

LATE NEWS FROM BRITAIN.

Further extracts from English papers.  
By the Caledonia.

ENGLAND.

St. Stephens.—Alas! British papers are filled with accounts of the burning of this ancient edifice, accompanied with remarks of regret or exultation, as the case may appear to them. The Liverpool Standard says:—

"The Throne is burnt, the proceedings of the reformed Parliament, all their worthless records, all their bills, and motions, and notices of motions, are hurried into oblivion; the woolpack is destroyed, and the House of Lords as well as the House of Commons, is now a heap of smouldering ashes! In one night all that was venerable in the Armada tapestry, all that glittered in the canopy which covered kings, all that was ancient or dear to memory in the capital of St. Stephen, and all that was repulsive and in the benches and boards recently trampled upon and degraded by the tools of the Irish priests, by the faithful, Buckingham, Bulwer, Rosbuck, Humes, Wilkes, Bisher, White Harveys, Morrisons, and such persons, all, the good and the bad, the time-honored and the mob-polished, has been consigned to the flames, and the walls and rafters which sheltered the 'collective wisdom' will stifle them no more! The place has disappeared like the gourd of the prophet, and we have only to regret that the reminiscences of the deeds of those who have brought so much humiliation upon their country have not perished with them. The hand writing is on the wall, and though we have lost the temple, those who dishonored it and made it a reproach to the intelligence of the age, still remain."

"We can hardly imagine that there is a single individual in the country who is sorry at what is called the calamity." The conductors of the London press generally, who have lately, and particularly since the passing of the shameful poor law bill, been increasing in their distrust and dislike of the House of Commons, seem to have turned their backs upon the Times, and to have taken refuge in the penny press. The Globe in its ordinary flippant over the fire, like a penny liner at Bow-street on a Monday morning. The True Sun rejoices as Boswell Smith would at the burning of a gun-palace, or a house of doubtful reputation. The Morning Post is as merry as a squire who has escaped shipwreck, and our excellent conductor of the Standard is laughing in his sleeve as Caleb Balderstone did at the comical and political configuration of Wallisrag. This Herald alone is sentimental like an old apple-woman overtaken in the streets by an omnibus. But last of all the Morning News is not quite inconsolable, although it is under some apprehension, that as the philosophers have ruined the trade of London, and driven it to Liverpool the incendiaries may send the houses of parliament in a similar direction.

And why not? What claim has London, at the extremity of the island, to be the exclusive seat of legislation? It may be convenient for certain official people—for lawyers and linen-drillers, who are senators—for men who slumber themselves in the impetuousness of the metropolis—to have the houses of parliament within a few miles of the French coast; but these are not sufficient reasons for dragging nine-tenths of the people and representatives in parliament so far from their homes. Now that St. Stephen is burnt, and the tapestry of Queen Elizabeth consumed, and all that was worth recollecting consigned to the flames, we are no reason why a better situation should not be selected, and the future parliaments of the united kingdom removed beyond the obnoxious influence of the mobs of London."

Of the ancient Palace of Westminster, Stow says, the antiquity is uncertain, but that Edward the Confessor resided and died here; and Norden has related that in the time of this Prince, a Palace at Westminster was destroyed by fire, which had been inhabited by Canute, about the year 1035. Edward the Confessor, therefore, rebuilt it; and Lambard conjectures that the Old Palace at Westminster had been the King's house ever since the reign of this King. Stow says it is not to be doubted that William the Conqueror built much here, and in this Palace the Courts of law were usually or at least frequently held during the residence of the King here, till in about the year 1097, when William Rufus, to free himself from the inconvenience, and with intention, as it seems, to rebuild the whole by degrees, raised, as part of his plan, the present Westminster Hall, giving it the denomination of the new Palace, and it appears that in Richard the second's time, this was the place for holding the Parliament. William Rufus's plan for rebuilding the whole seems, in some measure to have been adopted and carried on by King Stephen, who is said to have built the Chapel of St. Stephen, in 1154. Henry the Third's New Council Chamber, built in the 28th year of his reign (1245) commonly called the chamber of the Holy Cross, contained historical paintings on the wall of the King, delivering to Nicholas de Elv his new Great Seal. The Painted or St. Edward's Chamber is reported to be the room in which Edward the Confessor died. The paintings on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, represents the History of Jacob, Mary of the Apostles, History from Joseph to Joshua, History of Daniel, Jeremiah, the Israelites, Tobit, Judith, Sampson, Bel and the Dragon, Samuel to Solomon, and our Saviour's Miracles. The Chapter House and Cloisters were built in the reign of Henry VIII. Part of the Palace was again destroyed by fire in Edward the second's reign.

