

Family Compact," by the correspondent of the *Palladium*, above alluded to.

I am told, &c., by a portion of the press, that it is "leather and parchment"—that there is no such thing as a Family Compact.

When a thing is described, Sir, by a name which is not drawn from an essential but from an accidental attribute, it is apt to mislead. But the fact is, and we must take things as we find them, that some ludicrous incident and not an essential attribute generally influences those who affix names; so it was with the Rump Parliament, so it was with the Family Compact. There are even English and Scotchmen within the vortex of the Compact, but the general type of the Compact is, that it is an American association, that is, of the Atlantic birth and extraction. "Ties of the loyal and devoted race, who regardless of country, property, (as well they might,) or connections, sacrificed the whole of them—preferring the howling wilderness without it—to be of that race, loyal for excellence, hyper-loyal and exclusively loyal."—This is loyalty, at its height, at which we European fellows blink in our vision the object being one of too great splendour.

Montreal, Sept. 8. When we adverted the other day to the unfortunate dissatisfaction of the people of Upper Canada, with the management of their public affairs, we at the same time pointed out, what, in our opinion, was the most fertile source of this discontent. Our readers will bear in mind, that we alluded to the existence of a band of oligarchy in that Colony, that was playing upon its vitals and withering its energies. The ramifications of this oligarchy, as it is called, Family Compact, extend to every department of the Executive. They are to be found in full vigour in the Legislative and Executive Councils, in the Land Granting Department, in the Chartered Banks, in the Land Company, and even in the House of Assembly, although there, their existence may be considered as only temporary. We are not so weak as to believe that the "Compact" is regularly organized, or that its members are bound together by rules and oaths, as the Orange Association of Ireland. But, there is not wanting among them, the strong bond of self-interest, and of an unprincipled rapacity to gorge themselves and creatures with the public moneys.—*Montreal Courier*.

ENGLISH NEWS

It is reported that the Duke of Devonshire is to be appointed Lord High Admiral of England.

The Greenland Fishery is said to be very successful this year. A vessel has arrived at Hull with seven fish, 5500 seals, and 80 tons of oil.

Sir John Colborne and Earl Durham.—Some rumours having gone abroad that Sir John Colborne, the commander of the forces in Canada, has resigned his office in consequence of the disgust at the Earl of Durham's measures, his brother in law Mr. Young, of Preswath, in Devonshire, has formally contradicted this statement, as injurious to the Earl, and derogatory to his gallant relative. It appears that the only reason of Sir John's anxiety to return to England is to escape from the rigour of a Canadian climate, which is equally oppressive both summer and winter, and necessarily trying to the constitution of a man of his age.

Effect of the Russian and destruction of the fleet.—The Russian fleet, under Admiral Zhelezovski, had been completely defeated by the Alliance fleet, after passing the Kurland River, were separated from the remainder by the bridge giving way, when the horses fell upon them and cut them in pieces, or drove them into the stream where they were drowned. On the 11th June, accounts from Khusa state that a gale of unprecedented violence drove a large portion of the Russian squadron upon the coast—three frigates, two corvettes, five brigs, and two steamers, all of which were completely wrecked, the fragments of the cargo, the coin &c. being strewn upon the beach.

A Hatterer for the Queen.—We were, on Wednesday, gratified with a sight of an exquisite piece of Ayrshire needlework, destined for royalty, a handkerchief sewed at Ayr, for our youthful Queen Victoria.

It is sewed upon the 16th square, and is embroidered round the sides with peculiar richness and taste—by one corner a small crown is heretofore worked with the word "Victoria" underneath in Old English characters, and on the border, on one of the sides "Ayr, 1839" as pointed in the most delicate style.

As a whole, the handkerchief is the most beautiful specimen of Ayrshire needlework that ever came under our inspection, and excited the highest admiration of all who saw it.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

A letter from Malta of the 10th inst. mentions that our naval forces in the Mediterranean had been of late more than doubled, that all the vessels stationed in the Ionian Islands and along the Turkish coast had been placed on the war footing, with orders to rendezvous at stated places; that immense supplies of provisions had been laid in at Malta, and that the service of the steamers and other boats had been so organized as to render the communications between the different stations and the headquarters at Malta extremely rapid.

There are at present, adds the writer, two squadrons in observation, the one on the coast of Egypt and the other at the mouth of the Danube; but in a few days those two squadrons will be replaced by two strong war divisions.

Leeds, Aug. 5. The demand for goods at our Cloth hall this week fully kept pace with the supply; prices are firm, and the stocks on hand unusually low. Business has also been fully as brisk as of late in the warehouses during the past week.

