

They were the men who, in conjunction with the king's troops, took the whole line of frontier from the Americans, and who had ever displayed the warmest affection to the British constitution, and who, if they were a "family compact," it could not be denied, were greatly attached to their parent, for whom they have ever displayed the warmest, the fondest, and most inviolable attachment. If, then, this were the "family compact," he must there publicly declare that he gloried in being a member of such a family. (Cheers.) But this cry against the "family compact" was raised—by whom? Why, by Mr. Mackenzie, and other needy and greedy adventurers who sought to deprive the old public servants of the country of all participation in the patronage of the crown they had defended; and so successful had been this cry, that at the present moment, he regretted to say, but one native Canadian was in the executive council of the province, while some honourable gentlemen (who, under the new form of government, introduced into the colony by the late governor-general, now assisted in administering the government of that province,) had not been in that country half a dozen years—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Lord Glenelg's dispatch was founded on principles of justice, the Canadians required nothing more; but how far the faith of government pledged to the people of Canada in that dispatch had been carried out, reference to the dispatch, the appointments made in the colony since, and the journals of parliament, would distinctly show; (Loud and continued cheering.)

During the administration of the late Lord Sydenham, for the first time in his life, he (Sir A. M'Nab) found himself in opposition to the policy of the executive government. He did, he openly acknowledged, differ materially from the government on several important questions, viz., the concessive made by the government through its officers in the house, and now recorded on the journals of parliament, in favour of what was termed "responsible government," but he should offer no remark upon this eventful concession, because as the government had conceded the point, the people of course would now act upon it—the awful responsibility of this mighty change in colonial government would rest upon those who made the concession, and not upon the man who, like himself, opposed it in every stage. He also, he freely acknowledged, opposed the district council bill in all its stages. He opposed the general naturalisation bill, and he gave his hearty and best assistance to investigate the grave and serious charges connected with the freedom of election in both provinces. His opposition to those measures arose from an honest conviction that they were calculated to weaken that connexion of the colony with the mother country which it had ever been his desire to strengthen. With these general observations, which, in justice to the part he took, he had felt it requisite to make, he left this subject, and would proceed to what was much more agreeable to his own feelings, as he thought it would prove to theirs, by showing what the province of Canada really was, and how, in his humble opinion, it should be estimated by the people of this country.

Their constitution was similar to that of England, the civil and criminal code was nearly the same in England and Western Canada—Their soil was not surpassed by any portion of America. Their climate was certainly equal to that of England. Their debt was about £1,300,000, not one sovereign per head of the population. Their revenue was chiefly derived from duties on imports, the legislature had made ample provision for the interest, and they had the pledge of her majesty's government for £1,500,000 to complete their public improvements, which, when finished, would greatly augment the provincial revenues. Their debt had been contracted in the prosecution of public works of great utility, and when completed, would not be surpassed on the continent of America. Their population in Western Canada had increased in 40 years from 63,000 to 500,000. Within the last few years the Rideau Canal had been completed, the cost of which had been upwards of £1,000,000 sterling; the Welland Canal about half the amount; the St. Lawrence Canal was in progress, and would soon be completed; the Burlington Bay Canal had cost £45,000, and when the Great Western, from the head of Lake Ontario to the foot of Lake Huron, and from Burlington Bay to Port Dover, on Lake Erie, was completed, the trade of the great western world would be thrown into the St. Lawrence by a canal of sixty miles. (Cries of "hear, hear.") The debt of the state of New York, after all their improvements were completed, was four times greater than that of Canada; and those who examine into the respective securities would not hesitate to prefer making investments in a British province rather than in a foreign state. (Hear.) Having detained them at this length he must beg permission to conclude by proposing to them to join him in a full flowing bumper toast, prompted no less by private regard than by public duty, and that required no effort in this society to procure for it the enthusiasm it deserves. He gave them—"Their Noble Chairman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashel."

The toast was drunk with loud cheering. The noble Chairman briefly returned thanks.

Late Discovery.—The Cape of Good Hope papers notice the discovery, by an English Whaler, of several Islands in the Pacific Ocean, previously unknown.—They are eight in number, of some extent, fertile, and inhabited. The appearance of the natives, and the canoes, &c. were totally different from any others in that neighbourhood.

