THE
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.
15s. a year, delivered in town or called for
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.

ADVERTISEMENTS,
Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions,
First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s
Each repetition of Do, 1s
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 6. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1839. Number 22.

ST. ANDREWS and ST JOHN
MAIL STAGE.
RUNS both ways, three times each week leaving St. Andrews on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and Carleton on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, and go through in one day.—Fare each way TWENTY-FIVE Shillings.

WAY FARES.
From St Andrews to Magaguadavic, 7s. 9d
From Magaguadavic to New River, 6 3.
From New River to Musquash..... 6 3
From Musquash to Carleton..... 6 3
Stage Books will be kept in St. Andrews at Mrs. M'LEAVY's, and in St. John at the HOTEL
Careful and experienced drivers have been engaged, and first rate Carriages provided.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, *Wednesday* MAY 29, 1839.

Steam Navigation to India.—In the forth-coming miscellaneous estimates there is an item for "fifty thousand pounds, being an estimate of the sum required to be voted towards paying the expence of steam communication to India, by way of the Red Sea, for one year, to March 31, 1840."

If a proper estimation were entertained of the importance of the North American Colonies to the very existence of the British empire; and were they as well known in England as the East Indian interests have long been felt there such appropriations as the foregoing would only be second to a liberal national grant for the splendid project of a Rail Road from the Bay of Fundy to Quebec; indeed it may truly be averred that had such a line of communication existed, the million and more of money which has been necessarily expended in the defence of the Canadas, mighty have been spared for purposes of lasting usefulness.

St. John, May 23.

Thunder Storm.—Some heavy showers of rain fell last Sunday afternoon, accompanied with thunder and lightning. A portion of the electric fluid discharged itself near the summit of an uninhabited hill, in the vicinity of this City, near to what is called *Cedar patch.* Traces of its course on the brow of the hill, are very visible, and it is matter of thankfulness that neither man nor beast have sustained injury.—The storm appeared to come from the N. N. W. and passed over in the direction of E. S. E. It was succeeded by a most brilliant rainbow, and a pleasant evening.—*Gazette.*

On the same day as the above in the afternoon, a lurid darkness approached us from the N. W. and as a dense clowd hung over the town, two claps of thunder preceded by two flashes of lightning were all that we had of the storm, excepting a heavy shower for a few minutes. Every one must surely have remarked immediately afterwards the splendour and magnificence of an immense mass of clouds extending from west to east and illuminated with a brilliancy that almost mocked the gaze, while the volumes in shade were toned down to a depth of tint that offered the most powerful contrast to the coruscations which lighted up the edges rounded towards the west. The whole scene was such as Landscape Painters long for, and the lovers of nature delight in, but which are of rare occurrence, and always evanescent.

Extract from the Report of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute, May 1, 1839.

The opening of Institutes at St. John, N. B. at Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, and at Truro, N. S. has been a pleasing evidence of the growth of public spirit and intelligence in these Colonies.—Your Committee commenced a correspondence with each of these bodies, and resolved that the Presidents of each should be ex officio members of the Halifax Institute, They cannot refrain from congratulating the infant Institution at St. John, at the success which has attended its first efforts. Already, in numbers, and funds, it far excels that which may be called the Parent Institute in Halifax,—but in such a work, there is no room for envy,—the prosperity of any one of those establishments should be considered as a general triumph, and, although each should aim at the highest attainable character, when each does its best it should rejoice to be outrun in such a race.

CIVIL VERSUS MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The Quebec Gazette, in adverting to a rumour of the military command being about to be separated from the civil government makes the following unequivocal remarks:—

"We think it must produce grievous sesults at any time, when the Civil Government is separated from the military command. The authority of the Crown is vested in the Civil Governor, but when the military command is in another person, there cannot be that unity of authority in a Colony, which exists in England. The military commander will naturally feel himself, in some measure, independent of the civil authority, and its influence will be diminished. At all events the union of all authority derived from the metropolis is not more than sufficient in a distant possession to give adequate weight to the Executive power to keep party and faction within those bounds which are essential to the peace of the country and its proper subordination to the lawful supremacy of the parent state.

