

# COMMUNICATION. For the Standard.

Under the old system of colonial government, public officers considered office a property and not a stewardship, for which they were responsible, except nominally, to any body, this idea was so thoroughly identified with every habit of mind, as to be part and parcel of themselves. Although the new political order of things inculcates a different doctrine, the old officials, like a ship suddenly becalmed, move forward in the same direction, albeit the motive power has ceased, this is every day illustrated by their dogged obstinacy in not yielding an iota to the public weal or the wishes of the people. The post office department furnishes piquant examples. It requires the labour of a Hercules and the patience of Job to effect even the least concession to the wants or the convenience of any part of the community, some years have elapsed in vain efforts to get a post office established at Milltown in St. Stephen, two and a half miles from the present office. Its proximity to this office is the pretext for refusal, doubtless the head of the department received his cue from his subordinate at Halifax, the additional expense of carrying the mail would be but ten pounds, and the additional postage would doubtless pay, and more than pay it, this is but a sample of every thing else where benefits are to flow to the people through the old officials. They oppose a passive, if not an active resistance, to every attempt to ameliorate the condition of the people. Calais, directly opposite St. Stephen, has a post office at Salt water, another two miles above opposite Milltown in St. Stephen, and there is another at Baring (upper Mills) three miles further up the river, and where, as well as at Milltown, there should be an office on the English side of the St. Croix, such contrasts as these are continually pressing themselves upon the attention of the public, and it is idle to suppose they do not produce their legitimate results on the public mind. The people have become weary of asking for what the imperial government is ready to grant, but its paternal intentions in this and other matters are being continually thwarted and set aside by interested colonial officials. How long shall these things be?

## JUSTICE.

### THE STANDARD.

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ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY OCT. 18, 1848

### Arrival of the Steamship Britannia.

The English Mail by the R. M. Steamship Britannia, arrived here last evening. We did not receive our usual English papers, and are indebted to James W. Street, Esquire, for a copy of Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 30th September, from which we take the following summary of the latest news.

A good deal of rain has fallen in various parts of England during the last week. Indeed, the weather has generally become unfavourable throughout the country. It may be hoped, however, that the harvest is now pretty well gathered in, even in remote parts of the country, and that a few days of rainy weather will not materially affect the general results, as far as the grain crops are concerned. A long continuance of wet weather must, however, materially affect the potatoes in their present diseased state, and fine dry genial October must prove a great blessing to the farmer and to the country. There seems no very little doubt entertained that the wheat crops are so far deficient that we shall require considerable supplies; but the abundant harvests on the continent, and the favourable reports from the United States, combine to keep the corn market without any great fluctuation; and the comparative inactivity which prevails is generally the subject of comment. The prices of potatoes have, however, considerably risen, notwithstanding the markets have been generally well supplied with this

description of food. Our corn reports will furnish the fullest details of what is passing in the most extensive markets throughout the country.

## IRELAND.

The south of Ireland continues tranquil, and even the marauding parties who have lately been seen on the hills appear to have withdrawn to their homes. Several more arrests have taken place since our last account, which is that of Mr. Wm. Pennington, who has been apprehended at Cork, and is fully committed upon the charge of high treason. Some of the inferior instruments in the late movement, whose conduct has not been of a heinous character, have been set at liberty on bail, and will not perhaps be brought to trial.

Mr. John O'Connell has re-appeared, not in person, but in print. He has addressed a rapid letter to Lord Clarendon, dated from London, (the hon. gentleman wisely keeps on this side the channel,) in which he feebly attacks his excellency for having publicly denounced as "criminal" the efforts of those who have been engaged in constitutional agitation in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell demands either an apology, or else the alternative of being put upon his trial for the "criminal" efforts thus denounced. This rapid vapouring about words, when beaver, although misguided, men are upon their trial for their lives, is at least ill-timed. The hon. gentleman will have much up-hill work to regain even a semblance of popularity. There is a wide interval between the father's talents and popularity and the son's mediocrity. The day is quite gone by when dull commonplace addresses can supply the place of bold undaunted action, and hence ungovernable hate and courage never to submit and yield. Whilst

Mr. Smith O'Brien and his confederates are being tried for their lives, Mr. John O'Connell is trying to discover some error in the Lord-Lieutenant's "argumentation" about Republic. It is a plain proof that politics in Ireland are at a very low ebb when such miseries can be retailed to the public.

The state trials were resumed at Clonmel on Thursday. Mr. Smith O'Brien was placed at the bar on the judges taking their seats. Previous to the indictment being read, Mr. Whiteside applied to postpone the trial as his client had not received a copy of the jury panel and a list of the witnesses to be produced against him. The court overruled the objection. Mr. Whiteside then handed in a plea to the same effect, which he required to be put on record, in case he should adopt ulterior proceedings in the matter, which, after a long discussion, was allowed. Mr. O'Brien then pleaded not guilty.

The events of the French revolution flow on in rapid and interesting succession. Another crisis has been got over without an appeal to arms in the streets of Paris.

Our continental news this week furnishes still a record of the most exciting scenes of fresh revolutionary movements.

At Vienna the same disorganisation of all Government prevails, and must, of course, with the derangement of all business, bring about frightful results. In the Hungarian provinces a desolating war seems to have broken out.

