

COMMUNICATION. For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—

In your last number, I observed a Communication relative to the taxation of the County from a Freeholder, who seems to be of the opinion, that it is the duty of the representatives of the County, to investigate the matter. I am, in the same opinion, and can assure your correspondent, that the Members of this County have not been remiss in their duties in that particular; (at least not since I have had the honor of being one of them) the question, as to how it is, that Charlotte County is always so heavily in debt, has been frequently mooted in the House of Assembly, and the only answer we could make, was, that we could not tell. We have complained of the enormous expenses of the County as compared with other Counties in the Province, but as yet have not been able to effect any reduction, and what is worse, the expenses seem to be on the increase; such was the unsatisfactory state of affairs in 1841, that the members of the County refused to bring in a Bill to assess the Inhabitants until it could be made to appear, that there was necessity for it. I know that the Accounts of the County must be in a most confused state, and therefore moved a resolution to the effect; that Commissioners should be appointed by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to inspect and report on the Charlotte County Accounts, upon which a discussion arose and I consented to withdraw the resolution with the understanding that all the Accounts of the County from 1830 or from the commencement of the building of the new Jail, should be laid before the Grand Jury at the ensuing April Session, at that Session a highly respectable and intelligent Grand Jury were impanelled, and I watched their proceedings with the most intense interest, the accounts were handed in late on the second day of the Session, (but as a certain person, said of a certain people, they were a heterogeneous mass.) it took some two or three days to sort and classify the different accounts, so that they could not by any possibility go into the Accounts so far back as the building of the new Jail, and had therefore to content themselves by only examining and reporting on the accounts for two or three previous years, and if I am correct, they reported the debt of the County up to the commencement of the year, with the additional expenses up to that Session, would be somewhere about £2000; this being the case, I will now proceed to show the amount of Assessments and donations from the House of Assembly, since I have been a member thereof, in 1840 there was an assessment of £750, in 1842 an assessment of £1000 and in 1844 another assessment for £1000 all to pay off debts due by the County for various purposes, in 1840 I stated in my place in the House of Assembly, that such was the situation of the County, that we were totally unable to contend against such heavy taxation, and prayed the House to take our case into their most favorable consideration, and grant us some relief, finding their willingness to do so, I moved a resolution, for a grant of £750, and finally with the assistance of my colleagues, succeeded in obtaining a grant of £610 to assist us to pay off the County in 1841, I moved another resolution to the same effect, and succeeded in obtaining £250 for the same purpose, and in 1842 succeeded in getting £150 more, making in all since I have been in the House of Assembly and all within three years together with the Assessments, the large sum of £3,750 but notwithstanding the large amount and the income derived from the ordinary sources of the County, we were by the Treasurer's account on the 1st January 1844, still twelve hundred pounds in debt, and it is but fair to presume that by next September Session, the debt must have accumulated some three or four hundred pounds more. What can be the real cause of such a heavy expenditure, I must confess I am at a loss to know, surely it cannot be the amount of salaries paid to the different County officers, altho' I know they are considered high by those who pretend to know what they are, for my part I do not, nor have I any way of knowing, as the Accounts of the County were not published, as is customary, at the last April Session, why they were not, the Justices themselves must answer for I cannot; it has been customary for a number of years to publish the report of the Grand Jury in order that persons having an interest in the affairs of the County, might be informed of the true state of affairs, but for some reason or another the report was suppressed, and for which the Justices are accountable, there can be nothing gained by concealment, the public should be satisfied. In speaking of the Justices, I would not wish it to be understood that I mean the Justices of St. Andrews only; as I am perfectly satisfied, that a large majority of them have endeavored to discharge their duty faithfully; I mean the whole Bench, and I am morally certain, that if the Magistrates coming from different sections of the County, would, instead of, as is very often the case, leave the Court after a day or two's attendance, remain where they ought, and where their duty tells them they should be, your correspondent Freeholder, perhaps would get all the information he seeks nearer home. I am pleased, however, that as one of the representatives of the people, that he has afforded me an opportunity to give him all the information that I at present possess. There have been fourteen heavy assessments on this County since I first came to it, viz. 1813, all to pay of County debt, build Court Houses, and Jail, independent of the large sums usually granted by the Legislature for such purposes, still, still we are in debt, something must be done, some more economical system must be adopted, as we can no longer bear such heavy burthens.

