

European Intelligence.

House of Commons July 3. Mr. H. Bulwer presented a petition from New South Wales, signed by 6,000 of the free inhabitants of that colony, praying for the establishment of a Legislative Assembly there.

Sir G. Grey said the act of Parliament for the regulation of the colony would expire in 1836, so that the circumstances under which that colony was constituted would have to come under the notice of the Legislature in the course of the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell expressed his confidence that the Government would do justice to the subject.

Mr. Hume said the colony laboured under various grievances, to which he hoped the earliest possible redress would be given.

Mr. O'Connell said, the subject must undergo discussion next session, and a bill to give the people of the colony their rights must then be passed.

Sir H. Hardinge agreed with the Hon. Member for Middlesex that there was no subject which more imperiously demanded attention than that of the colonies, and for this reason, that he believed the Reform Bill had disfranchised all the colonies, and left them without a single Representative in that House.

Mr. S. Rice could not assent to the accuracy of the last part of the observations of the Right Hon. Baronet opposite. Sorry should he be to have to think that the close borough system and the purchasing of seats in that House were essential to the freedom of the subjects of the colonies.

The petition was ordered to lie on the Table.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL. On the 56th clause, respecting charities, being put.

Lord J. Russell said that these trusts were often perverted from their original purposes into private gain, and made the subject of private and party purposes. If some other Member should not hereafter, he himself would be very willing to introduce a bill for the purpose of providing for some superior board of control over the administration of these charities, but he did not think it right to introduce such a clause into the present bill.

Mr. Goulburn hoped the noble Lord would postpone the consideration of this clause.

The Attorney-General hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would not think of pressing for the postponement of this clause, for he could assure him that the personal responsibility of all to whom the administration of charities might come should be most religiously observed.

Mr. Hughes said a considerable sum of money had been left to the city of Oxford for the purpose of establishing four city rectories — was this clause intended to apply not only to property left in charity trusts in the usual sense, but also to property left for church purposes?

The Attorney-General said the clause did not extend to that case at all.

Mr. H. Hughes complained that there was no clause in the bill which provided for such cases as he had adverted to. It was very true that it was now proposed to make those who were trustees of charities personally responsible for any branches of trust with which they might be chargeable, but that was rendered all but nugatory by the fact that no qualification was required from the members of the council. He had the honor of representing a very important character belonging to the city which he had the honor to represent, and which placed considerable political power in the hands of those by whom they were dispensed. Some of them were given specifically to be enjoyed by members of the Church of England, and as the recorder and magistracy were much more likely to belong to the establishment than the members of the council, he was anxious that the former should at least have a concurrent direction in the application of the charity estates.

The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving that "there be added to the number of charitable trustees of every borough the recorder for the time being (if any) of such borough, and all justices of the peace acting in and for the same."

Spain.—Death of Zumalacarrégu.—On the 27th of June the French government received a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, stating that this officer died on the 25th, in consequence of his wound. Although the time of Zumalacarrégu's death is only communicated by the telegraphic despatch, there is every reason to believe that this event occurred at Durango, to which he was conveyed immediately after resigning the chief command to Eraso, his first Lieutenant. The immediate cause of his death is not stated; but as it followed so suddenly the amputation of the thigh, there is little doubt but that it proceeded from the shot which he received before Bilbao. His death may be considered as we apprehend, as the signal of the speedy retreat of Don Carlos from the Peninsula.

The Basques have already refused, it is said to act under the orders of the Con d'Espagna; indeed unless another Zumalacarrégu be found amongst themselves, it is very probable that their whole army will soon cease to be.

