

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,

However trivial the causes may be which have produced the present disturbed state of the Province, it behooves every friend of its true interests, to pause before he commits himself to party feelings, and consequently to party domination. As we are all equally interested in the welfare of the country, with those who are the prominent actors, in the political drama, now enacting, let us inquire into the motives of the actors themselves, and see, whether it is the general good which actuates them in all their movements, and in all their designs, before we make up our minds as to their merits or demerits.

I pretend not to advocate the course pursued by the Lt. Governor; for I humbly think that he may not have acted wisely, either for himself or the Country, in deciding hastily upon an appointment, that affords at least a pretext for the unfortunate collision now prevailing the Legislature, and as a natural consequence, more or less, the Province.

Let, however, the great question be *cui bono?* whether it is for the good of the people or for that of a few influential individuals, who desire to divide the big leaves and to bait subordinates with the smaller ones, in order to secure their support of the *hue and cry*, raised by themselves; thereby to give the people into acquiescence, and approbation of measures adapted, and intended for their own aggrandisement, not that of the people, on whose shoulders they wish triumphantly to ride, that has engendered and turned this unlooked-for and unnecessary turmoil?

It is true that much ingenuity has been invoked to blind our eyes, by so mixing up principles and measures with feelings and preconceived opinions, that it requires close observation, and thorough examination, to discriminate the motives which actuate those who have instituted a policy so insidious, that Machiavelli himself might be at a loss to devise one more fitted to effect the private objects of interested parties; and therefore most importantly calls upon every true lover of his country, to reflect well ere he adopts party views and purposes, from which neither he nor his country can derive any benefit; but which will inevitably tend to discord and agitation; the final consummation of which will be the gratification of unhalloved ambition and the elevation of unmerited pretension.

As a humble individual, I therefore implore all to guard against hasty and undigested conclusions, and to investigate well and coolly, before they determine under the influence of excited feelings, to precipitate the Province into a state of anarchy and confusion, by joining in the current *hue and cry*, and in a *melee*, from which, once embarked in, they cannot withdraw; but even to keep in mind that in proportion as our feelings are excited our judgment is impaired.

Yours &c.
A FRIEND TO HONEST PRINCIPLES
March 10, 1845.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,

Sir—I have read the debates of the House of Assembly, upon the appointment of Mr. Reade, and if the principles of Responsible Government have been explained in the arguments of hon. members, we have had quite enough of it. From what I can learn some of our "office seekers" have been disappointed; and if allowed to disturb the business of the country in this way, it is high time we had a better House. When they were dissatisfied with the Governor, why did they not address her Majesty at once, and not take up the time which should have been devoted to matters of more importance to the Province? Eren had the Governor called the Council together, from what has since transpired, it appears there would have been four for, and four against the appointment, and the Governor having the casting vote, would have decided for Mr. Reade, not even alluding to his right as the Representative of the Governor to make the appointment.

The retired Councillors, and a majority of the Members of Assembly, in their address to her Majesty, have endeavored to impress upon the British Government, that the people of our Province are in a state of great excitement! If there is excitement, it must be within the walls of the House. The people do not care one farthing who fills the office provided it is carried on with honesty & ability. I have been over the principal part of this County, and find the only dissatisfaction that exists to be against the House and retiring Councillors.

There was nothing said about excitement, when part of the Council advised the Governor to sell one individual all the pine timber in Charlotte County, to the great injury of its inhabitants. Were the people allowed to obtain their lumber under permits, as formerly, the Government would receive five times the amount, the present purchaser is to pay: he will save the expense duty, and the labour of loading the vessels will be given to the Americans.

We have great cause for being dissatisfied—not with his Excellency, however, but with a majority of the House. We have seen a large sum of money lent the Bridge company and lost over the Falls at St. John; a large sum lent the Water company and other extravagant loans and grants, to say nothing about the same most improperly provided in with the contingencies. We have seen a heavy duty imposed upon every necessary of life, such as "export duty" on timber cut on private property, added to all the other grievances of the people; without one word about excitement, but the moment one of our

patriots fails in obtaining a vacant office, on which he had set his heart, the whole Province is incorrectly represented, as in a state of excitement! Some of the members say they have grown grey in the service of Government! True, but they have been well paid for every grey hair on their heads.