There is no want of military men of high rank, in England, whose education and acquaintance with the principles of the British Constitution, sufficiently qualify them for the duties of a Civil Governor. The Colonies do not want politicians, and particularly party politicians, to govern them; but right hearted and sound headed men, of application and business habits and accustomed to authority, who will neither quail at the outcries of faction, be charmed by popular applause, or listen to the Siren tongues of self-interested flatterers and intriguers.

We have much more dread of a weak Executive than a strong one. We are quite satisfied with the "responsibilities" of our Governors to the authority of those by whom they are appointed, and wish them to have sufficient power to make their authority respected by all subordinate officers, that they may do their duty to the public and cause the laws to be fully and impartially executed.

There is a Ministerial crisis in France, a ministerial crisis in Portual, another in Spain, and a fourth in Belgium; and in England herself, by a somewhat singular coincidence, the position of affairs is critical in the extreme. In France the self-will of the bold, intriguing, and sagacious King; in Spain the Carlists in arms; in Portugal the mob; and in England an almost omnipotent oligarchy oppose the progress of good government, and harass the onward march of liberality. It is most probable that a combination ministry, including Soult and Thiers, will work out the problem of the future in France In Spain, compromise is the word, and the Queen herself is accused of plotting to effect an understanding with Don Carlos, so as to close with comic catastrophe of a royal wedding, the tragic story of the civil war. Belgium is the ancient Pistol, who, after years of swaggering, sits down and eats her leek, for which act of resignation she may at least, plead the example of her Dutch antagonist; and Portugal abandoned by the world, will, in all probability, doze away a century before she settles her internal affairs to her own satisfaction; of the English crisis we are allowed the enjoyment of another week.

UPPER CANADA.

The Legislature was prorogued on the 11th of May, and the following are extracts from His Excellency Sir Geo. Arthur's speech on that occasion:—

"It has not surprised me, that conscientious differences of opinion have so long led to much embarrassment in the disposal of the Clergy Reserves.

You were right, certainly, to leave no means unattempted, in order finally to settle this great question by the Provincial Legislature; but every expedient having failed, and all hope being excluded of unanimity here, I rejoice greatly that this Parliament has resolved, that the difficulties of this subject shall not longer be suffered to excite and encourage antagonist feeling in a community, whose common safety requires the greatest concord.

I shall feel it to be my duty, to the most of my knowledge and ability, to put Her Majesty's Government in possession of the desires and opinions of the people of Upper Canada, regarding the public aid to be afforded to the maintenance of the Christian Religion in the Colony: and will, without loss of time, transmit that Bill, together with your Address thereon.

The Bill which you have passed, accepting the cession of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, upon condition of a permanent supply for the support of the Government, in its ordinary and most necessary details, will, I hope, prove satisfactory to Her Majesty.

The omission, however, in the Bill, to provide for certain annuities, charged upon these Revenues, renders it necessary for me to reserve the Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

The serious doubts expressed by Her Majesty's Government as to passing any measures calculated to affect, and especially to derange the monetary system of the Province, render it my duty to reserve, till Her Majesty's pleasure be known, such of the Bills as you have passed, which appear to me to have that tendency.

I will lose no time in transmitting these Bills to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the decision upon them may be known with the least possible delay."

The Roman Catholics in Upper Canada, having petitioned the House of Assembly for a participation in the Clergy Reserves—lands claimed exclusively by the Church of England, but now under consideration for more liberal distribution—have had their application examined by a committee of the House and the conclusion of their report is as follows:—

In furtherance of their anxiety to secure to their Roman Catholic fellow subjects a sufficient provision from other sources for the purpose mentioned in their Petition, Your Committee strongly recommend to Your Honorable House that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant the aid prayed for out of the Jesuit Estates in Lower Canada, or from such other sources or in any other way which to Her Majesty may seem expedient and proper.

A MARE'S NEST.

Toronto, April 26

Something new on the Boundary Question.