Zumalacarrégu was born at Ormaiztegui in 1789; consequently at his death must have been 46 years old. The French invasion drew him from his law books, and made him a soldier under Mina. In 1821 his regiment being at Pampeluna, he suffered some vexations for his want of attachment to the Constitution and liberty party, then predominant. He was rewarded, in 1823, with the command of a regiment. After the events of La Granja, Zumalacarrégu was arrested and tried for Carlism, but acquitted. It was proved, that however attached to the cause of Don Carlos, he had refused to join in any scheme for exciting troubles or resistance as long as Ferdinand lived. He promised, at the same time, that in case of Ferdinand's death, he would be one of the first to proclaim and stand by Charles V.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—The British brig Gov. Temple arrived here a few days since from Demerara, bound to the river Gambia, in Africa. She put in here to procure some articles for her cargo. She is chartered by upwards of twenty natives of Africa, and their descendants, who were sold some twenty or thirty years ago as slaves in the Colony of Demerara, and have since purchased their freedom, chartered this vessel, and are on their return to their native land to spend the remainder of their days.—They are nearly all related to each other, and embrace both sexes, from childhood to the age of seventy. All appear well dressed, comfortable, and industrious; some of them are mechanics, such as cabinet-makers, coopers, &c. and have, besides earning a stipulated sum for their freedom, earned a sufficiency to pay for their freedom. One of them paid thirteen hundred for himself, wife and two children; another five hundred dollars for himself; and others in like proportion. They all appear happy and anxious to get back to their native shore.

It is a subject of no small interest, and one that must cause the minds of every beholder to reflect, on seeing a group of Africans who were stolen from their homes, transported in a slave ship, sold, and served thirty years in a foreign land, and who, by their industry, have acquired a sum sufficient to purchase their freedom, charter a vessel, and return home. All the elder ones still look to the religion they were educated in, that of the Mahometan faith, and all on board except one (the Captain) are blacks.—N. Y. Adv.

From the St. John Observer. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Capt. Campbell, arrived in this city on Thursday evening in the Steamer Woodstock, from Fredericton, and left the following morning by land, on a visit to the Eastern Counties.

Sir Thomas Usher, Commissioner of the Dock Yard at Bermuda, also arrived from Fredericton on Thursday evening, and left the next morning in the Steamer Maid of the Mist, for Annapolis, on his way to Halifax.

Sir George and Lady Cockburn, Miss Cockburn, Miss Sims and Lord Valentia, will leave Halifax in a few days on a visit to the Canadas. They will, we understand, embark on board the President on Saturday morning, which ship will sail immediately afterwards for Quebec. H. M. Ship Forte will accompany her.

Communications.

FOR THE STANDARD. MR. EDITOR.

By the laws of this Province, the bye roads and bridges are made and maintained by a sort of personal service, not furnished in money, but in labor. The labourers are therefore necessarily confined to the districts wherewith they reside, and the consequence is, that there is abundance of labour to support that part of a line of road which passes through a district where the population is dense, while in other places on the same line the road is hardly passable. The system would therefore be extremely defective were it not for the occasional grants of public money for the improvement of such parts as are not favoured with a numerous population. When a grant of money is made for the improvement of one of these intermediate districts, if the road be opened in the proper place, and, not altogether impossible, it is best to commence at one end of the district and make the road good as far as the public money will extend. The first thing to be done is to remove all stumps and movable stones from the bed of the road leaving a clear space of 22 feet in breadth. If the road is to be made by men's labour alone, without the assistance of a plough, all knolls and lumps should then be levelled, and the holes from whence stones and stumps were taken carefully filled up. Lines should then be stretched on each side 22 feet asunder, and the workmen should remove the upper soil with spades and other necessary tools, to the breadth of 4 feet on the inside of each line, and throw it towards the centre, carefully removing and throwing aside all stones that may come to hand.—The ditches are then to be formed by digging the subsoil or gravel from each side, and throwing it towards the centre mixing and covering up the materials which had been previously thrown in.

The whole is then rounded off, forming a circular surface from the centre of one ditch to the centre of the other, which will leave the road 18 feet wide, allowing a gradual slope of two feet base from the outside of the ditch where the line was first stretched, to the centre or bottom of the same.

Roads made in this manner should be 2-1/2 feet high, reckoning from the bottoms of the ditches.—Less than this will seldom afford a sufficient quantity of subsoil, for unless the middle of the road be well covered with subsoil, raised from the ditches, or with hard gravel carried on, and sufficiently rounded off or covered in every part of the road, such road will neither be of such service nor of long duration.

The side ditches, besides affording the very best materials, are indispensable as conductors of water. Cross drains should be placed so as to carry away all the water from the side ditches, and on this part of the business no pains should be spared, for if the water be suffered to stand in the ditches along side of the road, the whole of the materials will be so much softened thereby, that the road will be cut up with cart wheels and completely destroyed.