Dublin, April 30.—The Catholic Church.—The bulls for the consecration of the Rev. Wm. Walsh, of Kingston, as bishop in partibus, and coadjutor to the Right Rev. Dr. Fraser, of Nova Scotia, have arrived in this

city. The solemn and sacred ceremony of his consecration will take place to-morrow, in the Church of Saint Andrew, Westland-row.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

3 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

London, May 7.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 6th inst. the employment of children and females in collieries was spoken of, petitions having been presented from various parts of the coal districts, calling the attention of Parliament to the subject. The Bishop of Norwich said they complained of the employment of children of tender age, male and female, and of young boys and girls, in the most severe drudgery of the collieries.

In the Commons, the Southampton committee reported, unseating Lord Bruce and Charles Martyn, Esq. charging them with bribery at the election, and declaring the election void.

The Income tax bill was then carried through committee, and the report ordered to be brought up. Sir Robert Peel gave notice that he should bring forward the Tariff next.

CHINA.

The papers by the overland mail were received in London on the 4th.

The latest intelligence is to the 14th of February from Macao. The Chinese Government having garrisoned the cities and forts of Yuyao, Tsikee, and Fungghwa, which are situated 40, 20 and 30 miles from Ningpo, with a view of aving all those who had submitted to the British; a force consisting of three steamers with about 700 men was despatched against them. They were soon occupied, the only opposition being an attempt at one place on the part of the Tartars to defend the town from without the walls; but although they opened fire, the Tartars fled as soon as the country saved the snow, as their pursuers did not know the safe paths. The ammunition, arms, clothing, and other war stores, were destroyed, and the public granaries surrendered to the populace. The expedition returned to Ningpo on the 12th of January.

Reinforcements are now preparing in different places. The 2d and 41st Madras Native Infantry embarked on the 13th of March for Madras, and the 14th, which was at Mouline, and the 36th Madras Native Infantry, which was at Penang, have, as it is asserted, received orders to get ready for proceeding to join the China expedition.

It is reported that Chusan, Amoy, and Hong Kong, are to be free ports; buildings of various kinds are springing up fast in the last named.

INDIA.

The departure of Lord Auckland has taken place. Various addresses, proving how much his Lordship was appreciated at Calcutta, were presented to him. Lord Ellenborough, who reached Calcutta on the 25th February, has infused new spirit into the preparations for the reinforcements to China, by his going on board to examine the transports.

AFGHANISTAN.

The intelligence from this seat of war, consists chiefly of details concerning events previously known in general terms, and of corrections or denials of former accounts. The disasters appear now to be ascribed more to misconduct on the part of the Anglo Indian forces than to the prowess of the Afghans, or even to the difficulties of the country and the season.

Russia.—The emperor of Russia is engaged in a contest with his nobles about the emancipation of the serfs throughout his dominions. His Imperial Majesty is opposed to serfage, and, since his accession, has done all in his power to give freedom to the most oppressed and most deserving class of his subjects.

The Cotton Market was firm, and no change in prices.

We have perused all the accounts which have yet come to hand with attention, and it affords us pleasure to repeat their being more favourable than, under all the circumstances, were warranted in expecting. The Caudal massacre was not quite so conclusive as Dr. Brydon reported it. There is no longer a doubt that many officers and men escaped who were supposed to have fallen, and such as were made prisoners by the Afghans were kindly and humanely treated. We have little doubt that hundreds will be found to have escaped, who are now numbered with the dead. As we suspected from the first, the real traitor was the Shah Soojah, who was jealous of British influence, and who plotted their utter destruction.—*London Sun*, May 5.

The Journal du Peuple, one of the most venomous of the Paris papers against the present dynasty, has died of inanition. The turn of the National is spoken of as coming next.

