

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PREFECTION OF THE IRISH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American papers are filled with paragraphs offensive to the Irish residents in the States. So successfully have the "Native American Associations," enlisted feelings of rivalry and national prejudice against these "foreigners," as the Irish are termed, that it is probable they will have to fight their way to the polls, (an occupation, by the way, for which they are well able and nothing loth,) in the ensuing elections, unless they should pusillanimously surrender their right of voting. This latter alternative it is not at all in the character of the gallant Countrymen of Broke who boarded the *Chesapeake*, and Wellington who cantoned the British Armies in Paris, to adopt. We present a short extract from a N. York paper (the *Sunday Morning News*) upon this subject, as a sample of the offensive language applied to our Countrymen.

"Are we come to this? Can't we do our own voting and our own fighting, if fight we must, without all this 'be jabbers' and threatening to 'have the marks on the deserving villains,' paraded as witty as patriotic. Must Americans cringe and bend the knee to every one whose tongue snarls a bit of the brogue, or running about with it stuck out of his mouth, to try and catch the English accent. Fie upon it—fie upon it—the descendants of those who fought and bled at Lexington, and Concord at Yorktown, and Bunker Hill also suffered with Washington, at Valley Forge, or were incarcerated in British prisons, bending humbly before the descendants of those whom they thrashed during the war."

That the ingratitude, as well as insolence of this mode of treating the Irish may be understood, it may be stated that out of 10,000 regular troops in the service of the U. States, 9,000 are natives of the green isle. "The descendants of those whom they thrashed during the war,"—it should have been added and "those whom they are obliged to get to fight their battles now." It is to these "foreigners" that the United States owe to the most athletic and healthy portion of their population, all their public works—canals, railroads, edifices of which they boast so much, and which are the fruits of Irish industry;—nine-tenths of their Army and a considerable portion of their Navy. Yet they would now cast them off, and deny them the rights of citizenship, and rob them of their lands as they have the Indians. Apropos of the Indians! A considerable Indian blood, as Sam Slick would express it, is said to flow in the veins of "Native Americans;" and this it is supposed to be that it is now showing itself in the antipathy against "foreigners." This prejudice against foreigners, upon the American soil, itself so recently settled by emigrant foreigners from other countries, is wholly irreconcilable with reason, and can only be accounted for by supposing it an insincere and ill-dissembled affectation of the red children of the forest. The tribes of wandering Indians and their descendants have alone the right to speak of any migrating race from the old world as "foreigners to the land; and hence we presume "Native American Association," would be the more just appellation of those bodies who seek to persecute and degrade the Irish settlers in the land of his adoption.

New York, Oct. 24.

Among the most recent arrivals in this city is that of the distinguished vocalist, Mr. Beckham;—he, whose musical fame has been borne upon the wings of every wind that blew, during the greater part of the last century, and whose name is known and celebrated the remotest part of our globe. The veteran, who has lived to an extent of years amounting to which the scripture states as the general attainment of man, is now in New York, apparently as healthy and fresh as he was many years ago; and notwithstanding he has stood foremost in the ranks of opera for at least five and 40 years, we learn that his powers of song are almost as vigorous as ever. We refer our readers to the report of the recent Birmingham Musical Festival, which gave to-day in proof of the astonishing powers of this extraordinary artist; and we believe that they have not been overrated. It is not yet certain that Mr. Beckham will accept an engagement here, although reports have gone forth that he will sing at the Park Theatre, and they are probable enough; but we trust he will be induced to give a few concerts whilst he remains among us, and thus gratify some of the thousands who have thus remained hopeless of witnessing his vocal powers.—*Albion*.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova-Scotia Affairs.—Lord Falkland's intended policy in conducting the Government of Nova-Scotia, may be fairly inferred from the clear exposure of his principles, contained in the following answer to an address from the inhabitants of Halifax, presented to his Lordship on the 21st inst.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for the address with which you have so kindly greeted my return from an excursion, in the course of which I have been strongly impressed by the beauty of the country I have visited, and by its capability of improvement; while I have been everywhere deeply gratified by the respectable demeanor, orderly and industrious habits, and apparently easy condition of the people.

