

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EMIGRATION.—At present when the subject of Emigration occupies the serious attention of this Province, the following extract from "The New Statistical Account of Scotland" may not prove uninteresting to our readers:—

"Persons who are ignorant of the character of the Scottish Highlanders, and many who have never seen the country, have ventured to describe them as indolent and unprofitable members of the community. A more gross fallacy has never been uttered. There are a great number of brave and moral, energetic and efficient while kindly and honestly dealt by; but reserved, stern and unbending as their mountain rocks, whenever they suspect injustice, or lose faith in the acts and professions of their superiors. The extensive and perfect improvements on the estate of Sutherland (an estate according to the same authority of 1,500,000 acres in the hands of one Chieftain and unequalled in the British Empire) bear evidence of their activity, industry, and confidence in their landlord, when their energies are properly directed. Those who reside in the country can testify that it is a rare occurrence to meet with an individual the worse of liquor, except occasionally at fairs. The Naval and Military annals of the Nation record their bravery, where they have distinguished themselves in many a desperate onset. The faithful labours of the Clergy have been blessed by Providence in rendering them pious and moral, and their character may be summed up in these words,—that they fear God, and honor the Queen."

St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, May 25.—The General Assembly has just resolved, by a majority of 240 to 100, to resist the civil power in every attempt to interfere with what the majority of the Church considers spiritual rights. This resolution was opposed by amendment, moved by Dr. Cook, to the effect, that as an established Church, the civil power is entitled to exercise an efficient control over her.

This resolution, carried, as it is by a majority larger than any that has hitherto carried the same point, must tend to convince the Government that any attempt to conciliate the Non-intrusionist, is utterly hopeless. The breach can only be healed now by a separation of the parties.—*Patriot, May 26.*

The Church of Scotland has at length fairly placed herself in direct collision with the Civil Government. The Anti-patrons men have come out boldly, and we trust that they will remain steadfast and united.—*Ibid, June 2.*

A correspondent of the London Times announces that the weekly wages of the agricultural laborers in Suffolk have been reduced, on the strength of the supposed reduction in the cost of living to be effected by Peel's tariff and corn bill.

Sir Harry Featherstonhaugh has increased the wages of his Sussex laborers, and given each a quantity of malt to brew their own beer, upon condition that they abstain from frequenting beer shops and public houses.

The Black Eagle has been ordered to attend, to take on board the King and Queen of the Belgians, and convey them to this country on their annual visit to her Majesty.—*Liverpool Chron.*

The troubles in Ireland continue. The Limerick Chronicle gives an account of the arrest in the Doon mountain, of four persons with their faces painted black, who made the late attack upon the dairy-house of Mr. Dalton at Donohel. Threatening notices of assassination had been posted up in various places in the same neighborhood, and a kind of morbid excitement seemed to prevail every where. Special meetings of the magistracy had been called at various places in Tipperary, and a general feeling seemed to prevail that some important movement was at hand.

The Grand Jury of Dublin have insulted O'Connell, by going without their usual dinner rather than invite the Lord Mayor to the feast—a rule which custom has made imperative. The Agitator says he can go as long without a dinner as they can.

Johnstone, County of Kilkeny, May 29.—A most melancholy catastrophe occurred here last night or early this morning. Mr. George Healey, a gentleman possessed of about £5000 a year, was burnt to death in his own residence, and a great portion of the house, which was a very fine one, was consumed.—*Freeman's Jour.*

The Newfoundland Dispute.—An especial meeting of the Lords of the Privy Council was held on Monday week in the Council Chamber, Whitehall, to hear the appeal of *Kitley v. Carson*. The defendant is Speaker of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, and the plaintiff is a surgeon, who had been committed for alleged contempt of the privileges of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony. The question to be decided is, whether the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland have the same right and privilege of committing for contempt as the Imperial Parliament of this country. Of course the decision in this case will decide the rights and privileges of the Legislative Assemblies in the other British Colonies.

In consequence of the importance of the question, the following distinguished individuals were present to hear the arguments of counsel, viz:—

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Denman, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench; Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Lord Chief Baron Abinger, Lord Brougham, Lord Cottenham, Lord Campbell, the Vice-Chancellor of England, Mr. Baron Parker, Mr. Justice Erskine, and the Judge of the Admiralty Court.

