

ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
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GEO. N. SMITH.

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Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1839.

Number 24

ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN MAIL STAGE.

ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN MAIL STAGE.
ST. ANDREWS both ways, three times each week
leaving St. Andrews on Monday, Wednesday,
Friday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and
returning on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
mornings at 7 o'clock, and going through in
one day.—Fare each way TWENTY-SIX pence, and
baggage.

WAY FARES.

From St. Andrews to Maguadavic, 7s. 6d.
From Maguadavic to New River, 6s. 3d.
From New River to St. John, 6s. 3d.
From St. John to Maguadavic, 7s. 6d.
From Maguadavic to St. Andrews, 7s. 6d.
Stage Books will be kept in St. Andrews
Mrs. M'Leary's, and in St. John at the Home
Caretaker and experienced drivers have been
engaged, and first rate Carriages provided.

BY THE WESTERN MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN

On Saturday the 1st of June.
By the arrival of the Great Western, we have files of English papers to the 18th of May, and Paris dates to the 13th inclusive.—The Great Western made the passage in 12 days.

The position of affairs in England is curious in the extreme.—After the resignation of the Melbourne Ministry, the Queen sent for Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington; they consented to take office, and did so; they then insisted upon the Queen dismissing all the Ladies of her household—she refused to do this; they then threatened to resign; she told them they might, and they did; she then sent for Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell, and they consented to take office again.

Here is a list of the Ladies whom she would not dismiss—

The Duchess of Sutherland, sister of Lord Mervin—the Marchioness of Normandy, wife of the Secretary of the Colonies—The Marchioness of Breadalbane, wife of a Whig Baronet, made a Peer by the Whigs—The Marchioness of Tavistock, wife of the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire—The Countess of Burlington, sister of Lord Mervin—Lady Portman, wife of a Whig Peer, made a Peer by the Melbourne Ministry—Lady Hamilton, wife of a Whig Peer, and sister of Lord Mervin—The Countess of Charlemont, wife of an Irish Radical Peer—Lady Gower, daughter of a Whig Peer, and wife of a Whig partizan—Lady C. Barington, daughter of the Whig Earl Grey—Lady C. Copley, daughter of the Whig Earl of Yarborough, and wife of a Whig Baronet—and half a dozen other Ladies of the same stamp.

There are to be some changes in the new Whig Ministry; amongst others, it is said that the following will take place:—

Lord Normanby, Premier, Lord Durham, Foreign Affairs, Lord Howick, Home Department, Powell Thomson, Chancellor Exchequer.

Lord John Russell goes to the upper house. Shaw Lefevre is to be the new speaker; the Tories will support Mr. Cautbourn; the question was to be tested on the 27th of May, after the adjournment, and if the Tories succeeded, Lord Melbourne intended to dissolve parliament. It is also said that Lord Brougham is to be taken into the new Cabinet, and placed at the head of a Board of Education.

Sir Robert Peel formed his Cabinet of the following persons:—

Duke of Wellington, President of the Council, Lord Lyndhurst, Chancellor, Lord Ellenborough, Privy Seal, Earl Aberdeen Foreign Affairs, Sir James Graham, Secretary of the Navy, Lord Stanley, Colonies, Sir Henry Harding, Secretary at War, Mr. Goulburn, Home Department, Sir Robert Peel, Chancellor Exchequer.

The steamer Great Western had 110 passengers; among the number were the Hon. Judge Carter and Lady, on their return to this Province.—Thurs. day next (the 18th) is her appointed day of sailing from New York—on which day, also, the Liverpool steamer Liverpool is expected to arrive at this Port.

The new steamer British Queen

is advertised to start on her first voyage from London to New-York on the 20th of June.

Curious Craft.—One of the curiosities of the day is an old-looking Irish steambark, which has made its appearance here lately, in forty-five days from Europe. The length of keel of this little "singularity" is seventy feet, or thereabouts, while her breadth of beam is but ten. The wonder is, how the master of the craft found a crew sufficient to navigate her across the broad Atlantic. It appears that he did have much difficulty in doing so, and he arrived here safely the past week. The commander of such a queer-looking craft ought by all means to be a Yankee, and we doubt not that he is one, judging more from his unobtrusive bearing and his seamanship than from his name, which is Capt. Crane, as we learn from the newspapers. This little steambark, the reader must bear in mind, arrived here under the influence of wind and tide alone, her boilers having been shipped by another vessel.—The "Isles" in the "Jarsay"—the Delaware and Marlton, we believe. After all, it is possible that the "charm" of this wonderful voyage (so to speak) is to be found in the name of the vessel.—Robert P. Macken is her proud designation, and naught that bears the stamp of so honorable an origin should be other than a gallant bark, a right sturdy, gentle, and honorable sailor.—W. Y. Spiller of the Times.