It is most satisfactory to me, on assuming the government of Nova-Scotia, to receive from all quarters the assurance, that, even amidst those differences which naturally spring up during periods of excitement, arising out of the conflict of political opinions, a feeling of devoted loyalty and affection for the Queen's person and authority, combined with a strong desire for the perpetuation of the union with Great Britain, has ever pervaded the community.

These sentiments I have in command from

my Sovereign, to do my utmost to foster and encourage, and I know not a more direct means of fulfilling Her Majesty's beneficent will, than by endeavouring (while jealously guarding that prerogative, the exercise of which has been entrusted to me) to act in harmony with the wishes and feelings of the people whenever such a course shall be compatible with their real interests, and the relative positions of the Mother Country, and her Colonial offspring.

The warm admiration you express for the Constitution of England, proves that the inhabitants of Halifax know how to appreciate, and are worthy of, the blessings to be derived from a similar form of government.

I am anxiously desirous that the municipal rights and privileges, enjoyed by the natives of Great Britain, should no longer be unshared by their fellow subjects in this country, who will ever find me ready to aid in modifying or remodeling their institutions, when changes are really required, and may be successfully effected; and I trust that a firm and fixed determination on my part, to consider talent, industry, and character, as qualifications establishing the most valid claim to distinction and preferment, will secure to the public the services of those best fitted to bring about such ameliorations as may be found practicable.

The success of my endeavours to carry out such improvements and alterations as may be necessary, must, in a great measure, depend on the assistance and support afforded me by the people of Nova-Scotia; living under a representative government, the inhabitants of this Province are masters of the means by which British Institutions have been attained and matured, under circumstances of difficulty and danger, that this country can never have to encounter or overcome; and the acquisition of all that Nova Scotians can reasonably desire, will naturally follow from the wise and judicious use of the privileges of which they are already possessed.

The result of my efforts must be greatly influenced by the instructions given by the holders of the elective franchise, to those to whom they confide their dearest interests, and in whose favour they exert the most valuable of political rights. The tenor of their language to their representatives will determine whether the introduction of the principle of self government, in local matters by the establishment of municipal corporations, as well as those improvements which appear to me to be absolute requisite in various departments of the government, shall or shall not, take place.

It is, when might be usefully employed in the advancement of the most momentous interests, and in the attainment of objects of vital importance, be consumed in party contests, or in the unprofitable discussion of mere theoretical points of Government, it is in vain to hope, whatever may be the gracious intentions of the Sovereign, or the liberal views of the government at home, that those benefits can accrue, which ought to proceed from the constitution granted to this Province, in the anticipation that the privileges accorded by it would be duly prized and beneficially exercised.

If, on the contrary, the provincial constitution, properly alive to their own interest, and justly estimating their own constitutional importance, observe with a wholesome vigilance the conduct of those honoured by their suffrages, absolutely requiring them to bury in oblivion past party feuds, and turn their attention to the serious interests of the country, jeopardized by delay; while they give to the Queen's Representative, and those who are responsible to him, a fair support in their endeavours: first, to introduce such changes as the condition of the various interests of the colony demands, and next to take care that the public money is not only honestly, but wisely expended, enjoying at the same time a good degree of watchfulness in guarding their privileges from encroachment, the individual charged with the administration of the affairs of the Province may then indulge a hope of being able to do his duty, alike to his Sovereign, and the people he is called on to govern, and of effecting those improvements now so much needed—while Nova-Scotians may look forward to daily increasing prosperity, and general harmony and contentment.

On the wisdom of the people then, and on their attachment to Great Britain, I confidently rely for support and assistance, feeling assured that they will strengthen my hands on all proper occasions, by sending to Parliament those who will honestly and fearlessly help me to reform, not only abuses that may exist in the management of their affairs by the executive officers of the crown, but likewise any erroneous system of administration hitherto tolerated by their legislature itself.

On the part of Lady Falkland, I beg to thank your hearty good wishes, and to assure you that she is deeply interested in all that regards the prosperity of the Colony, feeling how much both my public character and private happiness are linked with the welfare of its inhabitants.

FALKLAND.

THE CARROT.