The Law as it now stands, authorizing the Grand Jury to inspect and report on the Accounts of the County, is a mere nullity, a Farce; a Mockery, they may inspect and report as much as they please, but all to no purpose, they must have farther and greater powers, they must have the final auditing of the Accounts, and the power of presenting such sums annually, for different County and Parish purposes, as they in their collective wisdom, may deem necessary; nothing short of that or Municipal Corporations, should satisfy the Inhabitants of this County, no man should be taxed without his consent;—as things are at present, the Assessors of Rates and Commissioners of Highways have a tremendous power, they have the power of diving into your pockets, while you have no voice in their appointment, such things should not be; by this, I do not mean to attach any blame to the Assessors of Rates, or Commissioners of High Ways, it is the Law that is to blame, and the only remedy that I know to cure this evil, is for the constituency of the County, to arm their representatives with petitions, for a redress of grievances; and to have such wise and wholesome Laws enacted, as will insure a greater degree of satisfaction, to the inhabitants.

It will be recollected, that at the last sitting of the Assembly, and in order to provide in part, for some of the evils complained of, I brought in a Bill to provide for, and regulate the salaries of County officers, with the concurrence of the Grand Jury; which with a good deal of difficulty, myself and Colleagues succeeded in getting passed, but when it went to the Council, it met the same fate as many other important Bills did, that I got through the Lower House, which would have been of material benefit to this County. The Members for Charlotte have done all, and are still willing to do, any thing for their constituents, that it is possible for men, under such circumstances to do, let the people strengthen their hands, and all yet will be right. I am afraid Mr. Editor, that I have spun this article too great a length, for my room you may have to spare, but having been called upon by Freeholder as one of the representatives of the County, I found it necessary to go into detail, to afford him the information I possessed. I only regret that some able hand had not undertaken the task, but I think it more than likely that some of my colleagues may take up the question who possesses more information on the subject than I do, and which I trust you will take as an excuse for this troubling your self.

JAMES BOYD,
St. Andrews, 19th Aug. 1844.

CANADA.—A deputation of the Congregational Union of Eastern Canada, waited on His Excellency the Governor General at Montreal, on Monday the 15th instant, and presented an Address, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

To the Pastors and Delegates of the Congregational Churches of Eastern Canada:—I am greatly obliged to you gentlemen, for your welcome to Montreal, and for the kind wishes that you express towards me.

One of the most anxious desires of my heart is, that this extensive Province may enjoy peace and prosperity; and if mankind were always guided by reason, there would be abundant ground to expect with confidence that happy result; for in no region, I believe, on the face of the earth, have the people less cause for discontent than in Canada—in no country is civil and religious freedom more fully possessed.

Being in principle an advocate for these blessings, and opposed to the political exaltation or distinction of any church over another, I am at justice to all. I rely on you to whatever denomination they belong, who are loyal to the Queen, and attached to the mother country, and who seek the welfare of this colony as an integral portion of the British Empire.

I thank you for the assurance of your hearty support in every measure that may appear to you to be for the divine glory, the public good, the honor of the Saviour, whom all Christians must recognise and adore as the head of the Church.

I do not desire support on any other conditions; and I shall not wilfully sanction measures of an opposite character.

Review of Trade in the United States.—We copy the following extract from an article in the New World:—

"During the last eighteen months, the prospects of the mercantile community have been steadily brightening in every department of business. Stability in the money market, and increased confidence in the country dealers have extended the sales and augmented the importations. Danger is to be apprehended only from the facility of obtaining large credit. We must be governed by those genuine commercial principles, which experience has proved to be sound—not by feverish impulses that drive us onward in impracticable schemes, ultimately leading downward and ruinward.