No fresh movements have taken place in the Spanish war. General Espartero, who has the field against Don Carlos, demands the dismissal of two of the Ministry, which had not been complied with at the latest dates.

A certain M. Chaltas has been arrested at Paris, charged with the manufacture of documents purporting to be despatches of ambassadors and other diplomatic agents of the

French Government, which he sold at high prices to certain diplomates, the representatives of foreign Courts in Paris.

The Dutch Minister was implicated in pushing on his farious business of abstracting the documents from the Minister of foreign affairs, and he was ordered to quit Paris within 24 hours.

The British Scientific Association was to meet this year at Newcastle, on the 25th of August.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st August, Capt. Boldero asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether Commissioners on the part of Great Britain and America were acting together with reference to the settlement of the North American Boundary question.

Lord Palmerston said, in reply, that the gentleman must have been aware that negotiations were being carried on for the last year or more and a half between the British and American Governments, the object of which was whether a new commission should be appointed jointly by the two Governments to endeavour by actual survey to trace the line of boundary according to the treaty of 1782. As these negotiations were not yet brought to a close, of course he could not be expected to state what their present position was; but he would state this, that the central government had applied on the subject to the Legislature of Maine, and that the latter had passed three resolutions, of which the first was that in the present state of the question they could not agree to a conventional line of boundary.

The third resolution stated that they thought it desirable that a fresh attempt should be made to ascertain by actual survey the boundary line; and the two governments are such a commission as might be adopted to undertake and execute that survey.

The question of the French blockade of Vera Cruz was brought before the British House of Commons on the 25th July. It was complained by some members that either the French Government had not given previous notice of the blockade, or the British Government had not communicated their knowledge of it immediately. Lord Palmerston added that he had given notice of the blockade as soon as he knew of it himself, and that, although it was usual with governments in ordinary cases to give previous notice of a blockade, yet in this instance the blockade was established by the French authorities on the spot. The instructions which must have been given for that purpose depended on circumstances which might occur to render it necessary; and in the case of an eventual blockade had been actually established.

In answer to an inquiry as to the truth of a report which prevailed and which had caused some uneasiness in London, that packets sent from Mexico had been intercepted by the French Government from carrying specie, Lord Palmerston said:

"The honourable gentleman knew that according to the strict doctrine of the law, on blockade, the French Government would have been entitled to establish an absolute blockade, whereas they had made an exception in favour of the packets in and out between this country and Mexico. Two questions were put to the French government, whether they would allow them to carry specie belonging to the English government, and required for the service? The French government acceded to the latter part of the request, to allow packets to carry specie belonging to the government, but declined to allow them to take specie belonging to individuals. The permitting packets to pass at all was an indulgence which we had no right to expect according to our own principles, and allowing packets to take specie belonging to government was another indulgence which they had no right to expect."

The Edinburgh and Leith agreement bill received the royal sanction on Friday, and is now the law of the land. Edinburgh and Leith municipalities, have become totally independent of each other, and freed from difficulties which threatened the ruin of both. The carrying through of this bill has been one of the most complicated pieces of legislation ever submitted to Parliament. It was at once a public and a private bill, affecting a great number of conflicting interests, not easily understood by those called on to legislate.—*Edinburgh Observer*.

London, August 15. Lord Brougham brought a bill into the Lords, entitled "A Bill for declaring the true intent and meaning of an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, entitled 'An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada,' and for indemnifying those who have issued or acted under a certain ordinance made under colour of the said act." This bill is a direct attack on the ordinance of Lord Durham by which certain persons were banished to Bermuda without formal trial, and to give them indemnity for the same.

Upon the motion for committee of the bill, Lord Melbourne moved "that a proviso be inserted, stating that it was not to interfere with any measures which were absolutely necessary to be adopted in the circumstances which may occur in that country." This was not carried;—the bill was committed and reported without discussion, and Lord Brougham then moved "That all persons concerned in the enforcing of the said ordinance, or acting in obedience to any much of the same as relates to the sending of the said persons to Bermuda, shall be indemnified." &c., which was agreed to.

The bill has subsequently passed the House of Lords.

The Irish Tithes Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons on the 9th of August; it was expected, however, that it would be thrown out in the House of Lords.

The following is the substance of a motion proposed by Lord Brougham relative to slave trade, and agreed to *without dissent*.