We believe that hitherto in this Province, this valuable root has only been raised in gardens. It is with much pleasure we can now state the following facts, showing its successful cultivation in the open field. On the farm of that enterprising agriculturalist Henry Cunard, Esq., we last week had the gratification of witnessing that on a space of ground not exceeding one third of an acre, there was being dug such a crop of carrots, as speak volumes in favour of the capabilities of our Miramichi soil. The quantities raised on the above space of ground, were eighty barrels, the greater number of the carrots were of an extraordinary size, some of them being 26 inches in length, and 12 1-2 in circumference. Several of these were found to weigh not less than two and a half to three pounds. Such statements should certainly

stimulate others to try the experiment so successfully made by Mr. Cunard.—It is perhaps not generally known that Carrots are highly beneficial in the feeding of horses and other animals.—*Gleaner*.

PROVINCIAL.

Libel Case.—The Supreme Court has been occupied during the last two days, with the trial of WILLIAM DURANT, charged upon information filed by the Hon. Attorney General, with a libel on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, and inserted in the St. John Weekly Chronicle of the 28th of February last.

Much of the time of the Court and Jury has been occupied by a discussion, as to the receipt of evidence which was tendered on the trial, and in the consideration of points of law. The result has been, that on the first day, no farther advance was made than to close the prosecution, and open the defence, which was done by Mr. Hazen in a neat speech to the Jury. Yesterday after the Court had assembled, and one witness was examined, Mr. J. A. Street for the defendant tendered in evidence, the Despatch of Lord John Russell, and the Circular Memorandum of the Lieut. Governor with reference to that Despatch; but which after about three hours' discussion were rejected by the Court. Mr. Street then went to the Jury, and addressed them in a speech that occupied nearly three hours more; when the Court adjourned, it being nearly night.

This morning the Solicitor General, we believe, will close the case on the part of the Crown; after which of course the Judge will deliver his charge; and the Jury will probably quit the box about two o'clock.

We have had but one opinion of the publication in question, and which we stated at the time it made its appearance. But whatever may be the result of the present trial, we hope there will be an end to those malevolent and personal attacks, that have hitherto disgraced some of the Public Journals of the country. No person appreciates the liberty of the Press more highly than ourselves, and few in this quarter of the globe have suffered more severely in maintaining its independence; but there is a wide distinction between its liberty and licentiousness,—the one is a blessing—the other a curse.

At present the government of these Provinces, are being conducted on liberal and enlightened principles; and the wishes of the many are to be regarded by Her Majesty's Representatives, rather than the designs of the few. The bulk of the people as was to have been expected, are delighted with a change which restores all parties to the possession of equal rights and privilege, and opens up the path of advancement and usefulness, to men of industry and intelligence, of whatever rank or denomination. To contend against such a state of things therefore, is perfectly futile; and to maintain any longer a system of anarchy, is not becoming either a loyal subject or well-wisher of his country.—*Sentinel*.

Our allusion to the exaction of postage on letters to be forwarded to England, before they were sent from the office here, in pursuance of directions from Halifax, has been copied into the Montreal papers, and we believe was brought under the notice of the Governor General. The result is, Mr. Howe will be directed to rectify the error into which he has fallen; and as the Post Office Commission is about to be appointed, we are convinced some uniform and efficient system, as respects the Post Office arrangements will be recommended to the consideration of Her Majesty's government; which will doubtless receive the cordial and ready concurrence of the several Colonial Legislatures.—*Id.*

Lieut. Col. Maxwell, left Fredericton on Wednesday morning, on his way to England; previous to which an address was presented on the part of the inhabitants of the place, to whom the gallant Colonel has recommended himself by his friendly and urbane deportment.—*Id.*

Rev. James Thomson.—It will give the friends of the Bible Society, who have been anticipating much benefit to the cause of Bible circulation from the visit of the Rev. Jas. Thomson much pleasure to be informed, that, while circumstances have made it necessary for him to return immediately to Quebec, via Halifax, and to leave many places in this Province unvisited, it is highly probable, that his engagements with the Parent Society will enable him to repeat his visit next spring, when he will devote his time to those parts of the province especially, which have on this occasion been omitted.—*Courier*.

