

The Standard. OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 10

NUMBER 13

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1843.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail

THE STANDARD.

MONDAY, MARCH 27,

To the Editor of the Standard.

My Dear Sir,—
You will confer a favour upon me, and I hope gratify at least some of the readers of your paper, by inserting the accompanying extracts from two Reports made to His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese.

I regret it is necessarily so long, but I feel it a duty to those whose means were so generously given us, to be thus particular in the details.

And oblige, your obedient Servant,

JOHN DUNN.

Grand Manan, March 7, 1843.

My Lord,—I feel that an apology is due from me for allowing so much time to elapse without making public the grateful acknowledgements of myself, and Parishioners to those Charitable Societies, numerous kind and Christian Persons in England and Ireland who have so liberally contributed towards finishing the Church in this Parish, and providing the means of education and religious instruction to so many that must otherwise have continued in a great measure destitute. That the details of this report may be intelligible to readers unacquainted with the circumstances to which reference is made, it may not be improper to remark that this Parish is an island situated in the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, some 30 miles from the main land of the Province of New Brunswick, 20 miles in extent, inhabited by about 190 families, numbering 1,100 Souls. Fishing is the principal occupation. About 20 years ago a Church was built, but with the exception of a few months, remained without clerical ministrations until the appointment of the present Missionary in 1832.

On the 9th of October 1839 the Church with all its furniture was totally destroyed through the malevolence of some incendiaries, a new Church (the second in the Diocese) of stone was immediately commenced and on the 11th of the ensuing October, was opened for Divine Service. The contributions of the Inhabitants £281, with a grant of £50 from the Church Society of New Brunswick, and the assistance of other Parishioners in the Diocese amounted to £596 14s. 8d. leaving a debt of £153, such was the general depression in trade and the scarcity of money, it was considered hopeless to attempt further solicitations for aid towards liquidating the debt, and finishing the Church; amidst these discouragements, and as the only remedy, Mrs. Dunn the wife of the Missionary resolved upon the laborious and arduous undertaking of a voyage to England; alone, and without the advantages, of friends whose attentions and assistance might be claimed, she sailed in July 1841, from St. John in a timber ship for Liverpool, where her first application to entreat strangers were most kindly and liberally responded to, in the sum of £105 sterling. In London £148 19s. were collected. A donation by Her Majesty the Queen Dowager was most graciously made upon the application of Mrs. Dunn—much of her success is to be attributed to the influence of commendatory letters from the Rev. Hugh McVeil and from the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. She is much indebted to the Dowager Lady Grey, and also to Charles Groves Esq. the Branch Treasurer in Liverpool, of the Society P. G. & Co., for introductory letters, and to the personal assistance of the Rev. Gilbert Wiggins, in Bristol and Clefion a large proportion of £291 16s. 8d. was collected by the personal exertions of the Rev. J. Hennan, the Rev. F. Despard, and the Misses Ford, the Christian kindness of these Ladies was largely experienced by Mrs. Dunn.—In Bath £48 8s. 6d. in Cheltenham £47 19s. 6d. in Brighton £33 18s. The Clergy in each of these places kindly rendered their services in furthering the success of the applicant. In Dublin the sum of £83 12s. was collected for which much is due to the Sanction of his Grace the Arch-Bishop of Dublin to his subscription of £10, were added Books and Maps to the same amount, besides pecuniary aid, the Dowager Viscountess Harbington also made a donation of Books.

Grants of Books were received from the British and Foreign Bible, the Sunday School Union, and the Tract Societies, these with individual donations form a valuable acquisition to the Sunday and Common Schools, where there was a great deficiency of necessary Books, selections have been made of such as are suitable for a Parochial Reading Library, which is increasing from small individual subscriptions. The limits of this report will not admit of my naming even a small portion of those who rendered material services to Mrs. Dunn by their advice, letters of introduction and acts of Christian sympathy and benevolence to all of whom, the heartfelt thanks of myself, and of all those who are reaping the fruits of their kindness, are gratefully tendered.

The following is a Summary of the expenditure and receipts, in currency, taken from

the Vestry Books where the particulars forming the several amounts are inserted under the supervision of the Wardens and Vestry.

Cost of the Church as stated in the Report already published, £719 14s. 8d., to which there is to be added, the interest upon the debt until collected in England, an additional amount of items omitted, with a proportion of the actual expense incurred in collecting subscriptions, not included in the above amount, in all £51 0. 7. Expended since 1840 in materials and labor £186 3 4. Incidental expenses, charges upon importing Books, travelling expenses &c. taken from items £137 8 9. Already expended, and appropriated for School-Houses and Schools £90 5. 0. remaining on hand for the benefit of Schools £149 18. 4. To which amount is to be added the proceeds of some Jewellery, presented by two Ladies, a satisfactory sale for which has not yet been obtained.