That an address be submitted to her Majesty stating that the slave trade, notwithstanding all the endeavours made by government to suppress it still continues with great intensity; and that it is the opinion of this House that the concurrent declaration of the Great Powers that such trade is piracy would be the best means of effecting its abolition.

That this House is of opinion that a mutual right of search among the commercial vessels of all Christian countries, established by treaty, would be another important means of attaining the desired object, and that this House implores her Majesty to represent those opinions, so as most likely to be effectual to her allies.

That the House regrets to find that Portugal has not yet fulfilled the engagements she has entered into by treaty with Great Britain for suppressing the slave trade.

The London Times of the 8th ult., offers an opinion upon the astonishing exposures of the foreign policy of England published in their columns of the 26th July. It says that there was a revelation of great hostility on the part of Russia towards England, and of Lord Palmerston's connivance with the Russian cabinet.

Trouble was expected from the state of affairs in the interior of India, and on the Persian frontiers.

Accounts of further disturbances at the Cape of Good Hope, had reached London the 13th ult.

The Parisian papers are discussing with much warmth the right of the French Government to exact of Switzerland the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte.

The Madrid Gazette of the 3d contains the report of the taking of Solsona on the 27th by Baron de Meer. The number of prisoners made on the occasion amounted to 500.

The last advice from the army of the Centre was of a favourable description. Gen. Ossa was on the 1st before Morelia.

INDIAN INVASION OF TEXAS.—Reported Burning of Nacogoches. The New Orleans papers of the 25th contain a report via Natchitoches, that the Indians from the north had invaded that part of Texas in a numerous and formidable body, and were driving the white population before them in great consternation.

The town of Nacogoches had been pillaged and burnt, and all the inhabitants driven from their homes. The New Orleans Bulletin, however, adds, that this alarming rumour has had its origin probably in some misadventure of a small war party upon the white settlements, such as occur nearly every year. The True American says it is also reported that President Houston has issued his proclamation calling out the militia, and Gen. Rusk had marched to the scene of action with all the force he could possibly raise.

This rumour, if true, confirms those received from Nashville and St. Louis, of a general rising of the numerous and warlike tribes beyond the Mississippi, with the intention of making the simultaneous and combined attack on the whole of our western border, from the Sabine to the Falls of St. Anthony, on to Upper Mississippi.

The Natchitoches Herald of the 22nd ult. confirms the last accounts from Eastern Texas as which we published yesterday. That paper says that General Rusk, at the head of upwards of 800 men, was, at the last accounts, in pursuit of the disaffected, who were reported to be rapidly dispersing, and it is supposed the outbreak could be put down with little difficulty. The Cherokee, who were reported to have joined them, have declared their intention to remain neutral.

The Herald adds, that Lieut. Henry of the 3d Regiment U. S. A. had gone to Texas, to learn the extent of the difficulties there, and to ascertain if any of our Indians are engaged therein.

Halifax July 21. Last evening Mr. Somerville delivered a highly interesting lecture at Dalhousie College on the Character and Influence of Woman, and the necessity of a more enlightened system of female education. The lecture was equally characterized by the beauty of its language, the soundness of its reasoning, and the graceful manner in which it was delivered. After the lecture the audience were highly gratified with the recreation by Mr. S. of several of the finest passages in our language, which were delivered by him (although suffering under severe indisposition) in a manner not only highly finished and in strict accordance with the most approved modern rules but perfectly natural and free from all theatrical affectation.—Mr. S. is evidently a perfect master of the oratorical art, and we are induced to hope that he will not solicit public patronage in vain in a community where every person is liable to be frequently called upon to address public meetings, &c. and in a country where a talent for public speaking is the certain passport to political consequence and exalted station in society.—*Acadian Recorder*.

August 4. Mr. Somerville.—We had the pleasure of hearing the gentleman recently in Dalhousie College.—His subject was an inspiring one—the beauty, power and sublimity of thought embodied in the station equaled only by the polished grace and dignity of his manner, showed he had caught the true spirit. His historical illustrations, facts and inferences were conclusive to the points he assumed to enforce—while the current sentiment, often singularly beautiful, was clothed in striking and splendid imagery remarkable for its novelty and force. To the style and intelligence of his oratory there is an exactness and simplicity that constitute a lucid commentary on the subject matter, and seem to reveal at once the whole mystery of eloquence in discourse.