Let men of character strive to establish a high standard of mercantile morality, and show those who do not come up to its requirements, that their evasions of positive engagements will not be countenanced—that dishonesty will not be permitted to walk in open day unchecked—and that the fraudulent debtor, if he should escape from punishment by the quibbles of a pettifogger, will be held amenable to the laws of equity and honor, and expelled by common consent from respectable circles. Too much laxity prevails in this respect. There are villains in Wall street and in other streets of our commercial metropolis, who ought to be decked out in striped woollens at Sing Sing, if law and

justice were synonymous; but who, notwithstanding, have their splendid country-seats, and their expensive equipages, and affect *haut ton* among the money materials that constitute our most select circles. This is shameful.

Revenue in New York.—The receipts at the Custom House for the week before last, amounted to the enormous sum of nine hundred and seventy five thousand dollars, exceeding by one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, those of any previous week.

From Maracaibo.—Capt. Waite, of brig Emma, at New York, from Maracaibo, the 13th of July, states that the elections were about to take place, and that politics ran so high between the blacks and whites at Maracaibo, that a revolution was expected to take place momentarily. The Government were collecting troops and sent eighty to Lagaira.

Disgraceful Row.—On Sunday evening, during divine service, there was a bloody affray in a drinking shop (perhaps a licensed one) in Albermarle Street. Two soldiers were badly hurt. Whether any blame attaches to the City authorities for the frequent disturbances that break the peace in that part of the City, we know not; but persons found guilty of such offences should not be profaned with scenes that are anything but congenial to the peaceful spirit of Christianity.—*Halifax Chron.*

Daring Outrage.—The Fredericton papers say that after a meeting held at the Baptist Chapel last week, as the congregation were about returning to their homes, and had scarcely left the premises, a person by the name of James Caldwell came up to a number of persons walking together, and caught hold of a female. He could not be prevailed upon to let go his hold, and when an attempt was made to rescue the person from his grasp, he tore her clothes and took hold of another female in like violent manner.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. A. Harris, and Mr. C. Stewart, who were at the meeting, with some other persons, came to the assistance of the females and finally rescued them from their perilous situation.—During the affray Caldwell said to Mr. Harris, "I'll stick you," and immediately plunged a knife at him, which passed through his coat and underclothes, and penetrated through the skin into the left side immediately below his ribs. He also struck Mr. Stewart with the knife on the chin, and cut a gash from two to three inches downwards on the throat, besides giving him a slight wound on each hand, with the same instrument. Mr. Michael Coulter also received a slight cut on one of his hands.—Fortunately the villain was secured, and is now in goal awaiting his trial, when it is to be hoped he will receive his proper reward.

There has, of late, been several assaults of a similar nature on respectable females, and if prompt and decisive measures are not resorted to for the punishment of such offences, it will soon be unsafe for women to walk the street after night, even though they may be protected.

POTATOES.—The same papers state that in many gardens and fields about the Town, the Potatoes are completely eaten up by vermin. The stalks bear every appearance of having been struck with heavy frost, and are, for the most part entirely dead. It is supposed that the continuation of wet weather has been the cause.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—J. H. Street.

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.

Sing and Clock House.

Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.

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 day.

LATEST DATES

London, —Aug 4 Montreal, —Aug 9

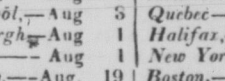
Liverpool, —Aug 3 Quebec, —Aug 9

Edinburgh, —Aug 1 Halifax, —Aug 9

Paris, —Aug 1 New York, —Aug 14

Toronto, —Aug. 19 Boston, —Aug 16

ARRIVAL OF THE



ACADIA.

The first August Mail from England, was received here last night by the Stage. The Acadia arrived at Boston on Sunday last at 2 o'clock p. m.

We give this morning a short summary of the news, which however is not important.

The Overland mail brings no news of interest.

An attempt was made to assassinate the king of Greece.

There has been more fighting between the French and the Moors.

At the weekly Repeal meeting on the 22d July, Capt. E. Broderick, late of the 34th Regt. presided. Mr. W. S. O'Brien M. P. handed in £200 from Halifax N. S.

From Charles Willmers American News Letter, August 4.

Timber.—All the old stocks are nearly exhausted, and all the new arrivals meet ready sales at full prices.

The demand for Birch continues good, the market barely supplied.