We beg leave to direct public attention to the Prospectus of a contemplated work, advertised in our present impression, to be called, the "New Brunswick Compendium and Merchant's Companion," the publication of which we are informed, will mainly depend upon the number of names that may appear upon the subscription lists, which will shortly be laid before the public. As such a compilation is loudly called for, and as we are assured that no pains will be spared to render it not only accurate, but very generally useful, we have no doubt but that reasonable share of public encouragement will be secured to foster the undertaking. At present, the information which this work will contain, can only be procured from a variety of different sources, and some of which, to the inhabitants of different parts of the Province, are wholly inaccessible.—*Id.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a small volume of "Sacred Poetry by a Wesleyan Minister," lately issued from the office of the *Sentinel*, at Fredericton. The object of the publication is highly commendable, and connected with the merit which attaches to

the work, will doubtless produce the desired effect of enabling its author to realize funds for the redemption of a pledge given in faith to the Wesleyan Centenary Fund.—*Ibid.*

His Excellency the Governor of Bermuda porouged the Assembly of that Island on the 6th ult. The following is the conclusion of his Speech:—

I have not been mindful of the complaints made of the want of steady laborers for hire, which want impedes attempts at improvement and may, if not successfully counteracted, gradually lead to general decay. Having no Legislative remedy to propose, I take this opportunity at the close of the Session, of recommending you, in your individual capacities, to endeavor to apply such remedies as may be within your reach; and I am aware that all remedies must have but a gradual effect.

My object in thus alluding to this subject, in the most public manner, is to express my conviction of the importance of affording facilities for industrious and intelligent labourers to acquire sufficient interest in the spot, to induce them to remain and settle here, instead of merely making these Islands a place of temporary residence until they can transport themselves to other countries.

It seems to me to deserve your individual consideration, as one of the means toward this end, whether it would not be beneficial to you, though hitherto unusual here, to grant leases of small portions of Land, in quantities suited to Labourers, grant tenures of sufficient length to warrant attempts at improvements by those disposed to try. The great alteration which has taken place in Society, in consequence of the Abolition of Slavery, leads naturally to many other changes from former habits; and it requires us to admit and to establish some new customs, suited to altered circumstances, in order to secure a continuance of prosperity. Whilst recommending measures with a view of inducing a useful class of strangers to settle here labourers, I do not the less advise your encouraging those who have been born on the soil; but competition has now taken the place of forced labour, and the illdest of the labouring class must henceforward be the lowest in the scale of Society. The *Bermudian* of the 10th inst. says there is nothing of importance from the other Islands.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An account of the "late meeting" is received, and for the last time we repeat that we will not acknowledge the receipt of any paper on this subject without the author's name.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1840.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—W. F. S. Esq.
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.

Sims and Abbott's Bank.
Commissioner next week—Thomas Turner.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—N. Marks.
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 discount day.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director this week—F. A. Babcock.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

LATEST DATES.

London, —Oct. 19, Montreal, —Nov. 1.
Liverpool, —Oct. 20, Quebec, —Nov. 1.
Edinburgh, Oct. 16, Halifax, —Nov. 1.
Paris, —Oct. 17, New-York, —Nov. 1.
Toronto, —Oct. 24, Boston, —Nov. 2.

We are informed that a competent person has been engaged in England to carry on the POTTERY business in this Town, in all its branches next spring. We have also the pleasure of stating that arrangements are being entered into for establishing an Iron Foundry in this place.

We notice an advertisement in the last *Courier*, requesting Mr. T. G. Edwards, to communicate with Mr. Crawford, No. 10, Cheapside, London. Mr. Edwards went to Texas in 1835, and when last heard from in 1837, was a Lieutenant in the Texan service.

The regularity with which the Stage from Saint John arrives, reflects much credit on Mr. COPELAND, who has spared no expense in fitting it up; this has been the only regular conveyance since the steamboats have run so irregularly; the first steamer from St. John for a fortnight past arrived on Monday night last.

THE YANKEE FARMER.

A paper devoted to Agriculture, published in Boston, by C. P. Bosson, is a journal which none of our Farmers should be without. The last number contains a list of all the Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, and Agricultural Implements for sale at C. P. Bosson's Establishment, No. 45 North Market Street, Boston, and may be seen at our office.