HOENAIL. Saint David, 11th August, 1835.

FOR THE STANDARD. MR. EDITOR.

Your late strictures upon public men and public measures, under the head of "General Interests of New Brunswick," have I perceive commanded general attention, and have opened the eyes of the public still further to what you very properly term a system of misrule unexampled. This unfortunate Province is doomed to see a large portion of its revenues (for the revenues although raised in the name of the King, are derived from sources within the Province, and for the benefit of the people,) squandered and lavished upon a few expensive establishments, which the Provincial Legislature has attempted frequently, and attempted in vain, to reduce to a scale proportioned to the Public-income.

Having in the course of my peregrinations frequently visited the Crown Land Office, I have been enabled, though without possessing the Gyeigan Ring, to obtain a little knowledge of its internal arrangement, and shall endeavour to give you some light on the subject, upon which you may, if you please, find some farther lucubrations. The building, which was large enough before, has been increased to suit the extensive views of the conductor, by the addition of a drafting room, which with other alterations, totally needless, has cost the Province £380.

The clerks and dependents amount in number to nine or ten, among whom is distributed the allowance of £1010; being about half the receipts of the Principal, whose situation, having so many assistants, appears to be completely a sinecure. The large allowance made to him, was in consequence of his representations to the Colonial Minister, that the combined duties of Surveyor General and Commissioner, were so arduous and responsible, as to require an increase from £250 with fees, to £2000. The duties are highly responsible no doubt, but cannot be very arduous, when so much assistance is allowed, unless we include the time and attention that has been and continues to be devoted to that useless and expensive project, the Royal Road, intended to lead from Fredericton, to a distance of one hundred miles into the wilderness; but these arduous duties are occasionally compensated by a pic nic, or a déjeuner a la fourchette.

The second in command, who now bears the title of Deputy Surveyor General and Commissioner, at £300 a year, (why a Deputy, unless the Principal be absent or incapacitated?) has notoriously the chief management of the details, for which he is well qualified, from his long service. It is to be regretted that his attention, as well as that of the Principal, is compelled to be devoted to extraneous subjects, as Secretary of the Royal Road, and to the concocting of new schemes for timber regulations, which have undergone alterations, five or six times, within the last few years.

The Chief Draftsman is the principal labourer in this vineyard. The multifarious duties of this gentleman, it would be difficult to enumerate. Receiving and entering petitions for land and timber; transferring to general plans, the returns of the Deputies; examining the Deputies' accounts for surveys; attending to searches; the settlement of collisions that frequently occur between old and new grants: in addition to this, the making out of grants, independently of plans that are frequently called for, of intended new roads, by the executive. All these are the especial duty of the draftsman, and he is considered to be amply remunerated with One hundred and eighty pounds a year; less than is often given to a clerk in a mercantile establishment.

The duties of the Cashier are performed for £180 a year, and it must be acknowledged that there is a great mass of duty to be performed in this department. But the manner in which the books are kept, merely by single entry, is obviously a gross violation of all the customs of great establishments, and they are seldom or never, in consequence, regularly balanced. This mode, was particularly remarked, and severely animadverted upon, by Mr. Richards, a gentleman who it

is well known, arrived in this country with a commission from England, to examine closely the condition of this Land Office, as well as of those in the other provinces. He likewise gave it as his opinion, that the monies should be paid directly to the Receiver General, he being the proper officer for receiving the Casual Revenue. This change would greatly simplify the labours of the office, and might easily be effected, as the Receiver General's duties are very slight, (thanks to the abolition of the Quit Rents) and do not occupy fully, more than one day in the week.

The Lithographic Press, a useless appendage, was intended to supersede the printing of circulars.

Your last paper on the subject of "General Interests" mentioned the expediency of having the Public Lands sold by auction; they appear to have acted upon this suggestion, by the Royal Gazette of Aug. 4, which announces, that "All sales of Crown Land and Timber within the Province will for the future be by Public Auction, and a sale will take place at the Crown Land Office, on the first Monday in every month."