From Italy we have no decisive news.

An improved feeling has prevailed in business affairs during the past week, and there are hopes that it will not only continue but increase, as money continues cheap and plentiful.

The news by the Overland Mail from India is highly favourable in a political and military point of view.

The general tone of our Corn markets during the past week has been steady.

The value of America Flour remained nominal at 28s. 32s. and Canadian sweet at 28s. to 31s. per brl.

In Indian Meal some transactions took place at 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

TRANSLATION OF MR. FORRESTER.—The Presbytery of Paisley, we are happy to be able to state, have agreed to Mr. Forrester's translation to St. John's Church, Halifax, and have loosed him from his present charge.—*Witness.*

A NEGRO COLONEL.—The correspondent of a New York paper, describes the incidents of the "four days" in Paris, gives the following curious item:

The largest and finest battalion of Guards Mobile I have seen during the day, was led by a young full-blooded negro, tall and erect, and full of military order.

Heartless Conduct of the Captain of an Emigrant Vessel.—The Schooner Ann, Capt. M'Fie, from Liverpool for Quebec, with passengers, came in contact with the barque Hampton, bound for the same port, on the night of the 22nd inst. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and received so much damage that the captain and crew abandoned her, without their clothes or effects, and went on board the Hampton, which some eight or ten of the passengers, leaving upwards of one hundred human beings, ignorant of seamanship, on board an unmanageable vessel. Next day the Hampton was spoken by the ship Princess Royal, Capt. Douglass, bound to Quebec, and the master of the Ann, requested Capt. D. to proceed to the assistance of the passengers, which he did, and took all who remained on board (104 in number) and carried them to Quebec.—To add to the heartless conduct of M'Fie in abandoning his charges, some of the passengers stated to the emigrant agent at Quebec, that he had fastened the hatches upon deck; Capt. Douglass, however, has published a statement in the Quebec papers, stating his disbelief in the story of the hatches being fastened down, as none of the passengers had mentioned it on his taking them from the wreck. Capt. D. appears, also to be of opinion that, under all the circumstances, Capt. M'Fie could do nothing more than by proceeding on board another vessel, and endeavouring, as he did, to induce vessels passing to go to the assistance of the Ann.

We have received for examination two specimens of paper made by Mr. C. Fenerty, of Windsor Road, from the wood of the Hemlock and Pine respectively. They are of coarse texture, but appear to be adapted for the purpose of sheathing or wrapping paper. The specimens may be seen at the office of this paper.—[Halifax Guardian.]

The unfortunate Steamer Goliath, it is now fully ascertained, caught fire and was blown up, and her remains have driven ashore on the Canada side of Lake Huron, where they were discovered on the 20th ult. Eighteen lives are known to have been lost with her, as all on board perished. Captain Carter had been married but three days when he left Detroit on the fatal voyage. Edward Cook, a Clerk of Sault Marie, and Wm. Dodge, of Detroit, were among the passengers.

Steamer Sunk.—A letter from Brockville, (Canada,) under date of Oct. 23, says that the steamer Comet had sunk in the Galouze Rapids, she had on board three thousand barrels of flour. The Comet is a new boat, built and owned at Kingston, and intended for the trade between Hamilton and Quebec.

The Alabama Cotton Crop.—A letter from Alabama states the yield of cotton in that State at 500,000 and upwards. The planters are well satisfied as to the yield, but seem to dread low prices.

BRAZILIAN SKATE TRADE WITH AFRICA.—A circular from the Mercantile house of James Brickhead, dated Rio Janeiro, Aug. 16, says:—

"An earnest effort is now making by Government to stop the trade to Africa, in which it is sustained and encouraged by public opinion. Few doubt of success, and it will materially affect business, as it is estimated that nearly one-third of the imports of cotton goods has hitherto been taken for that trade."

The Late Storm.—Rain at Nantucket fell from Monday to Wednesday morning to the depth of 5.81 or nearly six inches, that is, had none of it soaked away or run off; the water, on Wednesday morning, would have covered the whole island to the depth of half a foot. The earth was cut up and gullied to a degree very unusual. A gentleman said, taking the island together, the number of cart-loads of sand displaced by the rain could not have been less than thousand.

Approach of Winter.—The Boston Journal of Monday, says:—"There was a heavy frost in this city and vicinity last night. Ice was formed of the thickness of an inch. The forests in the interior have donned their beautiful many colored mantle—and the fall of the leaf reminds us that winter will soon be upon us."

## CHARLOTTE CO. SOCIETY.

The Annual Cultivators' Agricultural Society at Mr. Robert Johnson of Farmers and an increased number of members, a respectable appearance on the ground.

The show of bees besides twelve Col. spring colonies—in the upper parlours, to the animals were

There were also 6 yoke of Steers, 6 Ewes,—13 sample and to the credit of Styles, were after men having been 2 Cheese, and 14 sheep, and 1 ears of corn raised Esq., and a sample J. H. Whitlock, feet, were also pronounced very corn and hemp, a the soil and climate

After the presentation of the premiums has been kindly The President, a assemblage in a which the prizes published in our

DOMESTIC M sent week, Mr out a new On Town. It & City, and in to those imple with this add much lighter, of strength, in his Native

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