OPENING OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

On Tuesday last the 3d inst., His Honour Mr. Justice PARKER left his lodgings and proceeded to the opening of the new Court-House, waited upon by the High Sheriff and Coroner, the Magistrates, and Gentlemen of the Bar in their Robes, civilians, officers of the Court and constables in appropriate dresses. The usual preliminaries attending the opening of the Court being gone through, and the Grand Jury empanelled, consisting of

WILLIAM PORTER, Foreman.

Henry Whitlock, Duncan Anderson, James Christie, Jun., James Hutchinson, Abraham H. Marks, John Bothwell, William Strange, John Carlisle, Sen., J. Buchanan, Jun., James W. Street, S. G. Woodcock, Edward Wilson, John Collins, John M'Curdy, James Connick, John M'Donald, Benjamin Millikin, M. J. C. Andrews, & Edward Seelye, William Ellis.

His Honor delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, which we regret could not be obtained for publication this week.

FORMATION OF A GENTLEMAN'S BIBLE SOCIETY IN ST. ANDREWS.

A Public Meeting was held in Paul's Hall, on Wednesday evening the 4th inst. for the reorganization of the Bible Society formed in Town some years since, the Hon. H. HATCH was unanimously called to the Chair, and A. W. SMITH was nominated Secretary. The Meeting being opened by an appropriate Speech from the Chairman.

It was moved by Dr. S. Frye, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, and unanimously resolved:

1. That at the operations of the Bible society formed in the town of St. Andrews some years since, have entirely ceased, it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that, that Society should be now reorganized.

Moved by the Hon. Judge PARKER, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, and unanimously resolved:

2. That this Society shall be called the Saint Andrews Branch of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, for the purpose of aiding in furthering the designs of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

In moving this resolution His Honor prefaced it in a neat and eloquent speech, which we regret we cannot insert in this week's paper.

Moved by Samuel Abbott, Esq. seconded by Mr. F. A. Babcock, and unanimously resolved:

3. That the business of the Society shall be managed by a Committee, consisting of a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and ten ordinary Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Moved by Dr. S. Frye, and seconded by A. W. Smith, and unanimously resolved: 4. That persons of whatever religious denomination who contribute the sum of five shillings or more annually, shall be members of the Society, and donations of any amount shall be received.

Moved by D. W. Jack, Esq. and seconded by David Mowat, Esq., and unanimously resolved:

5. That a general meeting of the Society for electing office-bearers shall be held annually on the 1st Monday in November, at which time a Report of the Society's proceedings shall be delivered.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Johnston, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Crawley, and unanimously resolved:

6. That the committee shall meet quarterly, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October, or oftener if necessary, for the despatch of business.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, and seconded by the Hon. Judge Parker, and unanimously resolved:

7. That one half of the funds of the Society shall be remitted annually to the Parent Society through the Auxiliary Society, in aid of its funds, and the remainder be expended for Bibles and Testaments, under the direction of the Committee, who are invested with a discretionary power in reference to gratuitous distribution.

Moved by F. A. Babcock, and seconded by Samuel Abbott, Esq. and unanimously resolved:

8. That this Society, will feel much pleasure in extending its aid to any Branch Society or Societies which may be found in this County.

On motion, of Dr. S. Frye, seconded by D. W. Jack, Esq. it was resolved that the under-named persons be the Officers Bearers of the Society for the first year.

Hon. H. HATCH, President.
Hon. T. WYER, Vice President.
Mr. F. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
A. W. SMITH, Secretary.

John Wilson, D. Mowat, Wm. Babcock, Dr. Frye, D. W. Jack, Thomas Johnston, Thomas Crawley, D. D. Morrison, M. S. Hannah, Thomas Turner.—Committee.

Dr. Frye, being requested to take the chair.—The thanks of the meeting, on motion of A. W. Smith, seconded by H. Mowat, Esq. were presented to the Hon. H. Hatch, for his attention and ability in presiding on the occasion.

A. W. SMITH, Secretary.

On Monday last, the semi-annual Examination of the Grammar School in this place, was held in the presence of the President and Directors, and a number of respectable persons. The boys were examined in the various branches of education, and they acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience, having made great progress since the last examination. The writing in the copy-books attracted general notice, both from the style and cleanliness. The discipline of the school is what every parent would wish, and the whole