Collections credited in the former Report, £566 14 7

Proceeds of Mr. Dunn's collections in England and Ireland, 652 16 2

Proceeds of a Grant from the venerable Society, P. G. & Co. 115 0 0

The item, incidental and travelling expenses is 12 per cent. upon the whole amount collected and expended; of its largeness I cannot judge by comparison, having seen a published statement of the cost of building any Church; should any be disposed to consider it unnecessarily large, I would remark, that in my own case, independently of my subscription £27, and the relinquishing of my claim to Parochial Income, I have incurred much personal labor and expense (for which there is no charge), in providing materials, making contracts and settling accounts, and in repeated visits to distant parts of the Province.

Before Mrs. Dunn left England, she stated that no more than £80 stg., should be deducted from her collections to meet her expenses, to this sum I have adhered, although those accustomed to travel, need not be told, that an absence of thirteen months, occupied in visiting the various places where the several sums were collected, must have required a larger expenditure, her memoranda of land, carriage, passages and board alone exceeded that sum by about £30, which becomes my loss, and must have been, materially greater, had it not been for the personal kindness and considerate attentions received from many Christian friends during her absence. This would not have merited notice, had I not previously appropriated the whole proceeds of the Glebe £180, for paying a debt upon, and finishing the Parsonage-house, and a further sum exceeding £40 in repairs and out buildings that were essential, for which I have received no remuneration, my outlay in improving the Glebe has been very considerable, while the return derived from it, is (as yet) nothing, and the income from the Parish within 4 years is very trifling, but the result of this expenditure and improved state of the Glebe will be an enlarged income and a more comfortable and convenient residence for the Missionary, and the present flourishing state of the Parish with respect to the temporalities of the Church, and the ample provision for Schools will materially increase the ability of the Inhabitants to contribute to the support of their future Clergymen.

From the appropriations for School Houses and Schools one, (with the exception of some labor by the Inhabitants) has been built at the Southern extremity of the Island, hitherto destitute, the School which is very efficient affords instruction to thirty several of whom have reached the age of manhood,—one half of the Teachers stipend, and all the Books are furnished.

Another house is in course of erection on a separate Island distant about six miles, the greater part of the expense will be defrayed, and the school at first, principally supported, from the same source. A third House will receive partial assistance in finishing and the School some aid.—A fourth House, eight miles from the Church, originally built with a view to its use as a place of Worship, will be repaired.—It is contemplated to assist either in repairing, or rebuilding a School-house in another direction four miles from the Church, the first, fourth, and last named are regularly used every month for the purposes of Divine worship, and all the others will be occasionally, and were it not for those Houses many of the people in their vicinity must be without public ministrations on the Sabbath. In the northern extremity of the Island where there are a few families separated from other settlements, a female Teacher receives a portion of her support, and all the Books are furnished. The balance in hand, is registered on the Vestry-books for the future benefit of the Schools most requiring aid, and draws interest since January 1843, owing to unavoidable delay in closing the accounts and making this Report, nearly the whole of that amount has remained in the hands of the Society P. G. & Co. until the present.

It is a source of heartfelt thankfulness to the Father of all our mercies that the Church

which has engrossed so much of my attention and anxiety is with some trifling exceptions (for which arrangements are made) entirely finished, and amply furnished, appropriate in appearance, in the quality of materials and workmanship, perhaps not surpassed, the interior painted in imitation of Mahogany and Oak. The sittings in the gallery, over seventy, (after accommodating the Quoir,) are reserved with two Pews in the body for the use of strangers and transient persons,—one is set apart for the Rector, and the remaining thirty five sold for twenty years, when they revert to the Corporation, my only regret, (from the present unsatisfied demand for pews) is, that the building is not larger. It would be superfluous for me to multiply remarks to your Lordship upon the nature and extent of the privileges and benefits, that thro' the Divine Blessing must accrue to the people of this mission (especially those retired, and hitherto destitute situation from the exertions that have been made resulting in the liberal and bountiful gifts of the charitable, surely the present generation and those unborn will have abundant reason to rise up & call them blessed, and how infinite the debt of gratitude due our Heavenly Father, the author of all our good gifts—and how solemn the responsibility of those to whom these talents are committed, that they not only occupy, but also improve.

I have the honor to remain

Your Lordships Obedient and humble Servant,

JOHN DUNN.

To the Right Reverend

the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From our Extra of Friday.