What encouragement has the House Government to do anything for such a troublesome set of people as are in our Provincial Legislature? A great deal has been said about loyalty—I think there are some who use it, possessed of nothing more than lip loyalty when it suits their own purpose. It is evident that the Responsible Government contended for by some hon. members will not answer for our present House—for should the Council, do anything that does not meet the views of the Assembly, they will have "no confidence" in the Council;—then they must retire and it will be the same play over and over again. I pity the Council that must agree with all the whims of the House. The cannot please two masters. I see trouble ahead, and if the people do not throw Mr. Joseph Howe's proselytes overboard at the next election, we shall be as bad as the French Canadians were in Pape-neau time.

To conclude—I was in Fredericton not long since and saw a long legged cock, he is continually crowing, and may suppose himself more than mortal—but I think it is time his comb was cut, and then perhaps he would not continue to disturb the people—one of whom is

Your Obedt. Servant,
A BLUE NOSE.

March 9, 1845.

Fredericton Correspondence.

Fredericton, March 7, 1845.

DEAR SIR,—I notice that your friend "Jack Robinson" confines his letters to the business of the Lower House, and as I occasionally look into the Council Chamber, I will give you all that passes there of interest to Charlotte County. On the 24th ult., a debate took place upon the bill to incorporate the St. Andrews Steam Mill Company. The hon. Mr. Wyer tried hard to reduce the amount of shares (16) necessary to qualify a person for a director, to 8, an amendment was offered by the select committee, who had the bill under consideration, which was to make the Stockholders personally liable for the amount of their Stock; these objections were overruled and the bill passed with a few alterations of no moment.

On the 25th. The bill to incorporate the White Fishing Company, was read. An amendment was offered by the select committee, which went to make each Stockholder liable, for double the amount of Stock. The hon. Mr. Botsford, offered much opposition to the bill and met with a severe rebuke from the hon. Col. Hatch, who told among other things that he did not understand the bill, and that he made use of unparliamentary language; the hon. Mr. King, near exhausted hon. Mr. B's arguments as "fallacious" an amendment was made in the 15th section, that 20 per cent. of the capital must be paid in before the Company goes into operation, and in the 18th section limiting the bill to 10 years instead of 20. On the 27th the bill was taken for a third reading, and passed by a majority of 9 to 1. Mr. Botsford having with high satisfaction, of being alone in his opposition.

Yours &c.

SQUEERS

UNITED STATES.

The Texas Question.—The joint resolutions, from the House, annexing Texas, have passed the Senate, though with important amendments which entirely destroy the apparent decisiveness of this action. When the resolutions came up, Mr. Walker moved to amend them by adding the following:—

And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic; then—

Be it resolved, That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this Act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

These resolutions, it will be seen, embody Mr. Benton's bill, (which was identically the same with the last two paragraphs of these amendments), subject to the discretion of the President. If he thinks best to negotiate, then Mr. Benton's bill will have force and validity. If not, then the House resolutions will stand unamended.

The amendments were adopted, 27, to 25; and then by precisely the same vote the resolutions were read a third time and passed, the following being the vote—

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ashly, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Han-negan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McPhee, Merrick, Niles, Sem-

ple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

Nays.—Messrs. Archer, Bafrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

The resolutions will, of course, now go to the House, and may be at once forced through that body. If passed as amended, they will simply leave President Polk to choose, at his discretion, between the House bill and that of Mr. Benton.—*New York Courier, March 1.*

Washington, Feb. 28.

The joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, as amended and passed in the Senate yesterday, will be probably taken up and passed in the House to-day; though for such purpose, bills in order must be postponed, and perhaps lost.