Provincial.

His Majesty's Government, we have heard with sincere pleasure, has concluded an arrangement with the society for the Propagation of the Gospel, securing to the society's Missionaries in these Provinces the greater part of the stipends to which they were originally entitled. In New Brunswick the reduction, we are informed, will not exceed 15 per cent.

In communicating this intelligence to the Clergy, the Bishop of the diocese expresses his great regret at the expedients which had prevented his visitation of this Province during the past summer, and his full intention to visit it early in the next.—*Ray Gaz.*

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, held at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday last, which was very numerously attended, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors:—

- Daniel Ansel,
- John M. Wingo,
- John Wiseman,
- Henry Gilbert,
- Benjamin Smith,
- Augustus W. Whipple,
- M. H. Perley,
- Ralph M. Jarvis,
- William Leavitt,
- Charles Ward,
- John Kinnear,
- Charles Simonds,
- John Kerr.

At a Meeting of the Directors, which took place on Thursday morning, Henry Gilbert, Esquire, was chosen President, and M. H. Perley, Esquire, appointed Solicitor to the Bank.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint John Mills and Canal Company, held on Saturday, the following Gentlemen were elected Officers of that Company:—

- Isaac Woodward, Esquire, President.
- John O'Leary,
- Calvin Southwick,
- Charles Vaughan,
- Isaac Gage, Esquire, Treasurer to the Company, and M. H. Perley, Esquire, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the President and Directors, M. H. Perley, Esquire, was appointed Solicitor to the Company.

ALEX. PLAIN QUESTIONS TO PLAIN MEN.

When a man sets about doing any thing that interests him, he naturally desires that it should be done well; otherwise, there is nothing to distinguish his acts from those of a brute.

If he wants to buy a truck or a cart, he takes care to see that it has good wheels, good shafts, &c.—if a harness, that the stanchion is firm and close, and that it fits the horse by design; should wear it, or, if he wants to buy a horse, that it is not broken-winded, wicked or too old for his purpose.

If the artificer wants to buy the materials used in his trade or profession, he will take care that they are good, and that they are such as will do him credit with his customers, and warrant him in thinking that he may reasonably look for a continuance of their business.

The making of a member of Parliament is a job you have now in hand, and as it is one that does not offer every day, it is your duty to see that the materials are good, and likely to answer your purpose.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STANDARD.

Mrs. Editor,

The present posture of our public affairs demands the serious consideration of every man interested in the welfare and prosperity of this Province; in fact, all our interests are affected and we are surrounded with a sea of troubles. The dissolution of our House of Assembly affords the freeholders throughout the Province, an opportunity of exercising one of their most sacred rights that of choosing their Representatives. At a crisis like the present, when we see the rights and interests of the whole colony attempted to be sacrificed, to grant the ambition of a few individuals, when we see a large revenue that ought to be employed for the general good of the whole country swallowed up by their insatiable avarice, and every acre of vacant Crown Land on which a pine tree is left standing, sold to speculators for the sole purpose of filling the coffers of those precious few? With all any regard to the future prosperity or existence of the Province, it is time that every man should think and act with a determination to prevent, if possible, the ruinous consequences likely to result from the existing management of our Provincial affairs. Perhaps no human event can occur at any future period, when so many important questions will come before the Legislature as at this approaching session; how necessary it is then, that we should be represented by men of tried principles, of unswerving industry and inflexible integrity, men who unconsciously of every other consideration have firmly stood for the rights and interests of their constituents, or are known to be the determined friends of the Province generally, void of every personal consideration or private interest. To select such men at this time is all important; private feelings and sectional prejudice should yield to public good; no personal feeling, of whatever name or nature should induce the electors to set aside any old member who has acted faithfully and fearlessly on the great questions which have been agitated and remain as yet unsettled. Let every freeholder therefore, remain free and unpledged until he is convinced of the most judicious choice that can be made from amongst those who may offer their service at this critical time, that we may obtain an efficient representative of the united interests of this important section of the province.