Mr. Anderson appeared as counsel for the appellant, and Mr. M. D. Hill and Mr. Fleming for the respondent. The arguments were of a very technical nature, and are not yet concluded.—*Liv. European.*

British and Foreign Bible Society.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this soci-

ety took place at Exeter-hall, Lord Exley in the chair; and amongst those present were the Earl of Hereford, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Chester, Lord Glenelg, Lord Standon, Lord Teignmouth, the Bishops of Chester, Gloucester, Peterborough, Winchester, and Norwich, Sir T. D. Acland, the Dean of Salisbury, &c. The noble chairman having briefly addressed the meeting, called upon the secretary to read the report of the proceedings of the last year, from which it appeared, that the total amount received during the year, applicable to the general objects of the society, including subscriptions, donations, legacies, dividends on stock, and contributions of auxiliary societies was £44,045 11s 5d, which compared with the receipts of the former year, shows an increase of £1,300 17s. The amount received from the sale of Bibles and Testaments was £50,264 14s 10d, and the total amount from all sources £94,065 4s 8d. The number of copies issued by the society from the same depository was 4584,544, and from the depositories abroad £231,007. Total issues during the year £815,551, and the total number of copies issued since the commencement of the society amounts to 2,14,038,934.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The following is one of three letters published in Fraser's Magazine, to Lord Ashburton, on the "Right of Search." The first does not enter into the merits of the question, but are quite interesting and instructive:—

TO LORD ASHBURTON.

LETTER I.

My Lord.—I shall make no apology for addressing you thus publicly, without a preface and without permission. Apologies are for the most part idle; in the present instance they would be misplaced. Nor shall I yet join in the general chorus of acclamation with which your nomination to the situation of ambassador extraordinary to the United States has been hailed alike by press and people.

While I felicitate you on the opportunity which that high employment may afford you of distinguishing yourself and advancing the interests of your country, you will not think me either uncivil or churlish if I reserve my acclamation and applause for the anxiously awaiting and momentous result of your most important embassy. Yours, for their former mission of confidence or congratulation. You will have to handle great and mighty questions of imperial importance to England, whether considered in reference to that preponderance and dominion on the sea, which she has always hitherto preserved, and which, with the blessing of God, it is to be hoped she will ever maintain unto the death;—or in reference to her trade and commerce. The able minister placed at the head of her majesty's government has departed from the ordinary routine in sanctioning, perhaps I should rather say in suggesting, your nomination to her most gracious Majesty.

You have not been bred a diplomatist, nor been a precise writer at the Foreign Office, nor dangled nor dallied at the tail of any legation, great or small. You have not graduated at either University. You might have done any, all of these things, and yet be conspicuously unfitted for your position, and miscarry in the great affairs with which you have been intrusted. In making this admission, you will perceive that I am no stiff stickler for antiquated forms, nor respecter of name or of persons, nor furious red-tapeist who would exclaim, "*Helas! tout est perdu! Monsieur n'a point de boucles.*" You will also understand me to be no foolish and friable counterpane of British merchants. I have that sense of the ablest, best-informed men in the community are in the class of first-rate British merchants. I do not, of course, mean your grubs of fisher-dashers,—the butterfly barghens of Port street and Cheap-side, who call themselves British merchants,—but I mean men like the Hopes and Thorntons of the past ages, and the Barings and Midways of the present. *Qua* British merchant, therefore, I have no fault to find with you. Your natural parts are considerable. Your information on commercial and financial subjects is varied and extensive. Your experience is great; your shrewdness, dexterity, and acuteness, proverbial. The transactions and correspondence of the eminent firm in which you were so long a partner must have rendered you familiar with the modern history and the trading relations of all the states in the world. But you have other advantages unique and personal to yourself. You transcend the affairs of your house for months and years at separate epochs in Holland, in France, in Russia and in America. This must have awakened your mind, and expanded your intellect, and opened to you new views and fresh sources of information; but it may also have had (I did not say it has had) the disastrous effect of rendering you too much of a cosmopolite and too little of a Briton. It may have rendered you unstable, unsteady, and inconsistent, in many vital questions of English concernment, though no man would, perhaps, make more efforts to uphold the European system than yourself. It is not for me to rip up old sores; but I may just, *en passant*, remark that your ancient opinions on the corn-laws, and the orders in council, savoured more of the cosmopolite than of the subject of a small island under a limited monarchy. Yet while adopting and maintaining views of these subjects, both by tongue and pen, repugnant in my mind to English interests, you always acted in a Conservative spirit, in sustaining the great system of European credit. This is easily accounted for. The immense transactions of your house could only be measured by parallels of latitude. They extended from pole to pole, and in their multiplicity and magnitude it is not wonderful if the balance, on a calculation of profit and loss sometimes struck against Great Brit-