Masts and spars sold at 19d a foot. Quebec Deals sold at 2s a stand, with cargo and 29 to 29 15s for middling quality. N. B. & N. S. Planks and Boards—a cargo of Santa Andrews sold for 2d 5-10ths per foot, a St. John cargo of very good quality divided, at 2d 7-10ths to 7 1-8th.

Domestic Summary.—The proceedings of both Houses of Parliament present few topics which call for notice.

It seems probable that ministers have determined to do strict justice to Ireland, though they have not yet meddled with the Repeal association which continues its sittings, but is somewhat cautious in its conduct.

Sir R. Peel has announced that Government are resolved to adopt speedy and decisive measures for extending education in Ireland.

Mr. Pritchard, our Consul at Tahiti, has come home in the Vendictive. It is said that he had been imprisoned, by order of the French Government 21 days.

Queen Ponce is it stated by last accounts, had taken refuge on board the Basileisk sloop of war.—This treatment has been noticed by Parliament and will be noted by the following:

In the Commons on Wednesday the 31st Sir R. Peel in reply to a question from Sir C. Napier, said the government had received accounts from Tahiti, and he had no hesitation in saying that a gross outrage had been committed on the person of the British Consul, [hear, hear.] That information was received on Monday last, and no time was lost in making the proper representations to the French government.

He believed the outrage was not sanctioned by the government of France, and that they would lose no time in making that reparation which this country had a right to expect.

The Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords on the 1st instant, in reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, said he was satisfied the French government would make reparation in the meantime no doubt, the occurrence would be considered as a Godsend to the enemies of peace in the two countries, but he sincerely trusted it would lead to no unpleasant result.

Attempted Revolution in Spain.—Providence has just saved us from a frightful catastrophe—the plan said to have been in agitation was nothing less than to have set fire to the barracks, and, under favor of the moment of confusion, to have assassinated the officers and the chiefs, and to have delivered up the city to all the horrors of a pillage.

The Papal states continue tranquil, the principle leaders of the late insurrection having either been taken prisoners or had fled from Italy.

Up to 12 o'clock last night there was no news of the approach of the Great Western Steamer from New York—she is hourly expected, having been out 14 days.

Campbell the poet, has left his personal property to his niece, Mary Campbell.

The Queen Dowager has returned to England from the Continent.

On Sunday last, no less than four accidents took place on the Thames, by which seven lives were lost by drowning.

The first railway ever formed in the British Colonies is about to be constructed in the island of Jamaica between Kingston and Spanish Town.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Liley, Esq. to be Colonial Surgeon for Her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast.

There has been a great fire at Gelas, in Hanover, which destroyed a church, with a celebrated organ, and ten houses.

A letter from Dresden states that since the recent troubles at Prague, letters arriving at Dresden from Bohemia are almost all opened by the authorities, and re-sealed with the imperial arms.

The present parliament has this month completed its third year, and during that period there have been no fewer than 131 elections, occasioned by deaths, resignations, elections to offices, &c.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas W. Waldron, as consul at Hong Kong for the United States of America, and Mr. Francis Murphy, as Consul in London for the Mexican republic.

Prince Albert has commenced bee-keeping; and has engaged to manage his apiary, a Quaker, who addresses the Queen and the Prince as "friends," and remains covered in their presence.

It is said that Sir James Graham, has sent a Police officer to France to claim Richard Dadd, the madman who murdered his father. His imprisonment in France, for an assault has just expired.

It is well known that King Louis Philippe has promised to pay her Majesty a visit this autumn. It is now understood that his Majesty will embark at Le Havre in the month of September, for this country.

Prince Frederick William Louis of Prussia, brother of the King, and heir apparent to the Prussian throne, is expected on a visit to Queen Victoria in the early part of next week.

The negotiations between Baron Bulow

and Lord Aberdeen, says the *Morning Post*, have terminated in a Royal decree increasing the duty on bar-iron 50 per cent.

We have much pleasure in copying from the *Missionary Record* for the Church of Scotland, the following notice of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. MacLean, early late, and much esteemed Pastor, to the Editorship of that paper, and Agent for the Schemes of the Church. His friends here well know, his talents eminently qualify him for that important situation.