Mr. S. is a scholar and a ripe one," distinguished for his learning and personal worth—and evidently master of the great question and principle that disturb the moral influences of social life. We trust that during his short stay among us he may be properly appreciated by those who recognise the supremacy of reason and intelligence in settling the philosophy of things. He has been encouraged to remain for the purpose of giving, so soon as his health will admit, a few discourses on select subjects with studied specimens of declamation, and the call will no doubt be sustained by the community.—*Id.*

We have heard and from good authority, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have recommended to the Treasury Board the employment of Steam Vessels, in the early part of next year, for the conveyance of Mails from Falmouth to this Port.—*Halifax Royal Gazette*.

Frost.—We regret to learn that the frost of last Saturday night extended to almost every section of the Province, and in many parts has seriously injured the Buckwheat and Potatoe crops. The cold is represented to have been more severe than has been experienced so early in the season for a long time. On Sunday morning, ice was found in exposed situations, ranging from the thickness of a shilling to that of a dollar.—*Courier*.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has determined that Dalhousie shall be the Shire Town of the new County of Restigouche, and that the Lot of Land formerly reserved for a Market-house, shall be appropriated for the County public buildings.

JAMES BROWN, Esq., has returned from a Survey of the Royal Road, and in company with James A. McLaughlin, Esq. proceeded yesterday to survey the country between Fredericton and Woodstock, with a view of establishing if practicable a road that will not cross the River. The Royal Road we understand not only passes through a large quantity of excellent land, but will reduce the distance between this place and Grand Falls about thirty miles; thus affording a direct and speedy means of communication from hence to Quebec, and avoiding the distant route by the Motir road, which can never be of any advantage as such, while England maintains the integrity of her possessions in this part of the empire.—*Sentinel*.

St. John, Sept. 18.

Spontaneous Combustion of Coal.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Sunday evening, the cry of fire was resounded through our streets, when it was found that a quantity of Grand Lake Coals deposited under a shed at York Point, had taken fire by spontaneous combustion. The fire, which had communicated to the wood work, was, after considerable labour, thought to be extinguished; but last evening, it again ignited and began to burn. The coals are now being removed and the fire will be effectually subdued.—*Observer*.

The detachments for the 11th and 65th Regiments, which lately arrived at Halifax in the transport *Nema*, from Cork, were brought to this city on Saturday morning last, in the steamer *Maid of the Mist* from Windsor.—*Id.*

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY SEP 24 1838.

Charlotte County Bank.
HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.
Director next week, R. H. Chisholm.
Discount Day, THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week, Thomas Scott.
Director next week, R. H. Hatch.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.
Director next week, R. H. Hatch.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before THURSDAY, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Discount Day, FRIDAY.
Bank open from 10 till 3.

LATEST DATES.

LONDON	Aug. 12
LIVERPOOL	Aug. 13
EDINBURGH	July 31
PARIS	July 21
BRISTOL	Sept. 1
MONTREAL	Sept. 11
QUEBEC	Sept. 10
SHEPHERD	Sept. 14
NEW YORK	Sept. 17

English dates to the 13th of August have been received through New York.

It may be recollected that on the 31st July Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, pronounced Lord Durham's whole proceedings to be outrageous violations of the British Laws; that transportation of traitors without trial was most monstrous; and that if they were hanged for returning from banishment, the Earl of Durham would be guilty of murder. Lord Lyndhurst coincided with these sentiments, and Lord Ellenborough said that such despotism was disgraceful to the records of a civilized country.

The ministers, Lords Melbourne and Glenelg, defended the conduct of the Governor General, impugned these attacks to party purposes, and insisted on the necessity of arming His Excellency with those extraordinary powers necessary to the exigencies and state of the country. After a good deal of sharp fighting the subject dropped and we heard no more about it until the receipt of the dates noticed above. The sequel will be found in another column extracted from the *Albion* of the 15th inst. to which our readers are referred. We trust that the three let

ters addressed by Sir Francis B. Head under the signature of "A British Subject" to Lord Brougham, will by this time have opened the eyes of the British Nation to, (and consequently forced upon the notice of the Imperial Parliament,) the true interests of Canada; and when the striking fact of the acquittal, at Montreal, of the prisoners indicted for the murder of a volunteer of the name of CHARTRAND, shall reach England, it will have its due effect.—There were 42 witnesses for the Crown in this case and not an iota of doubt existed of the guilt of the prisoners; but the Jury consisted of French Canadians, who after a short deliberation brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."—This affair says the Quebec Gazette, has caused great excitement among the inhabitants of Montreal, who took an active part in quelling the late rebellion. Other trials where the evidence is clear should be brought on, that what ever remedy may be necessary to counteract such a dangerous state of things, may not have to rest on an insulated case.