The March Mail with dates to the 4th instant, by the Steamer Columbia arrived at Halifax on Saturday afternoon, in 14 days from Liverpool, and was received here last night. The Columbia brought 56 passengers, 47 of whom were for Boston.

The new Governor General of Canada, and suite, came passengers in the Columbia. They will probably proceed to Canada via Boston.

His Excellency had the pleasure of dining with Her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, previous to taking leave.

The news by this arrival is anything but cheering. Business in the manufacturing districts, and trade generally, remained in a depressed state. The Overland Mail had arrived, and advices from China are favorable.

Notes of thanks passed both Houses of Parliament to the Indian Army. A farewell dinner was given to Sir G. Metcalfe.

The steam ship Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 17th Feb. after a boisterous passage of 13 days from Halifax.

From Charles Willmer's News Letter.

The character of the incidents which have occurred since the date of our last publication, is neither cheering nor satisfactory.

The condition of the working classes in our country is truly deplorable. The lengthened and unwelcome continuance of easterly winds, as it has prevented the arrival of homeward bound vessels, deprives the means of subsistence the mass who depend on the shipping for their daily bread, whilst the unhappy contingency has not been averted by a revival of trade in the manufacturing districts. At other periods the briskness of some particular branch of trade has been cited as a contradiction to the assertion that times are bad, but at the present juncture the most tortuous ingenuity fails to convince us that the condition of the labouring classes is not fearfully and unequivocally wretched. Over the entire length and breadth of the community, one wide cloud of gloom is spread.

The auspicious circumstances, from the operation of which a beneficial change may be anticipated, few even of the most sanguine will venture to predict. That distress—deeply seated, widely extended, and long endured, does exist—the admission of the Ministry themselves—the men whose purpose and policy it would be to gloss over or to conceal it—sadly and surely proves.

The Anti-Corn Law League are entering in their exertions to agitate the country. They have convened meetings in the principal towns, and if they have gained no proselytes they have, at least, mustered numerous audiences.

The trials of the Chartists, among whom is the would-be famous Feargus O'Connor, are proceeding at Lancaster.

We regret to learn from the tenor of advices, which are tolerably extensively accredited, that the mission of Mr. Ellice to the Brazils is likely to be productive of no beneficial result. The Brazilians refuse to enter into a negotiation with us except upon terms so decidedly disadvantageous to Great Britain that it would be impolitic, and perhaps dishonourable to this country, to accept them.

Sir Charles Metcalfe.—This distinguished personage leaves England to-day in the

Columbia, to assume the functions of Governor General of Canada. No appointment of recent occurrence has afforded more unequivocal satisfaction. It has been Sir Charles' fate through life to be placed in the battle front of the most perplexing difficulties, and most nobly has he invariably overcome them.

The Colonial Society entertained him at a splendid banquet on the 27th instant; Sir Augustus D'Ester in the chair.

News from Sir J. Ross.—Intelligence has just been received from Capt. Sir J. Ross who has, it appears, penetrated the Antarctic Circle to 71 40. He has surveyed the coast discovered by him along its west boundary, and has proceeded to do the same along the eastern line.

Mrs. Wood, the celebrated vocalist, has become a convert to Catholicism, has left her husband, and entered a convent.

Mr. Joseph Leman, of North Cadbury, has proved before a Scotch court, his claim to the title and immense landed estates of the late Sir Wm. Leman, Bart., of Northampton, besides the sum of £1,000,000 in the funds.

Liverpool, March 4.—The London papers of last night contain no news of importance. The trial of McNaughten for the murder of Mr. Drummond had commenced at the Central Criminal Court, but at the hour of the mail leaving had not terminated. So far as the evidence had gone it bears strongly against the prisoner. The interest and anxiety to gain admittance into the Court is described as having been immense.

In the House of Commons last night, in answer to a question by Lord Palmerston—Sir R. Peel said he had no objection to lay before the House copies of or extracts from communications between Lord Ashburton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Webster, in reference to the Treaty signed at Washington on the 9th of August, 1842.

Death of Lord Abercromby.—We have to announce the demise of this amiable and venerable nobleman, which took place at his Castle, Scotland, on Wednesday. His Lordship was in his 74th year.

Thirty-seven Protestants, sixteen of whom were females, embraced Catholicism in the diocese of Rochelle during the past year.

The roof of that part of Windsor Castle appropriated to the royal residence, took fire on Thursday morning, the 16th ult. by the ignition of some soot in one of the chimneys but it was speedily extinguished without danger to the building.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Hannover with the Princess Mary, daughter of the Grand Duke of Alenburgh, took place on Saturday, the 18th ult. Queen Victoria has presented to the young couple a splendid service for 36 persons and six courses.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Seaton, K. G. C. B., to be Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and for the United States of the Ionian Islands.