Provisions for India and China.—A circumstance quite unprecedented has just occurred among the provision merchants and coopers in this city. What is called the "slaughtering season" terminated in January last, since which the purchase of cattle for the completion of the government provision contract ceased, and the trade has been at a stand. But on Thursday last an official communication was received from London, announcing that the Admiralty required a large supply of India beef (of course for the victualling of ships taking out troops) and in consequence a great impulse has been given to the market for all coarse strong beef, which has risen in price, or rather recovered from the recent depression resulting from the decline of the demand in the English manufacturing districts. At the last market-day at Smithfield, while prime cattle, fit for the home or Liverpool market, were in little request the coarser descriptions were eagerly sought for.—This novel state of things—the re-opening of the yards of the provision-coopers in

the month of April—has produced satisfaction as well as surprise amongst the trade here.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

Naval Architecture.—The present board of Admiralty has been much occupied for some time past with the subject of naval architecture; and having appointed a committee of practical shipbuilders to take into consideration this important question, and to suggest such improvements in the construction of our ships of war as their long experience and practical acquaintance with the science might enable them to do, and received its report, have resolved to act upon it without delay. Their lordships have, moreover, directed three of the most distinguished members of the School of Naval Architecture, Messrs. Read, Chatfield, and Creuze, to furnish a series of design for ships of every class in the service, for which purpose they had been ordered to repair to Chatham, and commence their labours immediately. By thus combining the highest scientific attainments with the practical intelligence of the master shipwrights of our dockyards, we may fairly anticipate a degree of perfection in the construction of our wooden walls for the future to which they have never hitherto attained. A rumour is current that the post of surveyor of the navy is to be abolished, and that of naval architect to be substituted in its stead. At all events the appointment of the three gentlemen already alluded to, may fairly be regarded as a preliminary step to the establishment of a board of naval revision; an arrangement which cannot fail of proving of the utmost advantage to the country.—Upwards of two millions sterling have already been expended on ships, which, we gather from the parliamentary admissions of Sir G. Cockburn and Captain Rous, are decided failures. It is therefore surely time to put a stop to this speculative mode of shipbuilding, and the admiralty deserves high credit for the earnest and laborious attention it has lately devoted to the subject.—*Standard.*

A most important and beneficial regulation, relating to chaplains in her Majesty's navy, is about to take place. When those gentlemen qualify, and perform the duty of naval instructors and schoolmaster, in ships, they are to have, in addition to the pay of chaplains, three-fourths of that granted to naval instructors, and after a certain period, a similar portion of half-pay. Thus a clergyman of a man-of-war, combining the duties of chaplain and naval instructor, will have sea pay amounting to near £260 a-year; in addition to £5 a-year from each of the young gentlemen he educates; the latter will, however, most probably be discontinued.—*United Service Gazette.*

The total number of vessels in the navy of every description at present in commission is 271.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

On Friday the 20th May, the subjoined Report and resolutions of a Joint Committee of both Houses were presented in the Senate and the House of Representatives:—

Resolves in relation to the North Eastern Boundary of this State.

Whereas the preceding Legislatures of this State, in conformity with the well-settled conviction of all the People thereof, and with incontrovertible evidence before them on the subject, have uniformly declared that the Boundary of Maine, on its Northern and North-Eastern frontiers, as designated in the Treaty of 1763, can be laid down and fixed according to the terms of that Treaty; and that such line embraces all the Territory over which the State claims property, sovereignty, and jurisdiction; and the Executive and Congress of the United States having recognized the validity of that claim in its full extent, this Legislature renews such declarations, for a series of years, every attempt to adjust the vexed questions in regard to the establishment of said Boundary having proved ineffectual, it has been represented to the Government of this State that the Minister Plenipotentiary and Special of Her Britannic Majesty, at Washington, has officially announced to the Government of the United States, that he has authority to treat for a conventional line, and with such considerations and equivalents as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for such conventional line as soon as the Government of the United States shall say that it is authorized, and ready on its part, to commence such negotiation; and

Whereas the Government of the United States, not possessing the constitutional power to conclude any such negotiation without the assent of Maine, has invited the Government of this State to co-operate to a certain extent, and in a certain form, in an endeavour to terminate a controversy of so long duration:

Now, considering the premises, and believing that the People of this State, after having already manifested a forbearance, honourable to their character, under long continued negotiations of their rights by a foreign nation, and though not disposed to yield to unfounded pretensions, are still willing, in regard to the proposal now made by the General Government, to give additional evidence to the Fellow Citizens throughout the United States of their desire to preserve the peace of this Union, by taking measures to discuss and conclude, if possible, the subject in controversy in a manner that will secure the honour and interests of the State, this Legislature adopts the following Resolutions, with the understanding, however, that, in the event of a failure in such endeavour towards an arrangement, no proceedings thereunder shall be so construed as to prejudice in any manner the rights of the State as they have been heretofore asserted to exist:—