On turning to the affairs of Upper Canada, we are forced to the conviction that there the seeds of difficulty and danger are sown far and wide. It appears that all the lucrative offices in that Province are enjoyed by a combined oligarchy which has earned for itself the appellation of the "Family Compact." We have extracted as fully as we could, and inserted in this number, the views of a very talented print, the Montreal Morning Courier, on the present position of parties in the upper Province. The writer says that no Lieut. Gov. has yet been able to avoid the meshes of the net of this "Compact," but trusts that the Gov. General, with his ample powers, will grapple with the evil, and make his name ever to be remembered in British North America.

CHARLOTTE COMMON PLEAS.

The September Court of Common Pleas for this county was opened here on Tuesday last. The following gentlemen formed the Grand Jury:

Angus M. Maclellan,	Pat. Keleher,
Lauch. Cameron,	James Nash,
John Messenden,	Colin Campbell,
John Robert,	Wm. Morrison,
John Todd,	James M. Maclellan,
Edward Seefre,	Wm. Mann,
Wm. Boyd,	John McKaskill,
Wm. Connick,	Wm. McDonald,
Wm. Hawkes,	Robert Moffat,
and John Speers.	

The Grand Jury having been sworn, and the Tavern Licence Law read as prescribed by statute, His Honor Chief Justice West delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. The law which has just been read to you respecting Tavern Keepers and retailers of liquor, the Court give you particularly in charge. Any persons who keep dangerous houses or who sell liquor on the Lords Day commonly called Sunday, may come to your knowledge, you will present to the court that they may be dealt with as the law directs.

By your office as the Grand Inquest of this County, it is your duty to take notice of, and present to the court, all public wrongs and offences which may come to your knowledge, particularly where the peace of society is disturbed or the laws of the country put at defiance. Nothing can promote the good of society more than a determination to support the law, by which means religion, industry, and sobriety will be encouraged, and persons of idle and disorderly habits will be compelled to leave the country, or reform from their bad habits. I wish especially to bring under your notice, Gentlemen, the assemblies of Boys and idle persons in large numbers at night, in the town, who are in the habit of breaking into gardens and other inclosures, destroying the fruit trees and committing other depredations. The demoralizing tendency of these acts upon the youth of the town, is very obvious, and it is the duty of parents and guardians to aid and assist the Magistrates in putting a stop to these crimes, for if not put a stop to, young persons may be led on from step to step, until they commit some crime which will bring them to an untimely end; and the grey hairs of their aged parents with sorrow to the grave.—There is a law in force passed in the year 1807, which particularly takes cognizance of such offences and which the Magistrates have been obliged to put in force, and I am satisfied Gentlemen, that you will give every assistance to put a stop to those depredations as far as they may come under your notice.

It is very satisfactory to the Court to see so full an attendance of the Grand Jury at the first opening of the court. A constable will attend you, the Clerk will send you the Licence List, and you can return to your room whenever you think proper.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY has made an extensive tour through the North Eastern districts of the Province, embracing the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, and Westmorland; and has every where been received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect, and the most ardent expressions of admiration and attachment that could be employed. The accounts of His Excellency's reception and progress are exceedingly interesting, and we regret that our limited sheet does not enable us to copy their details. Independently of the satisfaction which it affords the mass of people living at a distance from the seat of Government, to find themselves so far the objects of paternal regard as such visits evince—the Lieutenant Governor acquires by them a knowledge of the nature and requirements of localities, and a personal acquaintance

with the character and condition of the population, of the Agriculture, of the trade, of general commerce, and of the state of the mind of the people; besides a number of other momentous, such as the mineral resources of the country, its lay for lines of communication, its points for defence—much of the active mind of Sir John Harvey rendered his tour a duty of the nature, instead of that success of enjoyment which the splendour of His Excellency's station may mostly be supposed. These important considerations which have engaged His Excellency's attention, the state of Education, the unattended to claims of indigent students, the discontents, almost as yet unnumbered, applications which the necessity of a high character will neither despise. We say thus much as explanation to numbers of persons, who under our view of the unattended to claims of indigent students, the discontents, almost as yet unnumbered, applications which the necessity of a high character will neither despise. We say thus much as explanation to numbers of persons, who under our view of the unattended to claims of indigent students, the discontents, almost as yet unnumbered, applications which the necessity of a high character will neither despise.

A St. John Steamer will in hereon Monday, Wednesday and return on the alternate days.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Considering that our Correspondent's valuable instruction of Mr. Somerville, we set in your paper, the copy have addressed to him on the leaving this place—we are Your Obedt. Servt. The Standard.

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