The Senate, satisfied with this addition to our already extensive territory, will reject the bill that passed the House for the occupation of Oregon; nor is it probable there will be time to arrange the admission of Iowa and Florida this session. The United States as a nation, is becoming so popular, and so great is the rush to be enrolled as members of our Union, that some little discretion hereafter should be exercised in the selection of future allies. Mr. Buchanan, on the eve of assuming the seals of the state department, does not wish threatening relations to exist between our country and Great Britain; by his intervention, therefore, and the influence of the Calhoun section of Democracy, the Oregon bill will be strangled in the Senate; and Mr. Buchanan will continue the progress of the amicable negotiations with England for the settlement of the Oregon boundary and jurisdiction, which Mr. Calhoun has commenced. It is fortunate for the country that the ability he brings to the consideration of the question is fully adequate to its satisfactory adjustment, it is equally fortunate for the repose and prosperity of mankind, that his pacific disposition will avoid any unnecessary means of excitement, and labor, in good faith, for the accomplishment of a good end.

The second edition of the New York Express of Saturday, says that a passenger from Washington informs the editors that the resolutions passed the House on Friday, by a vote of 134 to 76. This certainly wants confirmation, for although no doubt could be entertained that they would pass the House, we were unprepared for such railroad speed in the matter.—*Boston Courier, March 3.*

The New York Herald gives the following as among the latest news from Washington:—

The information communicated a few days since relative to the *expulse* of the negotiation between Santa Anna and the English Government, for the purchase of California, is correct in every particular, as our Minister to Mexico has sent official notice of the fact to the Secretary of State, and the despatches are now before the Senate of the United States.

The yearly notice of abrogation of joint occupation of the Oregon country, will be concurred in by the Senate, but the territorial provisions of the bill will not be adopted.

The Postage Reform Bill, reducing the rates to five cents under 400 miles, and ten cents over, will pass the Senate, and become a law. It is probable the foreign letter reform bill will also be adopted.

Should Congress adopt any decided measure of annexation at the present Congress, the Mexican Minister will immediately demand passports, and receive them as quick as desired.

A. H. Everett has been nominated as minister to China, by President Tyler, but the Senate, in confirming the appointment, reduced the salary from \$9000, as agreed upon by the House, to \$5000 per annum. Mr. Pigott, a gentleman married to a niece of the President elect, has also been nominated as Consul to Harre, in the place of Mr. Beazley.—Wright Hawkes will probably be sent to Paris, in place of Robert Walsh, and General Armstrong to Liverpool, after Mr. Polk's inauguration.

The Oregon Negotiation.—We referred yesterday to the favourable account given in a recent message of the President, of the amicable spirit in which this negotiation has been conducted.

Since then we learn, upon authority entitled to the most implicit reliance, that in the event of a failure on the part of the negotiators at Washington, to agree upon the respective rights of the parties, the British Government have suggested the reference of the whole question to the arbitration of any European sovereign to be designated by the Government of the United States agreeing to abide by his award.

With such an offer this nation must close, unless we be prepared to assert our extreme claims, at every hazard, without regard to the claims of others, and in utter contempt of the moral sense of the world.

It must therefore be assumed as certain, that the Oregon question will be amicably adjusted, and in no event, therefore, can any misunderstanding occur with England, in relation to it.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A Month's Steamer.—We learn from the New York Commercial, that a new steamboat, to be called the St. Nicholas, is now building in New York, to ply between that City and Albany. It is intended that it shall be longer, stronger, and faster than any steamer on the Hudson—and will cost forty thousand dollars more than the Knick-

erbocker. Her length is 340 feet, breadth 25.5 feet, cylinder 72 inches diameter, and 12 feet stroke.