An extraordinary discovery has been accidentally made in this city, relative to the disputed territory line question between New Brunswick and Maine, which may lead to very important results. In few words, it seems that Elias Moore, Esq. M. P. P. was one of the *chain bearers* originally employed to run the line in dispute; that the most exact circumspection was observed; that he has a distinct recollection of the face of the country and its most remarkable features through which the line passed; that, at the termination of the angle in dispute, every pains imaginable was taken, not only to establish a conspicuous, but a lasting monument; a large and sound cedar was selected, and cut down at a higher distance from the ground than is usual; and upon it every person employed in the survey, or that were present, engraved the initials of his name; that, as a further mark of distinction all the surrounding trees were blazed in the most striking manner, leaving a kind of area around the monument itself and finally although so many years have elapsed, and he is not aware that any of those employed with him are living, he is confident, such is the clearness of his recollection of the entire transaction, that he could go at once to the spot and convince even the most sceptical on the subject. We understand that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has communicated with the Governor of New Brunswick on this important discovery, and that Mr. M. has expressed his readiness to go at any time and point out the spot, on his expence being paid.—*Palladium.*

Woodstock, May 11.

MELANCHOLY.—A gentleman, just from the Restook, informs us that Mr. Samuel Harvey—well known in this vicinity as an industrious, honest man—and another person by the name of McDonald—who has been in the employ of Messrs. Taylor and Webster, lumbering-were unfortnunately drowned in the Rapids of the Restook, on Wednesday last

---

The following is a copy of a notice, purporting to be signed by the Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

Land Office, Bangor, May 16, 1839

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will sell at Auction, on Saturday, the 15th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Boom across the Aroostook River, on the Plymouth Township, all the Timber in said Boom, seized and detained there as trespass timber, cut on the public lands.

Also—all other trespass timber cut on the public lands, and lying on and near the Aroostook River, and tributary streams.

A minimum price will be set upon the timber, and terms of sale made known on opening of the sale. A credit will be given on good security. All the timber will be sold unless a previous arrangement is made with the inhabitants of the Aroostook, for their several lots, for stumpage.

RUFUS McINTIRE,
Land Agent of Maine.

The following extraordinary communication appears in the St. John Chronicle of the 24th inst.—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE

DEAR SIR.—The liberality which should distinguish a public journal, conducted with such acknowledged talent as the Chronicle is, will not refuse me sufficient room to make a few comments on a local subject, that immediately concerns the inhabitants of this City, as well as the Public generally throughout the Province

I intend in the course of a few weeks to publish a pamphlet, the contents of which will be a general expose of the mal-administration of the Laws of this City; in which I shall confine myself particularly to the injustice practised in our City Court—the inefficiency of our present Police—the distribution of our Public Revenue—the appointment of Public Officers—the necessity of a new Penitentiary; together with several public nuisances, such as the new Market House, Watch House, Fishery Draft, &c. &c.—I shall at this time make a few remarks on the greatest and most disgraceful of these public grievances—*the City and County Gaol*—an old log building, about 50 feet square, and two stories high, built upwards of half a century ago.

In order to give the reader a more perfect understanding of this mass of rottenness, I shall give a slight description of the building, commencing at the cellar, in which are three cells, so damp as to endanger the life of the poor wretches who are at times doomed to inhabit them. Upon the next floor we find a kitchen and private room, for the accomodation of the Gaoler, and two small rooms with only one window in each, in which are constantly confined from ten to fifteen prisoners, making an average of about twenty-five constant occupants

On the next floor are two rooms about fifteen feet square, one for the confinement of sailors, which at some seasons of the year is crowded with from 15 to twenty-five unfortunates. The other, I grieve to say, is the *only room* allotted to the numerous numbers of our valuable citizens who are unfortunate enough to come within the reach of that most arbitrary and odious law "imprisonment for debt."—For the last six months there has been an average of about ten confined in this room, I shall make a thorough and impartial investigation into this barbarous oppression, and report it at length in the pamphlet I am about to publish, It is enough at this time to say, that the decayed walls and floors of this mouldering wigwam—this die of rats—the very womb of almost every kind of creeping vermin, is the only apology for a Debtor's Prison, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, House of Refuge, and Work House, which our city and country affords.

The pamphlet I purpose to publish will contain 24 pages, in which I shall comment fearlessly upon all the topics above mentioned, and endeavour if possible to cause a revolution in the administration of our Laws, and introduce a direct method of even handed Justice in future. Price 7 1-2d.

B O'BRIEN

London, April 20.

Covent Garden Market. There were a few cherries at 0s. lb.; strawberries were plentiful, at 1s per ounce. Hot-house grapes, 30s. per lb.; pines, 8s. to 15s. per lb. Apples and pears were scarce, the supplies being nearly over;

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available