instantaneous. Tea fell 7d per pound, whilst East India cotton rose.

From France and Spain there is no news of importance.

Ibrahim Pacha was still with his army at Damascus, to which he had returned in very ill health and beset by the mountaineers, hoping (it was believed) to avail himself of the Napier convention to return to Egypt peaceable and by sea. Mehemet Ali had again written to Admiral Stopford on the 21st ult. and proposed to send another message to expedite the return of Ibrahim and his army.

New-Brunswick,

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, Jan. 28th.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch, presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from Thomas Jones, William Garnett, and a great number of inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass granting compensation to persons serving as Grand and Petit Jurors at the Courts in that County:

A Petition from James W. Street, Colin Campbell and Wm. Garnett, and 175 other persons, praying measures may be taken to cause the Act of the Imperial Parliament imposing duties on Wheat Flour to be altered:

A Petition from the Board of Health of the County of Charlotte, praying Legislative aid respecting their establishment on Hardwood Island, for reasons set out in the Petition:

A Petition from Dennis Leary, a Schoolmaster in Charlotte, praying a sum of money for his services:

A Petition from the Justices of the Peace of Charlotte County, in General Session, praying the sum of £500 may be granted to enable them to pay for the new Court House:

A Petition from Margaret Morrison, praying an allowance for teaching a School in the Parish of St. Patrick:

A Petition from William White and Wm Simpson, Ferrymen at Oak Point, in Charlotte County, praying a grant similar to that made to them last year may be approved of:

A Petition from the Commissioners of Buoys and Beacons in Charlotte, praying a grant of money to enable them to remove obstructions in the Harbour of St. Andrews, and for other objects of improvement:

A Petition from a Grand Jury of Charlotte County, regarding compensation to Grand and Petit Jurors, for their services and attendance on the Courts:

A Petition from Samuel Bohot, praying an allowance for teaching a School in Charlotte County:

A Petition from James Curtin, Mail Carrier between St. Andrews and Robinstown, praying a grant of money for past services: and A Petition from Margaret Heney, of W Isles, praying an allowance for teaching a School

ORDERED, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

The Hon. Mr. Wyer, by leave presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from the Commissioners of the Saint Andrews Alms House and Work House and Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of St. Andrews, in Charlotte County, praying a sum of money be allowed them for supporting transient poor: and A Petition from Timothy Conners, an old Soldier, desiring aid from the Provincial funds.

ORDERED, That the said Petitions be received, and lie on the Table.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Jan. 28th.

The Hon Mr Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, laid before the House—

Copies of various Despatches from the R Hon. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the enclosures. From among which we select the following viz:—

Conveying the decision of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, relative to the Act of Parliament, prohibiting the carrying of Deck Loads by Timber Vessels.

VESSELS WITH DECK LOADS.

Downing Street, 18th June 1840.

Sir,—With reference to my despatches Nos. 47 and 48, of the 6th May, I have to inform you that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having taken the subject into consideration, have reported their opinion that the prohibition of carrying Deck Loads by timber vessels imposed by the Imperial Act 2nd and 3d Vic. c. 44, should be confident to voyages across the Atlantic to Ports of the United Kingdom; and that in the case of such voyages the prohibition hould extend to Deck Loads of any description of Wood. A Bill for the renewal of the above mentioned Act, is about to be introduced into Parliament which has been framed in conformity with this opinion.

You will communicate this Despatch to the Legislature of New Brunswick for their information, and the substance of it to the Chamber of Commerce at St. John and Saint Andrews

I have the honor, &c.
J. RUSSELL

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. &c.

Friday, 29th Jan.

Mr Hill presented the following petitions:

A petition from John Sabattis and Peter Joseph, of Saint Stephens, in the County of Charlotte, on behalf of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, praying that a grant may pass to enable them to purchase a tract of Land at or near the River Saint Croix, for the benefit of that tribe; which was received, and referred to the committee of supply.

A petition from Cyrus C. Munger, of the United States, setting forth, that he had paid both the Parliamentary and Provincial duties on a Camera Obscura or Magic Lanthorn, as well as on certain Diagrams or Views brought into the Province in the month of May last, for the purpose of assisting in the illustration of a course of Lectures delivered by him, and that at the close of the Lectures they were exported to the United States, and praying that the said duties may be refunded to him; which was received, and referred to the committee of supply.

A petition from William Parker, a licenced Teacher, praying to be remunerated for keeping a School at the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, in 1839; which was received, and referred to the committee on school petitions, to report thereon.