A Court Martial has recently taken place at Antigua, on two officers of H. M. S. Hyacinth, a Lieutenant and the Surgeon, for fighting a duel, and being found guilty were sentenced, we understand, the former officer to be placed at the foot of the list of Lieutenants and the latter to be dismissed the service. We have not the particulars but expect to be furnished with them in a few days. The sentence in the above case is agreeably to recent instructions on the subject of duelling by Her Majesty.—*Bermuda Paper.*

Quick Travelling.—An express arrived at Montreal on the evening of the 28th inst., in thirty three hours and a half from Boston, with the news by the steamer Hibernia. The express left Boston at eleven o'clock on Wednesday, and arrived at Portland in two hours and a half, whence it started at two o'clock, and arrived at Montreal, via Sherbrooke, in the astonishingly short space of thirty-one hours!—The Montreal Courier of the 24th, says:—The Mail bags, per Hibernia, arrived at the Post Office yesterday morning; they came direct from Boston. We understand that Mr. Moore, the Government Messenger, arrived at the same time.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 12, 1845.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Director next week—George D. Street.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Clock House.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. KING Esq., President.
Director next week—G. D. King, Esq.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool.—Feb. 4 **Montreal.**—Feb. 28
London.—Feb. 3 **Quebec.**—Feb. 28
Edinburgh.—Feb. 1 **Halifax.**—March 4
Paris.—Feb. 1 **New York.**—March 4
Toronto.—Feb. 28 **Boston.**—March 4

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—We see by an extract from a letter dated at Washington, in one of our exchanges, that Texas has at length been annexed to the United States, or at least a resolution to that effect has passed the Senate, and there is no doubt that it will be carried into operation. A war with Mexico is one immediate and very probable consequence, but it remains yet to be seen what part England will take in the affair. If any European power aid Mexico, the United States will find themselves in a very awkward predicament. They have been wanting War for a long time, and we doubt not, their propensities in this way will soon be somewhat more than gratified.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—A Mr. Whitney, has submitted to Congress a proposition to construct a Railroad from the head of Steam navigation on the Western shore of Lake Michigan, through the Oregon Territory, to the Pacific Sea, a distance of something over two thousand miles. In order to accomplish this, he asks of Congress a grant of all the land contiguous to the proposed railroad extending 33 miles on either side of it along the whole line, and proposes that the road shall become the exclusive property of the United States, when completed. His estimate of the construction \$50,000,000. Perhaps he had better wait until the Oregon question is settled as a great part of the proposed road would run through the British Oregon.

What has become of our attentive Correspondent "Jack Robinson," we trust that he has not been crowded out of the "gallery of the House." We shall be happy to hear from him.

The Rev. Mr. McMILLAN, one of the Deputation from the Free Church of Scotland, preached in the Scotch Church here, on Sabbath last, in the morning and afternoon, and also in the evening, when the Rev. gentleman made a powerful appeal to the friends of the Free Church, and a collection was taken up in aid of the Colonial Committee.

We have been politely furnished with the following extract of a letter from a Mercantile house in Antigua, to a gentleman in this Town, dated—

"ANTIGUA, Feb. 13, 1845.
We hasten to announce an extensive Fire, in Bridgetown, Barbadoes, on the night of the 3d inst., one quarter of the City is consumed—damage £400,000 sterling—Lumber must be in great demand."

The House of Assembly yesterday, was for a while occupied with a Bill brought in by Mr. Boyd, for the purpose of extending and defining the powers of Grand Jurors in

the Province. It passed after a short Debate, but limited to the County of Charlotte.

It is currently reported that the grant of 3000 to the Wesleyan-Sackville Academy, passed by the House the other day, is suspended in the Council, on account of a letter from Wesleyland, said to be received by an Hon. Member of that Body, which states that the religious excitement prevails in the Academy and that with the exception of six, all the boys had become converts to Methodism.

President Polk's Cabinet.
J. Buchanan, Secretary of State.
R. T. Walker, Sec'y of Treasury.
G. Bancroft, Sec'y of Navy.
W. L. Marcy, Sec'y of War.
C. Johnson, Postmaster General.
A New York paper commenting upon the Cabinet, says "we cannot regard it as a remarkably powerful one."