From Florida.—Our latest accounts from Florida, we are sorry to say, are any thing but consoling to the patriot or the philanthropist. In the Pens. Col. Gazette of the 11th instant, we find the following paragraph:—

The Seminole War.—No hopes seem to be any longer entertained that the embassy of General Macomb to the Seminoles will end in any thing beneficial. Lieut. Reynolds, who passed through this place last week on his way from Tampa Bay, brings intelligence that the chief on whose good offices General Macomb chiefly relied, has not only refused to treat, but has betaken himself and all his people to the woods. The truth is, they consider the whites to have been badly whipped, and it is nearly time that we should take the same view of the matter. The language they now use is, "let us alone and we will not molest you—remain at your posts or your homes, and we will not attack you—but if you make war on us, we will fight as long as our ammunition lasts, and when this is gone we will take to the bow and arrow."

Novelty at Home.

The festival of the Nova-Scotia Philanthropic Society, is to be held at the Prince's Lodge, Bedford Basin, on the 9th of June, the Anniversary of the coming of the first British settlers to Nova-Scotia.—In the 8th June 1749, some thousands of Colonists from the Mother Country, under Governor Cornwallis as their leader, arrived at Lunenburg, and they speedily built the town of Halifax in the midst of a primitive forest. Unhappily by climate, or by the hostile savages, they planned the British Standard of a Citadel Hill, and

ere long the same proud banner was seen, to float triumphant over the walls of Quebec. The memory of the adventurous band who prepared a way, through many sufferings and privations, for our present peaceful and prosperous industry, should ever be cherished by their descendants and successors, who now enjoy blessings, where they encountered hardships innumerable.

The place chosen for this celebration, will recall the memory of Nova-Scotia's friend, the late Duke of Kent, father of Our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria.

THE BERMUDAS.

We have been favoured with the Speech of the Governor of Bermuda, on the opening of the Legislative Session. It contains several paragraphs of rather an important nature which would seem to infer that His Excellency has some knowledge of the course which the Government intend to pursue with regard to the British North American dominions. The following embraces a doctrine which Lord Durham advocates, but which we are certain, though it might be acquiesced in by the Bermudians, is so contrary to British principles, that no other Colony or Province in America, would consider it with any degree of patience. His Excellency says:—

"My present arrival has not permitted me to become fully acquainted with the systems followed in this Colony. But the principle that no money vote should be proposed, without the Executive Government previously considering its object and assenting to it, cannot I think but be beneficial to the public interests. This practice I believe is partly recognised here already, and I recommend your following it whenever you can do so without inconvenience."

The concluding paragraphs of the speech are important, as they show a design to place the Bermudians in a state of defence to resist hostile aggression—and the question will naturally arise—From what quarter is hostile aggression looked for?

"The altered state of Society renders your former Militia Laws inapplicable now; whilst the position of the Bermudians in an especial manner demands, that the inhabitants should be organized for defence against invasion, long before they may be called upon to act."

"I am sensible of the difficulties of deciding what the best organization may be. Although required to give my attention to that subject, I am desirous not to hasten to a decision; but by longer residence amongst you, before any enactment for this end be proposed, to be better able, than I am now, to judge of what will be likely to prove the fittest mode."

"I hope this important Outpost of the British Empire will become so secure as to render foreign aggression hopeless of success; and that your homes and your families will be spared the evils inseparable from War."

"I should disputes now pending, end in open war. I am sure the same loyalty will be shown as on former occasions; and that every man in the Colony will come forward to use the arms which I shall have prepared."—Halifax Times.

POETRY.

HOPE.

"Hope is the Anchor of the soul," saith,
On it we rest, and all our souls endure,
Forgiving every ill to hope we bring,
And humble offerings to its shrine we bring.

If hope did not support the sinking soul,
We ne'er could reach the long expected goal
It teaches us to look with faithful eyes,
To him who reigns and rules above the skies.

By faith we know that what has been revealed,
Ere it came to pass in time, the now concealed
No mortal having power to open the "Book,"
Upon the instance of God to look.

But hope assures us that when round the throne
We shall be seated, for all our deeds done
A place will be prepared at God's right hand,
Where those who loved him shall in glory stand.

St. Andrews, June 12, 1839.

(From St. John, Courier)

Saint John, N. B. 7th June, 1839.