A petition from John M'Laughlin, complaining of the manner in which the Ferry is now kept at Oak Point, in the County of Charlotte, and praying that the right to keep the said Ferry may be confirmed to him; which was received, and referred to the committee on internal communication, to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from Thomas Sime and others, commissioners of the Alms House at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed amount of expenses incurred in the support of transient Poor during the past year; which was received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from Margaret Morrison, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to her for teaching a school at the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of six months, ending 5th November last; which was received, and referred to the committee on School petitions, to report thereon.

Mr. Hill brought in a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to assess the Parish of Saint Stephens, in the said County, for the erection of a Wharf on the Public Landing at Salt Water, in the said Parish, which was read a first time.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from the Honble. James Allanshaw, on behalf of the Board of Health for the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the purchase of a piece of Land for the erection of an Hospital, and that the present establishment at Little Hardwood Island be sold, and the proceeds appropriated towards such purchase; and further that a sum of money be granted towards defraying the expense of the completion of the new establishment; which was received, and lie on the table.

Mr. Hill brought in a bill to provide for more effectually repairing the streets and bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephens, which was read a first time.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from James W. Street, Colin Campbell, William Garnett, and 175 others, of the County of Charlotte, praying that measures may be taken to obtain a repeal of the duty imposed by the Act of the Imperial Parliament on foreign Wheat Flour imported into the Province; which was received.

Mr. Hill presented a petition from S. P. Frink and William Campbell, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of [illegible] the County of Charlotte, [illegible] bursed expenses incurred in support of transient paupers at that place during the past year; which was received, and referred to the committee of supply.

We request our friends to read the following and bear it in mind:—

Printers' Gratuities.—No class of mechanics, perhaps, suffer more from the predatory and begging habits of individuals than printers. They work so hard, invest so much, and furnish their papers so low, that people really seem to think they actually ARE worth nothing but to be given away, or taken without leave. Accordingly, nothing is more common than for people, who have the curiosity to read something that happens to be particularly interesting, or who wish to send a paper to a friend as a token of remembrance to run into a printing office, and ask for or take a paper just out from the press; and if the printer should think of taxing him anything for it, the customer would think himself quite insulted by the niggardliness of the stingy printer! With what other mechanics or business men would people think of taking the same liberties? Go into a grocery and ask the retailer to give you a four-pence ha'-penny's worth of tea, coffee or sugar, and—unless you were really an object of charity—he would probably think himself the one imposed upon. Or visit a bookstore and make off with half a dozen sheets of writing paper, and most likely the proprietor will pursue his customer with a writ of petit larceny. Go into a joiners shop and ask him to give you four pence worth of his wares, and you would feel as if you were engaged in a cheap business. And yet people will enter a printing office, and really think it one of that sort of things which should be given away—because the paper is PRINTED. A clean WHITE sheet he would think too valuable to abstract without pay, and yet it costs a printer $25 every week to set up the types that are impressed upon the sheet to make it WORTHLESS. No—no—this is not, the way to do business. If you want a paper and will not subscribe for it—as all honourable men do—just step into the office and laying down a silver bit say—"Sir, if you please, let me have one of your papers and take that in pay for it," you will be readily accommodated, and then, be seated, (not looking over the shoulder of the compositor to read his manuscript,) or retire and read your own paper like a man of good conscience and of honorable principles.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Moral Evil Man's own Creation.—Man brings upon himself a thousand calamities, as consequences of his artifices, and pride, and then overlooking his follies, gravely investigates the origin of what he calls evil.

He comprises every natural pleasure to acquire fame among transient beings; and seeks to render his name celebrated among posterity, though it has no identity with his person, and though posterity and himself can have no contemporaneous feeling.

He deprives himself and all around him of every passing enjoyment to accumulate wealth that he may purchase other men's labour, in the vain hope of adding happiness to his own.

He omits to make effective laws to protect the poor against the oppressions of the rich, and then wears out his existence under the fear of becoming poor, and being the victim of his own neglect and injustice

He arms himself with murderous weapons; and on the slightest instigation practises murder as a science, following his science as a regular profession, and honours its chiefs above benefactors and philosophers, in proportion to the quantity of blood they have perpetrated.

He disguises the most worthless set of the people in showy liveries, and then excites them to murder men whom they never saw, by the fear of being killed if they did not kill.

He revels in luxury and gluttony, and then complains of the diseases which result from repletion.

He tries in all things to counteract or improve the provisions of nature, and then afflicts himself at his disappointments.

He multiplies the chances against his own life and health by his numerous artifices, and then wonders at their fatal results.

He shuts his eyes against the volume of truth as presented by nature, and vainly considering that all was made for him, founds on this assumption, various doubts in regard to the justice of eternal causation.