This step is a decided improvement upon the old plan of petitioning for small quantities by which a great deal of unnecessary labor was given. An opinion was expressed in the House of Assembly, last session that the routine duty might be done for £600 a year. It is very probable that three active persons, who have finished their education, might for £200 per annum each, do all that is requisite, provided this office were not trammelled with young persons, who go there to learn what ought to have been previously acquired, and who with such low salaries, as 50, 60 and 80 Pounds a year cannot be expected, to be adequate to the duties.

I am Yours &c. CYRUS.

Saint Andrews, Aug 18, 1835.

The St. Andrews Standard.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

Table with columns for destination (New York, Havre, London, Liverpool, N Orleans) and dates (Aug 15, 27, 30, 12, 20).

To this Port direct—London July 4

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President. Director next week. John Wilson Esq. Discount Day, THURSDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

By Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must be over until next week.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner next week—Thos. Sims.

In another part of our paper will be found a communication signed "Cyrus" containing free, and apparently candid, animadversions on the expensive internal arrangements of the Crown Land Office. It would be a mock delicacy in us to pass any apology for publishing such a document with reference to the officers alluded to; neither will we descend to the absurd subterfuge of pretending that Offices and not Officers are attacked.—We distinctly give it as our opinion that had there been a person placed in charge of the Wilderness lands, whether for the disposal of timber or for the purposes of settlement; whose interests were identified with the progress of provincial improvement, and whose influence did not extend to the Colonial Office—then it is highly probable that reasonable compensation would have been established for necessary services; and the grand end gained of husbanding the public wealth, of encouraging the extension of settlement, and rendering the people contented with the Government, and happy in themselves. Had such been the case, we should never have heard of those murmurs and complaints which fill every corner of the country, nor of those deep injuries which have been widely and severely felt. There would have been no necessity for the interference of the Legislature, or for the Delegation to England.

Although we sometime ago knew it was in the contemplation of a high personage to procure the breaking up or remodeling of the entire "Department," as it is called, in consequence of his conviction that the whole thing was clumsy, ill contrived, unfit for the proposed end, and a decided draw-back on the country; yet we did not then think, or suppose that we should now think that the interests of the Province required a thorough investigation of the internal and external operations of the Establishment, with a view to the adoption of some well-digested, and permanent system of management, which should

have the sanction of the Government; the confidence of the people, and prove beneficial to all. Everything that tends to this desirable achievement we regard as useful, and therefore we look upon the observations of "Cyrus" in a favourable light.

HORTICULTURAL.—Col. Wyer yesterday presented us with a basket of Gooseberries, which for size and flavour might be compared to the superior kinds cultivated at home; and the excellence of this sample shows that under proper care and culture many of our smaller fruits, that are now neglected, might be raised here in abundance. The original plants were procured from Scotland by the late Mr. PAGAN, and Col. Wyer is careful to keep his well stocked Garden by occasional importations. We selected six gooseberries which weighed 2 ounces and a half; measured 7 inches when placed end to end; and the mean girth was 3 inches and a quarter. Has any one a better sample to put upon record?

The following notice speaks much in favour of the orderly and moral conduct of the Inhabitants of Charlotte.

There is not on this day a Debtor or Criminal in the County Jail; neither is there an individual within its walls, except the Keeper and his two sons.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery on Tuesday the 4th inst. the Sheriff's Calendar contained but one person in confinement on suspicion of Theft, against whom the Grand Jury did not find a Bill. It will be recollected that at the last Circuit, there was a clean calendar, and white Gloves presented to His Honor the Judge.

August 18, 1835.

"The Catechism of the Crown Land Office" has been received, and we should be glad to have an interview with the writer.—Some of the answers are not strictly correct, and a portion of the facetious replies is at variance with propriety. If he have no objection to a private audience, we would enable him to make a few corrections without interfering with the general orbit of his paper.

Scale of Duties imposed by the Court of Policy on the following goods imported into the Colonies of

Table listing duties on various goods like Demerara and Essequibo, Malt Liquor, Flour, Corn, etc.

On Saturday 1st August at St. John, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Charles Menial, to Miss Rachel Wilkinson, both of that City.—On Monday, 3d Mr. Arthur Ward, to Miss Catherine Barrett, both of St. John.

At Charlotte Town, (P. E. I.) by the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, Mr. Francis Longworth, jun. to Sarah Parker, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Watrs, of St. Andrews, N. B.