ain. But now you are, perhaps, no longer a merchant but a British peer. That you are a British peer is, indeed, certain; that you have withdrawn from the house of Baring, Brothers, and Co. is a matter on which I am not informed. But whether you are or not a partner in that eminent firm, it is fit that you should now know that the main, chief, and cardinal question in which you will have to treat, is not cosmopolite but British,—*ay, British to the heart's core.* The question, *my lord, of the right of search* is a major and vital question, which must not be put off, nor patched up, nor special pleaded, but asserted,—*ay, and straightforwardly, boldly, broadly, and prominently maintained too, as our ancestors maintained it, with the courage, constancy, and consistency of Britons.* Your lordship's long residence in Holland has made you familiar with, and perhaps disposed you favourably to, the *Mare Liberum* of Grotius; but the doctrine which you must maintain at Washington is that contained in the *Mare Clausum* of his great opponent, John Selden. On this subject you shall be addressed without reserve by

A SAILOR AND SELDENITE.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening. Rumors and Probabilities.

The city is filled with rumors of contemplated changes in the Cabinet, and in the subordinate offices of several of the departments. But in cases of this kind, the wish is often father to the thought.—That there will be a reorganization of the cabinet in the course of the summer, is generally believed in the best informed political circles, but no one seems to have any definite notion as to who is to go in.

There was a little incidental discussion in the Senate this afternoon between Messrs Crittenden, Buchanan and Woodbury, which shows that the extension tariff bill is expected to be voted, and that the probability of a union of the democrats with the administration is increasing every hour.

A Modern Hercules.—Monsieur Paul, now performing at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, exhibits most astonishing feats of strength. The Spirit of the Times says:—

"Among his exploits, he placed his body in a position so as to form a carriage for a cannon weighing 800 pounds, the weight of which he sustained with perfect ease. He then formed a platform, on which were placed 1-000 pounds weight, which he lifted by the strength of his back. He then next a hand-grip around his loins and across his back and shoulders, and then two horses were harnessed to him while he stretched himself flat on his stomach on a platform, and they were unable to move him from his position. On the contrary, he moved along on his belly and dragged the horses after! Then two horses were attached to a rope of thirty-six strands, but their strength could not break it. The same rope was broken with perfect ease by the main strength of this modern Hercules. He also picked up two stout men, and swung them around till they became dizzy, and reeled as drunken men when he put them down."

Immigrants.—The number of foreign immigrants arrived at New York on Wednesday and Thursday last, was 3961. About 10,000 have arrived in that city during the last fortnight, and large numbers have also arrived at Philadelphia. The New York American of Friday says, "our streets are filled with emigrants—1330 arrived this forenoon from Liverpool, and 100 Germans from Hamburg; among them were 39 barbers, 35 painters, and over 200 carpenters and masons. Our city is full of laborers and workmen. On the Battery, this morning, we counted 500 persons, most of whom were out of employment. We again advise all that can, to go into the country, on the west side of the Hudson, from thirty to one hundred miles from the river—there is abundance of free land to be had cheap, and no fever and ague, or malarial taint."

Florida.—A party of Indians attacked the house of Capt. Robeson, at Standy Ford, on the Suwannee river on the 7th ult., after shooting dead three of his sons in a field near by. Mrs. R. was shot, and fell wounded; the daughter was pursued by an Indian, and cutting her throat with his knife, dragged her back to the house, and with her wounded mother she was thrust within doors and the house fired. The living and the dead were consumed together.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 2d inst. gives the names of thirteen persons who have been murdered by the Indians since the 19th ult.

Fire.—The large cotton factory of the Thames Manufacturing Company, in Norwich, Ct., was consumed last Thursday. Most of the goods were saved. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$70,000.

An editor speaking of the decision of the Presbyterian Assembly of Pennsylvania, that a man may not marry his deceased wife's sister, says it forbids "*plucking two roses from one stem.*"

A New Business.—There are now in operation in Cincinnati, three *lard oil* factories, which daily consume from twelve to twenty barrels of lard. This oil is becoming very popular there, and is used for various purposes, for machinery, lighting churches, stores, dwellings, &c. Its manufacture will probably be of great importance to the West.

An Irishman at the head of the Royal Asiatic Society.—Lord Fitzgerald, and viceroy, President of the Indian Board, has been elected President of this Society in the room of the late Earl of Munster.