November 27, 1834.

SCOTCH KIRK AT MAGAGUADAVIC.

A meeting of the committee that had been appointed some time since to superintend the erection of a Presbyterian Church in the parish of St. George, took place at the Portage on the 4th inst., when it was resolved, that a general meeting, at those places, should be held on the 15th, to take into consideration one or two points regarding which, the committee were desirous of ascertaining, more distinctly and regularly, the mind of their constituents.

The General Meeting accordingly took place on the day appointed, Mr. John Mann Junr, in the chair, when the expediency of fixing the site of the building in the Mascarene District was reconsidered. After considerable discussion, (in the course of which, a comprehensive view was taken of the subject, and the convenience of all the settlements interested in the erection of the church,) the general feeling seemed to be, that the Mascarene site would not suit those residing in other places in the Eastern District of Charlotte County, viz: Penfield the Scotch Settlement, L'Eglise, the Portage—the north side of the Salt water river, the upper part of St. George &c. &c. A proposal was then made to the representatives of the Mascarene district, respecting the removal of the frame lately erected there, to a more central situation. This being declined, on their part, it was moved by Mr. John M'Kean, seconded by Mr. James Vernon, that a committee of five be chosen for collecting subscriptions towards building a Presbyterian Church in connection with the church of Scotland, on or near the Portage, for fixing the site and conducting the erection of the same. The following persons were then entrusted, by vote, with the duty:

- Messrs. JACK, BOWTHICK, AMEKON, J. M'KAY, MACKAY, J. M'KAY.

A subscription list was then prepared for signature, and £175 were subscribed on the spot. One individual gave £50, and others ground, in addition, for the Edifice and burying ground.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS NOV. 27, 1834.

A numerous and respectable Meeting of Freeholders in the Town of St. Andrews, was held at the Court House on Tuesday the 25th November 1834. JOHN McMASTER Esq. was unanimously called to the chair. He briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration—who should be selected as a person fully qualified to represent this County in General Assembly, to be nominated in St. Andrews, and Requested to come forward at the approaching Election.

The Chairman then called upon any Freeholder to deliver his sentiments fairly and freely on the subject.

John McLaughlin, G. F. Campbell, James Boyd, Thomas Sims, S. H. Whitlock, R. M. Andrews and H. Flaherty Esquires, severally spoke on the subject before the meeting.

It was proposed and seconded, and unanimously Resolved, that James Rait Esquire be recommended to represent this County in the House of Assembly, and that it be desirable that he should come forward at the present election.

Resolved unanimously that the Chairman, Geo. F. Campbell Esq. and Thomas Sims, be a Committee to wait on Mr. Rait and request his acquiescence in the desires of the meeting.

The chairman was then requested to leave the chair, and James Boyd Esq. was called thereon.

Resolved and Carried unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting are due, and are tendered to John McMASTER Esquire, for the very able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this important meeting.

Geo. N. Smith. Secy.

NEW MARKET HOUSE.

We should have noticed the subject of "Renovator's" letter last week, as it appears to us to possess matter of much importance to this community, but were debarred of obtaining full and correct information on all its bearings, before hazarding any opinion on it. The occurrences of the week have directed public attention almost exclusively to the ensuing Election, and necessarily occupied most of our time, so that we can as yet make only a few general observations.