Resolved, That there shall be chosen by bal-

lot, in Convention of both branches of the Legislature, four Persons, who are hereby constituted and appointed Commissioners, on the part of this State, to repair to the Seat of Government of the United States, and to confer with the authorities of that Government, touching a Conventional line, or line by agreement, between the State of Maine and the British Provinces, and to give the assent of this State to any such line, with such terms, conditions, considerations and equivalents as they shall deem consistent with the honour and interests of the State; with the understanding that no such line be agreed upon without the assent of such Commissioners.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners be furnished by the Governor with evidence of their appointment, under the seal of the State.

Resolved, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in said Commission by death, resignation, or otherwise.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners make return of their doings herein to the Governor, to be by him presented to the Legislature at its next Session.

These resolutions passed the Senate on Saturday by a vote of thirty to one. The opposition vote was given by Mr. Leavitt, who spoke of amendments embracing his views, which would be offered in the House, when the division should take place there.—In the House a counter report was submitted on Saturday by Mr. Frye, of Bethel. He is opposed to the appointment of Commissioners with unrestricted powers, and his report denies that the Legislature has the power to appoint Commissioners to cede, sell, or exchange any territory of the State without the consent of the people. The subject was to be taken up in the House on Monday; but the almost unanimous vote of the Senate, would seem to indicate that there would not be a great deal of opposition to them in the House of Representatives.

Messrs Stanly and Wise.—We learn from the N. Y. Commercial "that the quarrel between these gentlemen has been, in the usual language in such cases, amicably and finally arranged. The terms are understood to be an apology for the blow given by Mr. Wise, on the ground that it was inflicted under a misapprehension of Mr. Stanly's intention in collision with the former, near the race-course. The particulars of the arrangement are to be forthwith published."

Arrival Extraordinary.—The Santa Fe Traders from St. Louis have arrived in Philadelphia to make their purchases. They brought with them from three to five hundred thousand dollars in specie. The unloading of the solid bars and "shiners," and "Mexicans," which were packed in boxes and skins, attracted a large crowd of persons.—*Can.*

The Port Phillip Gazette tells of the wife of a laborer, in that vicinity, who recently gave birth to six children in thirteen hours. Three did not live; but three thrive remarkably.

A requisition has been made upon the governor of Massachusetts for the surrender of Mr. Dorr.

No Licenses.—The county commissioners of Essex county have decided to grant no tavern licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors the ensuing year.

A Bank Robbery.—We are informed, says the N. O. Advertiser, that the Branch Bank of Louisiana has been robbed of some \$20,000 or more. The Cashier, it seems, allowed persons to overdraw—at least, so goes the story. He has been dismissed, it is said, from the employ of the Branch.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,

Among the many rare things that have graced the pages of the St. John's Morning News, a letter prefaced with "The end of all things," and signed "Omega," has lately made its appearance. From a perusal of the letter it seems, that what the writer means by "the end of all things," is the beginning of better things, for his object is to prove that in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, "the sanctuary will be cleansed, the church purified, and the unholy and wicked destroyed."

Most of "Omega's" remarks on Daniel's vision, are the same as those given by Commentators, and he would therefore have acted a more candid part by stating from whom he borrowed. There is one thing however, respecting which he may safely lay claim to originality; I allude to the announcement that the "two thousand three hundred days, and the seventy weeks began at one and the same time." If the Angel, as "Omega" asserts, really gave this information to Daniel, the latter was certainly very much to blame for not recording the fact, which would have afforded a ready means of determining the eventual time when the prophetic days would end, and the sanctuary be cleansed. Owing to such unpardonable neglect, had it not been for "Omega" and a few other prodigies of mystical lore, this momentous period now so near at hand, would have taken the world completely by surprise. Another thing in the prophecy of Daniel which needs correction, is an omission in the conversation of the saints respecting the vision of the daily sacrifice. The saint, upon the testimony of the Prophet, simply says, "Then shall the sanctuary be cleansed."—"Omega" very properly supplies the defect by adding, "the church purified, and the unholy and wicked destroyed." Taking these emendations into account therefore, it is very evident that some extraordinary events must happen in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

That such men as Newton, Hales, Clarke, and others, did not make the astounding discovery to which "Omega" has directed public attention, is not at all wonderful, since the prophecy itself was in fault and they were not inspired. They did all that a reasonable expectation could require from men of their limited capacities and acquirements; they explained as far as they knew, and candidly confessed their ignorance with regard to the rest.