The Land of Liberty.—The Grand Jury of New Orleans, in a late presentment, state that in one of the prisons there was found a woman, who said she had been there four years, not charged with any crime, and with-

out having been brought up for trial!

His Excellency Lord Elgin arrived at Jamaica on the 11th ult. and was sworn into office on the following day.

Sir Charles Metcalf embarked on board the Vesal, on the 21st, for England.

To show the kindly feeling evinced towards Sir Charles by the people of Jamaica, we quote the following remarks from the Morning Journal:—

"At Port Henderson his Excellency was received by about 500 persons, who had assembled there 'to take a last fond look' of the Governor, who had so well earned and secured the respect and gratitude of every inhabitant of the Island. On arriving at the wharf, the troop dismounted, and formed an avenue in single file. Sir Charles alighted from his carriage, and remained about half an hour shaking hands with, and receiving the valedictions of the ladies and gentlemen present."

Sir Charles, in passing, bowed and cordially shook hands with each trooper. The scene was painfully affecting—not a word was uttered; but though the tongue was silent, the eyes of many poured forth the grateful affections of the heart. Sir Charles himself appeared to be completely overwhelmed."

A Proclamation was issued on the 7th inst. by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Bermuda commanding the Bermuda Infantry to assemble for the purpose of Training. They were to receive pay and allowances "according to the Terms of their Enlistment" the period of duty prescribed was three weeks.

Sir Allan McNab has met with a very flattering reception on his visit to Great Britain. A short time since we gave an account of a dinner given to him in London. By late arrivals we find it was contemplated to give him a public dinner in Glasgow, where he was supping to promote emigration to the Provinces.

Sir James Mc Donnell, the bravest man in the British army, has left Canada for England. Prior to his departure addresses were presented to him by his countrymen in the Glangary district and by his companions in arms at Quebec. Six captains of his regiment bowed him off to the ship in which he took his departure. We understand that similar manifestations of respect were intended towards this gallant officer at Pictou, and from Antigonish and Cape Breton, had he taken the route of Nova Scotia on his way to Britain.—*Halifax Times.*

St. Stephen's Church.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of St. John, on the 15th inst. the Presbytery having taken into consideration the case of St. Stephen's Church, and finding everything connected with it satisfactorily arranged, requested the Rev. W. T. Wishart, to produce his call and bonds as a minister of the said Church—and having been found satisfactory, they unanimously resolved, that he be forthwith admitted a constituent member of the Presbytery, and Mr. Wishart took his seat accordingly.

By this resolution a numerous, influential, and an attached people, are again placed in harmonious connection with the Church of Scotland.—*Halifax Guardian.*

PROVINCIAL.

From the Miramichi Glenora of June 21st. DEPARTURE OF JAMES GILMOUR, ESQ.

We regret much to announce the departure from this community of James Gilmour, Esq. and family, which took place yesterday. They have taken passage to the Clyde in the barque Oxford, Captain Burns. Nearly thirty years have elapsed since Mr. Gilmour came to Miramichi, along with his late partner, Alexander Rankin, Esq. These gentlemen have, till very recently, carried on business here under the well known firm of Gilmour, Rankin & Co. The business they have transacted has been very extensive, and their manner of conducting it has been alike able and honorable. By their upright and persevering efforts they have contributed greatly to extend the trade of that old and most respectable house in Glasgow, with which they have been so long connected, viz: Messrs. Pollok, Gilmour & Co. The House in Miramichi was, we believe, the first branch formed by that Firm in British America. And out of it have sprung the extensive Establishments connected with the same concern in Liverpool, G. B., Quebec, Montreal, St. John, N. B., &c. &c. In the House at Miramichi were chiefly trained the Gentlemen who have conducted these extensive and most respectable establishments, and there they acquired for which they are so distinguished. The House of Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co., of which Mr. James Gilmour was an active partner, it is well known, has done much to improve the trade and develop the resources of this important section of the Province. Their object always has been to encourage worth and honest industry; and the best proof of this is to be found in the large and handsome village of Douglastown, which has grown up around their establishment, and which continues to be supported through it. Their capital has also been extensively and usefully employed in the erection and encouragement of Saw-Mills throughout the country. At the time Messrs. Gilmour, and Rankin arrived in this community, the settlements on the Miramichi River were in a rude and infant state. There were then no roads on which a person could even walk with comfort—nothing better than an Indian track, and very few Schools for the education of youth. Both these departments early attracted the attention, and called forth the energies of Mr. Gilmour. By his skillful and persevering efforts, coupled with those of the late Honorable Richard Simonds, excellent roads and bridges were at length formed through the greater part of the extensive Parish of Newcastle, which gave an impulse

to the making of roads on other parts of the river, which may vie with the roads in any part of British America, and will bear a comparison even with many of the county roads at home.