After the admirable manner in which the town plot has been laid out, it is much to be regretted that neither a public square for recreation, nor a commodious area for a market place, has been retained. There is no convenient stand for trucks; the market wharfe too confined when any bustle occurs; there is no common resort for the sellers of country produce, who are compelled to loiter about the streets or hawk their quarters of meat in a very unseemly manner; neither are there means for the quality of produce being compared, and a wholesome rivalry for superiority excited. A spacious market square and well ordered market house would obviate all these detriments, and it seems that an opportunity now offers for obtaining so desirable an acquisition. We repeat that we are unimpaired on the true position of the case; but would earnestly call on those, and there are unquestionably many, who are acquainted with the matter, to come forward and lay it fairly before the public; for we are well convinced that it is the disposition of the magistrates, as it is their duty, to sanction any project which would effect an improvement in the appearance of the town, as well as a lasting convenience and advantage. Any communication intended for our columns must be guided by a single eye, to the general good, as in pursuance of the principles of our original prospectus, all private interests will be put aside, when at variance with the public weal.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Having had the honor of being one of your Representatives for the General Assembly for the last six years, and trusting that my conduct has been such as to merit your approbation, I am now induced to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for your suffrages, and should I once more be honored by your choice, you may be assured that every exertion on my part shall be used for your interest and for the preservation of the just rights and privileges of the People, in which I also have the strongest personal interest.

I am Gentlemen,  
Your Obedt. Servant,  
THOMAS WYER  
St. Andrews, Nov. 25, 1834.

GENTLEMEN ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In consequence of the late dissolution of the General Assembly of this Province you are again called on to exercise one of the most important privileges that you possess as British Subjects, that is, to make choice of four fit and proper persons of the body of this County to represent you in our Legislative Assembly.

Gentlemen, I have so high an opinion of the great trust that you have to confer upon this important occasion, that I should have preferred the experience of another year or two preparatory to declaring myself a Candidate for the honor of representing you; but as an opportunity may not occur for some length of time, and as I am promised the warm support of my friends, I am induced thus early to come forward and ask for your suffrages and should you see fit to choose me as one of your REPRESENTATIVES, rest assured that whatever my deficiencies may be, you shall never find me wanting in independence of character and good will to serve you.

I am not fond of attempting to raise public expectation by promises or pledges upon these occasions, they are, I think, too often made for flattering purposes and therefore of no value.

I am, Gentlemen, as you all know a native of this Province, in which I have spent my life, and having resided among you in this County for the last ten years, I have, I trust, in the course of that time gained sufficient information to make myself conversant with your resources and wants.

What I have more to add, is that I shall come forward unconnected with party, or party feeling, relying upon my own character and standing among you for success, and whether elected or rejected, rest assured I will never betray you.

I have the honor to remain,  
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GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Fredericton, November 20, 1834.

BY AUTHORITY.

By His Excellency Major-General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Bart. G. C. (L. S.) B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the fifteenth day of January next, then to meet for the Despatch of Business, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, to dissolve the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby dissolved accordingly; whereof all persons whom it may concern will take due Notice.

And I have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, to order and direct that Writs for calling a new General Assembly be forthwith issued in due form, returnable on Monday the fifth day of January next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's command: WM. F. ODELL.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

County of Charlotte

Having received His Majesty's Writ for the Election of four of the most able and discreet of His Majesty's most faithful Subjects of this Province, to represent the County of Charlotte in General Assembly, to be held at Saint Andrews, on Monday the fifth day of January next; I do hereby proclaim and give Public Notice that an ELECTION for that purpose, will be held at the Court House in Saint Andrews, the Shire Town of the said County, on Monday the Eighth day of December next, at 12 o'clock (noon), in obedience to the said writ, and pursuant to the Provincial Statute, when and where all persons interested will give their attendance.

COLIN CAMPBELL,  
High Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1834.

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