Deaths.

On the 14th inst CHARLES, son of Mr. John De Wolfe, aged 8 years. This day, Mr. GOROX HURCINSON, aged 70 years, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. Mr. Hutchinson's extraordinary genius as a mechanist acquired him the patronage of the first noblemen in his native country, and the admiration of all who became acquainted with his talents. He sustained an irreproachable character, and possessed the esteem of all who knew him, in an eminent degree. He bore a severe personal affliction, which confined him to his bed for nearly three years, with the most enduring patience, and pious resignation to the divine will. Full of years and respect, he resigned his spirit into the hands of his Creator with such a meek quietude as prefigures the enjoyment of a blessed immortality. His numerous family now fill highly respectable stations in various parts of this Province.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

Table with columns for arrival and departure, listing ships like Sch. Betsey, Helms, St. John, and others.

PORT OF ST. GEORGE.

Table with columns for arrival and departure, listing ships like Big Thistle, Vulgar, Liverpool, etc.

FOR THE... Will positively sail for 1st day of SEPTEMBER date a few Passengers age— Application to Jas. Dougl... or the Captain on board.

St. Andrews, Aug 11, 1835.

NOTICE.

All Persons having against the Estate of Greenlaw, of St. Andrews requested to present to the Subscribers to this date, and all persons Estate are requested to present to

St. Andrews, Aug 11, 1835.

A PUBLIC SALE.

IMPORTED BY THE COMPANY, per barc arrived at Halifax, for take place at the Ware here,

On Friday Next, at Elphinstone

The assortment will many kinds in addition ed: the terms will be Hon. East India Com expressed in catalogues samples may be had on prior to the sale.

RATCHF.

St. John, August 15

FREDERICK CHAMBERLAIN, Esq. Sir—I beg leave to certify concerned in the shipment, that I have examined in each hundred chests, an all undergone the same test the East India Company's classification of the goods. I remain your most

Inspector of T.

THE SUBS.

Have on Sale, at the dress, the following

Ex brig Lord Brough 34 bales patent bleached 10 do ditto, 2d. Cal 180 coils from 8-4 to 4 in 4 Hawkers 3-4 to 4 in 2 bales Sail Twine, 1 Hhd. Spirits Turpen 3 Bbls. bright Vanias 20 do. Coal Tar, 10 do 2 casks Black Lead, for 14 kegs White Lead, 50 20 tons Green Paint, 100 do. black do. 12 lbs, 50 do. blue do. 20 lbs, 14 kegs red do. 20 lbs, 18 do. yellow do. 19 lbs, 30 lbs. Whiting, 30 tons square bolt and 1 do. 1-4 in best refined 1 cask 1 1/2 in chain for t 1 do. mill Chain, 1 ships Chain 90 fihms 1 do. 90 fihms, 1-1-3 i Ships Scrapers, Marlin signal Lantorns, Croker Lamps, Oil Cans, Union 150 boxes Soap, 200 chals

Ex Northumberland, 200 chals. Hutton Wallace 12 casks Glassware assy 30 boxes window glass, 7 crates window Glass

Ex Amity from 42 bags Spikes, from 4

Ex St. George fr 10 Half Pints of Brandy 5 do. Hollands Gin, 15 and Sherry Wines, 60 Boxes mould and dip't 4 tons Hollow ware, 114 Tin and am'd Tea 1 Cask Currants, 3 Cases blue and white S 5 Kegs Mustard, 20 Boxes Pipes, 3 bales Cotton, Pollock, and 1 Hoghead China Brant 1 Hoghead do. Dinis 3 Cases Stationary, 10 doz. Umbrellas, 3 Trunks ready made Cl Pieces of Bleach'd and Pieces Prints and Hand Linn and Cotton Thre The above GOODS, v Mr. F. A. BACOCK, du land, last winter; and as this season, will be sold proved Paper.

WILLIAM 100,000 BRICKS of cook.

Saint Andrews, August

FOU

Opposite the residen Esquire, A HORSE nearly new. The Owr by proving property an Apply at the St August 12, 1835.

ON CONSI

20 M. Norfolk Red On 100 lbs for the Ki ALSO O Hds. Tieses Barrels Puncheons 100

June 20, 1835.

Original issues in