He interdicts the enjoyment of all other creatures, and regarding the world as his property, in mere wantonness destroys myriads on whom having been bestowed beauties and perfections.

He forgets that to live and let live, is a maxim of universal justice, extending not only to his fellow creatures, but inferior ones, to whom his moral obligations are greater, because they are more in his power.

OPINIONS OF THE "TIMES."

By Hal Willis.

The colder declares the times want "mending,"—that his "*little mell*" is insufficient to support him, although he is the "*last*" to complain.

The watchmakers say their watches "don't go," and they shall be "wound up" if the "spring" does not produce a "movement." Even the undertakers complain that their trade is "dead"; and the little ale-brewers, that everything in their line is "*flat, stale,* and unprofitable." Cabinet-makers are compelled to return their bills to their "drawers;" and chair-manufacturers vow they have not a "leg to stand on."

Bed-manufacturers say these are not times for "feathering their nests," and they are obliged to "bolster up" their business by getting "tick" wherever they can.

The trunk-makers' when others talk of distress, hold up their hands and cry, "they never *saw* such a *deal*," and that they daily see more cases of distress than packing-cases!

The little wine-merchant declares, like the "cabin boy," that he is "wrecked in sight of *port!*"

The poulterer, that purchasing stock is really making "ducks and drakes" of his money, for all his customers are "on the wing."

The rope-maker finds "spinning a long yarn" as unprofitable as an author's writing "wonderful tales" without the prospect of a publisher, and thinks seriously of making a rope for himself.

The hackney-coachman says that the omnibuses have run away with his customers, and that his vocation is all at a—*stand!*

Ask the market-gardener "How are turnips?" or "How are potatoes?" and he answers that they are "*Flat—very flat.*"

And thus it is with every calling and profession. Some have recourse to emigration, and, of course, many *journey*-men become *travellers* from necessity.

The philosophers say there is no such thing as *colour*, yet the times certainly look *black*, and everybody looks *blue*.

The want of money is undoubtedly universal, and the *smallest change* would be acceptable.

Interesting Anecdote.—An officer in the United States Navy relates the following interesting anecdote, in a volume just published:—

One of our lieutenants told me a story of a sailor attached to a ship, that interested me much. "He was an excellent seaman, and so religious and peaceful, that he was called, *par excellence*, the quaker. He was religious in all his doings, and, with few companions, seemed to stand apart from the majority of his shipmates, as one who had little sympathy with them: but every officer and sailor respected him, for he was intelligent and faithful—as brave as he was religious, as generous as he was reserved. He devoted his leisure time to mental improvement and the Bible; but if a daring duty was to be done—a deed of danger and of skill—there was none so prompt and firm as the Quaker to undertake it. Once a storm arose suddenly at night, and, (tho' I have forgotten the peculiar nautical circumstances,) it carried away a mast, the ship broached to, and a heavy sea broke over the quarter deck; when as she healed and the decks filled, it was discovered that all the lee ports had been closed, and the scuppers were not enough to release the accumulating flood. The flapping of the loose sails against the rigging—the moaning of the winds and waters, quite drowned the voice of the trumpet, and there was great danger of the ship's going suddenly down in the trough of the billows. Then, as the lurid lightnings for a moment illuminated the deck, confusion and consternation were revealed in every direction—the men were rushing for the boats, the binnacle lights were out, and the weather helmsman had deserted his post: when, at the critical moment, the voice of one, touching his hat at the time, said firmly to the officer of the deck, 'Sir, shall I take the helm? no one is there.'

'Who speaks?' said the officer.

'It is the Quaker, sir.'

'Yes, take the helm, my good lad, and be quick, but first knock out a lee port, while I hold the helm, and let out the water. The ship lays like a log, while these cursed fools are crazy.'

The Quaker sprang with prompt alacrity down the half sunken deck, up to his waist in water—a vent was soon made, and the whirling currents hurrying to escape, almost took the dauntless mariner with them; but in a moment he was at the helm. Silence and obedience were restored among the crew, and the broken mast was cut away. The Quaker fixed his steady eye upon the breaking sea, headed the faltering prow to the wave, and the ship, once more being relieved, soon righted—the sails secured were soon reefed, and safely re-assured.

But had not the Quaker been there, where might have been the ship and its trembling spirits? And what was it that armed this man with such fearless self possession in the midst of peril? It was surely more than natural courage—yes, it was a firm reliance on the Providence of God, a submission to the decrees of duty, whatever or wherever they might be: it was the courage of a religious faith—a faith that "casteth out all fear."

A school-boy being asked by his teacher how he should flog him, replied "if you please, sir, I should like to have it upon the Italian system of penmanship, the heavy strokes upwards, and the down ones light."

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