As some, perhaps, who have not particularly studied this subject, may be curious to know what explanation is generally given of the prophetic vision in question, without the emendations of such as "Omega," the following remarks may not be entirely useless. In the ninth chapter of the book of Daniel it is written, "Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation of iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the Most Holy." From the subsequent verses we learn, that this period commenced at the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem, and ended with the Messiah. A prophetic day signifies a year; and seventy weeks of such days comprise a period of four hundred and ninety years. The commandment to restore and build Jerusalem was given to Ezra, four hundred and fifty-seven years before the birth of Christ; if to this we add thirty-three years, the age of Christ at his crucifixion, the sum will be four hundred and ninety years, corresponding exactly to the prophetic period. Respecting this vision "Omega" has given a similar explanation. In the eighth chapter of the same prophecy, another vision is recorded, to which the reader can refer. From the thirteenth and fourteenth verses, it appears that the sanctuary and the host were to be trodden under foot for two thousand three hundred days, meaning, as some suppose, years. When these days were to begin, the Prophet gives no direct information; but "Omega," as has been observed, kindly supplies the omission. These days, he affirms, commence with the seventy weeks, or four hundred and fifty-seven years before the birth of Christ; and hence they must end in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, as is evident by adding the two latter numbers together.

"Omega" has unfortunately omitted one item in his calculations, at which, I am afraid, unbelievers will be disposed to cavil. He takes no notice of the four years that elapsed between the birth of Christ and the beginning of what is commonly called the Christian Era. By taking these years into the account, the end of the two thousand three hundred days, must have been in the year eight hundred and thirty-nine; so that we are forced to one of two conclusions,—either that all the unholy and wicked were destroyed three years ago, or that the Angel informed the Prophet, that four days of grace were to be allowed in the computation, and the latter, as usual, neglected to make a minute of it in the records.

From the written prophecy it is plain, that the daily sacrifice was taken away, and the place of the sanctuary cast down, by the "little horn" which proceeded from one of the "four horns" that came up on the head of the "rough goat," after the great horn was broken. This little horn either represented Antiochus Epiphanes, a king of Syria, who greatly persecuted the Jews; or, the Roman Empire.—If it represented the former, the daily sacrifice was taken away, or the prophetic days commenced about one hundred and seventy-four years before the Vulgar Era, and they will consequently end about the year two thousand one hundred and twenty-six; if it represented the latter, they must end at a still later period, for the oppression of the Jews by the Romans was subsequent to that by Antiochus. But those who have studied the subject most, and understand it best, acknowledge that the precise period for the fulfilment of this vision, cannot be satisfactorily determined.

Some have denied that in this vision prophetic days are intended, and not without plausibility. Through the prophecy, when reference is made to prophetic days, the Hebrew term YAMIM (literally days) is used; but in the passage under discussion two terms, ERAS, BOKER (literally evening, morning) are employed. The use of a different phrase in this place, seems to furnish some evidence for the last mentioned opinion. This evidence is strengthened by a circumstance related by historians; that in the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes for two thousand three hundred mornings and evenings the daily sacrifice was "stopped and the temple rendered a shambles of murder a sty of whoredom and of all manner of baseness." The whole period according to this statement only continued a little more than six years, and was terminated before the birth of Christ. The phraseology of the vision appears to intimate that the cleansing of the sanctuary signified a restoration of the priesthood and the Jewish sacrificial system, which could not happen at the end of the days, if they were prophetic; as such an occurrence during the Christian Era, would be an absurdity. But whether the days are prophetic or not, we cannot make their fulfilment coincide with the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, unless, like "Omega," we have recourse to a new revelation.

Your's, &c., ALPHA.

St. Andrews, 28th May 1842.

Reported Military Movements.—It is understood that the 52d Light Infantry, now in this Garrison, will shortly proceed to Frederickton, to take the place of the 60th Regiment, which comes to this City, and, with the 76th, now in Halifax, is expected to return to England in the course of the summer.—It is also rumoured that two battalions of the Rifles will be sent to Halifax, and that the

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