12.—The circumstance of the ship "Hebe," of this port, William B. Wright, master, having seen, spoken, yet passed and left unaided, the brig "Frederick," of St. Andrews, Colin M'Eachran, master, in a state of the greatest distress, without attempting to render that assistance so urgently implored by the unfortunate survivors, was a matter in the fore-top, (where, from Captain Wright's statement to me, they must have been seeking shelter for a length of time,) requires, simply, that the accompanying authenticated statements should be published, to stamp, with merited reprobation, the inhuman conduct that could at all admit of the "Hebe" leaving the "Frederick" in that state of imminent peril, while in possession of the means and power to relieve suffering fellow-creatures from inevitable death, under circumstances the most dreadful to be contemplated by either the mariner or merchant. And I, therefore, deem it imperative upon me thus publicly to refer to the painful case, in the firm belief that my sentiments will be universally responded to, particularly by all persons in any way connected with Navigation.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN M'Eachran,
Master of the Brig "Frederick."

To the Editor of the Courier.

(Copy.)

Extract from *Harque Hebe's Log Book*, of Saint John, N. B.

On the 5th of February, 1839, saw the Brig "Frederick," of Saint Andrews, water-logged, with foremast and bowsprit standing, and deck swept, and the water making a breach in and out the stern, and from appearance would go to pieces in a few days—the weather continuing to blow very heavy with snow and sleet for several days, and saw several in the fore-top—Lat. in 41 28 N. Long. 69 35 W. WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, Master. JOHN MILES, Jr., Chief Mate. St. John, 31st May, 1839.

The above statement sworn to before me, by William B. Wright and John Miles, Jr., Master and Mate of the "Hebe." ROBERT W. COOKHOUSE, J. P.

(Copy.)

When the "Frederick" was first seen from on board the "Hebe," of which I was Carpenter, it was about 12 o'clock, noon, our vessel being then under full sail—topsails and topgallant-sails set, going with a fine moderate breeze, right before the wind, with the "Frederick" right ahead. Before we came up to her, we took off the fore topgallant-sail, and got seeing the men in the fore-top, we clewed up the foresail and main-topgallant sail, the crew then pa-

pecting that the ship would be able to, to wait an opportunity of taking them off—after the Capt. and Mate of the "Hebe" held a consultation, when the order was given to close reef the fore-top-sail. Before this, and upon our first approach to the "Frederick," a stout man, with a Scotch bonnet on his head, and a full strong voice, raised himself on the fore-top, and I shouted, so as to be distinctly heard, O SHIP! O SHIP! save us!—which shout was afterwards joined in by some of the other unfortunates, and continued, until, as we sailed away, their voices could no longer be heard. The weather at 12 o'clock that night was moderate, and continued so all next day—the second night afterwards we had a gale of wind, both topsails close reefed, when, as we often talked of the matter on board, the poor fellows we had left must have perished as it was impossible the vessel could have lived.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.
St. John, 5th June, 1839.

Sworn to be a true statement, before me, the 6th day of June, 1839.
Geo. D. ROBINSON, J. P.

[The affidavits of Capt. Wright, the mate, and six seamen of the "Hebe," relative to the above affair, were handed to us last evening for publication, but we are unable to insert them to day.]—Ed. Cour.

Port SIMONDS.—On Wednesday last, the Harbour Master, and three Port Wardens from this Port visited the small Harbour at the mouth of the Mispeck River, about two leagues from the entrance of the River St. John, for the purpose of examining the same, as to its capacity and safety for vessels entering and loading therein.—The distance from the lower mill, owned by George Ball, Esq. to the Point on the North side of the Harbour, where there is a Break-water, is full half a mile. Beyond that, seaward, is a spacious Bay, where a ship may anchor and wait for the tide, in good anchorage of stiff clay bottom, (consequently excellent holding ground) in about seven fathoms. The mouth of the Harbour is about a quarter of a mile wide: it is a dry harbour, with a fine sandy bottom, and will admit a vessel drawing about 14 or 15 feet at half tide—is completely sheltered from all winds, when once in, and there is no difficulty in approaching it with a pilot, in clear weather. Being in the newly erected Parish of *Simonds*, and no particular name having been given to the Harbour before, the Gentlemen present designated it as *Port SIMONDS*.

H. M. S. *Figu*, Capt. Boxer which arrived from Halifax on Tuesday last, for the purpose of conveying to Quebec the invalids, women, children and baggage belonging to the several regiments which proceeded from this Province to Canada last winter, was towed out of the harbour early yesterday morning by the steamer *Nova Scotia*, and immediately proceeded to sea with a fine North wind.

H. M. Brig *Wanderer*, Captain Dushby, arrived yesterday from Halifax, to cruise in the Bay of Fundy.

His Majesty's Brig *Pantagon*, 10, (particular spec. co.) Commander Froun, 23 days from Port-au-Prince, arrived at Quebec on the 20th ult.