Economy.—The cost of the Legislature of this Province, while in Session, is one hundred and thirty six pounds a day, which divided by six gives the sum of twenty two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence an hour; yet when in committee of Supply there are certain honorable members so economical that they will discuss for an hour whether an individual shall receive ten pounds or fifteen pounds for performing certain services!—They care nothing about the twenty two or three pounds so long as the public be not cheated out of five pounds.—*Fredericton Leyalist.*

The House went into Committee yesterday 3d March, on Mr. J. A. Street's Registry Bill; this Bill is in print, and is very voluminous, containing no less than 65 sections. Its principal features are, that a registry of every person qualified to vote for a Representative to the House of Assembly, shall be made; which registration shall be revised annually on or before a certain day in June. That a Registry-office and a Revising Barrister shall be appointed to each County, who shall travel (in the first instance,) through every parish or district. That no person shall vote whose name is not thus registered, and that if any one is aggrieved by the omission of his name, he shall have power to appeal to the Supreme Court, and there obtain redress. That a List thus made out shall be published in each district, &c. The arguments brought forward in support of this measure were twofold; first, that it would do away with the evils now arising out of the present practice, as Members are sometimes returned by those who have no right to vote, and that it will also put an end to the frequent occurrence of perjury and other gross immoralities, and, secondly, that it is a necessary corollary of the new Election Law, as unless this Bill be passed and the Returning Officers's duties simplified, in populous districts it will be impossible to poll all the votes in one day. The opponents of the Bill urged first its complicated machinery and great expense; and secondly the uncertainty as to its being needed, the Election Law having never yet been carried into operation. They contended that the Election Law should be tried once before passing this Bill. In reply the hon. Speaker suggested that a great part of the expense might be saved by the Registration being left to the Assessors, assisted by the Sheriff and to assure the fact of a man's name being found among the County tax-payers as *prima facie* evidence of his having a right to vote. Other things of minor importance were urged pro and con, which would swell this communication to too great an extent to enumerate. Mr. Parnell moved the postponement of the Bill to the next Session, and the following division took place:

Yeas.—Hon. Messrs. Hazen, Allen and Wilmont, Messrs. Partelow, Botsford, Hanington, Palmer, J. Earle, Alexander, Smith, Thompson, Taylor, Jordan, Perley and Connell—15.

NAYS.—Hon. Messrs. the Speaker, and McLeod, Messrs. Barbatic, Stewart, J. A. Street, S. Earle, W. H. Street, Payne, Scoullar, Bay, Barker, Hill, Rankin, Wark and Brown—15.

And the division being equal, the Chairman, (Mr. Gilbert,) decided in the negative, he being in favor of the Bill.

Mr. Hazen then arose and said he was in favour of the Bill—with certain modifications, but had voted for its postponement to save time, being under the impression that there was a majority against the measure;—but now, if Mr. Street thought proper to persevere, he was determined to support him. Mr. J. A. Street-announced his intention of persevering with the Bill, and consented that the Committee rise, and report progress. On the Speaker taking his Chair and putting the question (whether the Report be accepted) it was carried in the affirmative by the House dividing 15 to 14.

Three members (Messrs. Simonds, End and Fisher,) were absent during this debate. Mr. End is opposed to the Bill, while it is said Mr. Simonds is in favor of it. Mr. Fisher it is generally understood, is opposed to it, on account of the expense attendant upon appointing Revising-Barristers, but the suggestion of His Honor the Speaker may, perhaps, remove this objection. At all events it depends, in a great measure, on the absent three what the fate of the Bill will be, as the 31 members in the House yesterday, including the Speaker, are divided 16 for and 15 against the Bill.—*Correspondent of St. John Herald.*

Bishop's Funds.—We are glad to learn that, in respect to this fund, a nucleus has been formed, around which the required sum may be expected shortly to gather, and that at a meeting of the subscribers, held at Trinity Church, yesterday, a Committee was appointed for the purpose of receiving the sub-