Nor is it only as a commissioner of roads that Mr. Gilmour has benefited this community; he may be justly called the Father of our Parish Schools. Under his fostering care and superintendence as a Trustee, was formed the School at Douglastown, in which all the ordinary branches of an English Education have long been taught in a very successful and creditable manner.

Mr. Gilmour has also for a number of years, been an able Sabbath School Teacher, and has done much to improve the minds of the youth in and about Douglastown, both in learning and religion.

Mr. Gilmour has retired with his family to his native land, and as we understand, with an ample competency. Both he and his family were much attached to Miramichi, and nothing but what he considered paramount duties led him to take this step which the public so much regret.

The loss of such a man at any time would have been greatly felt, and in the present depressed state of trade, is greatly to be lamented. Had he continued to reside in this section of New-Brunswick, we know of no man who could have been more usefully and honorably employed. Every mark of respect was shown him upon the eve of his departure by men of all parties, even those who in politics and various measures of a public nature, had been opposed to him. As a proof of this we may mention that a Dinner was given to him on Tuesday, the 14th inst. in Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle, which was numerously and respectfully attended. His son, Mr. Allan Gilmour, and his late partner, Alexander Rankin, Esq., were also invited as guests.

The inhabitants also presented Mr. Gilmour with an Address, and also the Kirk Session and Corporation of Saint James's Church, Newcastle, on the eve of his departure, to which he made appropriate replies.

St. Paul's—Fredericton.—An anonymous call, comprising the names of 96 Pew-holders of the congregations of St. Paul's, Fredericton, was recently transmitted to the Rev. Andrew Stevens, of Sussex Vale and Springfield. Whilst this document does honor, alike to the congregation and to the gentleman whom it respects, we feel proud to state that Mr. Stevens, prompted by sincere and disinterested attachment to the people among whom he has but lately settled, designs to decline this flattering invitation, from one of the most influential congregations in the Province.—*Ib.*

The following notice appears in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday last:—"Frequent application having been made for Warrants to be issued in the form heretofore used, Public Notice is hereby given, That Persons having demands upon the Province Treasury, under the appropriations of the last Session, and who may prefer having Warrants in their own names instead of the Negotiable Warrants already issued, may obtain such Warrants upon application at the Secretary's Office, but no pledge of priority of payment of such Warrants can be given. Those also who have already received Negotiable Warrants may be permitted upon like application to exchange them."

By order of His Excellency the Lt. Governor. WM F ODELL.

SUPREME COURT, Trinity Term, 5th Vic 1842. Elias Tupper, Esquire, Barrister of Nova Scotia, William Tyng Peters, junior, Esq., and William E. Tynnum, Esq. Attorney of Her Majesty's Court at Westminster, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

Lewis Peter Fisher, Gentleman, having produced the requisite Certificates, and having been examined as to his fitness and capacity, is admitted, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Court.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR.—I wish to draw the attention of the guardians of the public peace to the conduct of persons in the habit of assembling near the Practice Rooms of the *Amateur Band*, whose object appears to be to offer insult to the performers, and to prevent any of the very large assemblage of respectable persons who nightly attend to listen, from deriving any pleasure; and when I look round and see that the mob is composed almost entirely of boys, and see no means taken to prevent the annoyance, I cannot help applying censure to those who should and could so easily take measures to put down such a disgraceful nuisance; and it is certainly very far from being complimentary to those who have devoted so much time and expense, for an object so calculated for public gratification, that they should be so completely thwarted in their endeavors to please, and subjected to insult. If the parties are thus quietly allowed to annoy the public may rest assured that it will operate as a direct incense to all the unruly boys of which our community is already unfortunately too full, to insult with impunity. And I feel confident that it will be admitted, that they are sufficiently versed in all that is bad, without thus granting such a bounty on blackguardism, as to allow them to accomplish their design, of obliging spectators to retire with disappointment and disgust. It is but a short time since their workshops were under the necessity of appointing a nightly watch to preserve order in our streets, and it is now a matter of surprise that with so much more cause they tacitly permit the continuance of misconduct, which could at once be put down by the presence of a single constable. Yours, &c.

GOOD ORDER.

June 29, 1842.

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