Edinburgh 1st August, 1844.

The office of Agent for the Schemes having become vacant, by the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Souter to a parochial charge in the Church, the Rev. Alexander MacLean, D. D., has been appointed his successor in the agency, and Editorship of the *Missionary Record*. Dr. MacLean is well known as a highly respectable Colonial minister of our Church, possessing piety and prudence, talents and missionary zeal, which eminently qualify him for the very important and responsible office he has been called on to fill.

He is an alumnus of the University of Glasgow, from which, in 1812 he received the degree of Doctor in Divinity. This gentleman has laboured for many years amongst a numerous, intelligent, and respectable congregation, in the town of Saint Andrews, New Brunswick; during which time he has done much to promote the spiritual interests of Scottish Presbyterians in that section of the Province. We congratulate the Church upon the appointment to the agency of one so attached to her venerable institutions, and so ripe in experience; and one who, we are convinced, will strenuously exert himself to promote those Schemes of Christian philanthropy in which she is engaged, and which are justly regarded by all her true friends as her glory and her defence.

Atlantic Steamers.—It is in contemplation at Quebec to form a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of establishing a new line of Steamers between that place and England, to run twice in each month touching at Newfoundland. It is thought the passages may be performed from Quebec to Liverpool in 12 days, and back in 15 days, which will also include the stoppage at Newfoundland.—Cabin passages to be £25, and steerage £8 sterling.

Advertising.—It is our sincere belief that the business man who advertises freely in the newspapers, does a business in the course of a year, two hundred per cent better than he who does not advertise. An acquaintance of our's—whose name we are willing to give—assures us that he never did anything, comparatively speaking, until he began to advertise, and place his name daily before the public, now he is doing a handsome business.—*Halifax Herald.*

Lunch of the Steamship.—On Saturday last, the Steamship "Marmora," built by Messrs Johnson Riddout, for R. K. Page & Son, of Hallowell, designed to be sent out to Constantinople (Turkey) to run on the Mediterranean, under the charge of her son, W. R. Page, who has been there in the old Steamer Bangor, for the last two or three years, was launched at four o'clock, P.M.

The ship is constructed of the very best of materials, and in point of model, workmanship and style, is pronounced far superior to any ship of the kind that has ever been constructed in this country—reflecting the highest credit upon her owner, and the enterprising and skilful master workman, Mr. Riddout.—*Bath Telegraph.*

It is rumoured, that Sir Charles Metcalfe has requested Mr. Viger to form a new administration, and that that Gentleman has furnished a list containing only the names of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine and that he informed Sir Charles that he was at liberty to fill up the list with any other names he pleased. That Sir Charles replied he presumed those Gentlemen had not changed their opinions upon the subject of difference between them, nor had he changed his, and that it was under those circumstances impossible they could act together. It is added that Sir Charles was then requested to suggest a similar list, when he mentioned Messrs. Draper, Sherwood, and Morris, this was deemed impracticable and the matter ended. We do not pledge ourselves for the truth of this report, though we believe something of the kind has transpired.

Another rumour.—It is very generally rumoured that Mr. Draper has resigned the office of Executive Councillor.—*Chron. & Gazette.*

Went passengers for Edinburgh, in the Bge Brunswick, the Lady of Dr. MacLean, and family, carrying with them the well wishes of a numerous circle of friends.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—

Aug 15, Schr. Mary Jane McMaster, Eastport, Sundries to sundry.

—schr. Allanshaw, Todd, Halifax, Ballast.

—CLEARED—

Aug 15, schr. Wm. Walker, Dalmore, Boston, Lumber by P. Smith.

—15, Bge Calisto, Hopkins, Calais, Shingles, by John Wilson.

—15, brig. Victoria, Clements, Trinidad Lumber, Wm. Babcock & Son.

—16, bque. Brunswick, Morrison, Londerry, Lumber by E & J Wil.

CLEARED AT ST. GEORGE.

Aug 19, bge. Haron, Muir, Liverpool, Timber and Dealage by L. Cameron.

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Aug 20, 1844.

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August 15, 1844.

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St. Andrews, July

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