It is currently reported, in the leading political clubs that Sir James Graham is likely to be selected to succeed Lord Ellenborough as Governor General of India.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Pottenger, the brother of Sir Henry Pottenger, the able negotiator of our peace with China, has been selected by the Government for the chief office as resident at Hong Kong, and is to take his departure forthwith.

Misery in Scotland.—It gives us much pleasure to find that a commission has been appointed by the Government for the purpose of inquiry respecting the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor in Scotland.

H.M.S. Modeste, 18, arrived at Plymouth on 24th Feb. from China, with a million of dollars.—H.M.S. Calliope, 28, from China, has arrived at Cove.

Russia.—The treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Russia, signed at St. Petersburg on the 11th of January, and ratified in London on the 4th of this month, is eminently calculated to bind and maintain the continuance of the amicable relationship existing between the parties to it, and it is a circumstance which our French neighbours do not seem complacently to regard.

India.—By the Overland Mail, advices have been received from India of the date of the 2d January.

The army had succeeded in crossing the Sutledge, under the command of General Pollock.

China.—The News from China comes down to the 19th of November from Macao, to the 15th from Hong Kong, and to the end of October from Chusan, and is most satisfactory.

The last division of the fleet having left the Yank Tze-Kiang River, had on the 17th of October reached Chusan, where a portion of the troops was to be stationed for a time, other portions were stationed at Amoy and Hong Kong. This latter colony is governed by Lord Salton. It was thriving, and a proposal had been made for erecting a theatre there. Captain Balfour, of the Madras

Artillery, who gained a considerable knowledge of the Chinese language and character, was named British Consul-General, to reside at Shanghai. There were various decrees published by the Emperor, in which the national dislike of the Tartars to all foreigners was in some measure concealed and a wish to maintain the "everlasting peace" exhibited. English merchants and their "families" are to be permitted, according to these decrees, to reside at Canton, at Fowchow, at Amoy, Ningpo, Shanghai; and their ships are to have places for repairs. Hong Kong is ceded in perpetuity as a colony to Great Britain, and the "Hong" or monopoly merchants, are to be abolished.

The Imperial Commissioners were expected at Canton in December, and the adjustment of the pending disputes would occur early in the present year.

Sir Henry Pottinger was expected to arrive at Hong Kong towards the end of November or beginning of December, in order to carry on the negotiations respecting the commercial tariff. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough intended, it was said to sail for Calcutta in the beginning of December.

Several of the regiments appear to have suffered severely from sickness. The Chinese were repairing all their fortifications.

The following is from a commercial circular dated Macao, 5th of November:—

"We have the pleasure of continuing our advices from the 10th of September. Trade generally has been in a very languid state since that time, owing to the uncertainty which prevails respecting the new scale of duties to be arranged by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary with the Imperial Commissioners."

Liverpool, Timber Market, March 1.—

This month is generally one of light imports, but unusually so in the present instance, only one arrival having taken place, consequently there are few sales from the quay to report.

Pine Timber.—A small parcel of Lower Port, from the quay was sold at 14d per foot, and from the yard a cargo of middling quality St. John, of 55 feet average, at 17d per foot, a cargo of Bay Chaleur at 16 1/2d, per foot, one good Quebec at 14 1/2d, to 15 1/2d per foot. 105 logs St. John Red Pine of middling quality, have been sold by auction at from 10 1/2d to 11d per foot. Birch &c. Middling St. John has been sold by auction at 15 1/2d per foot, and very old and inferior St. Andrew's at 8 1/2d per foot. St. John Spruce Planks have been sold at 2d 9 1/2d per foot.

St. John Yellow Pine, 1s. 4 1/2d, 16 1/2s. 8 1/2d per foot; Red Pine, 11 1/2d to 1s. 4d; St. John Birch, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d; N. B. and N. S. pine and spruce Deals, per foot of 2 inch, 2 1/2d to 2 1/2d.

Revival of the African Slave Trade.

An atrocious case of kidnapping on the western coast of Africa has just been brought to light. A British-born subject, who had served under Colonel Nicoll's command at Fernando Po for several years, has been seized by the notorious pirate and slave-dealer, Pedro Blanco, and with a cargo of 340 slaves, transported to Cuba, where, notwithstanding his remonstrances, he was sold into slavery. Fortunately, the fluency with which he spoke English, attracted the attention of an English family, through whom he gained access to the ear of the British Consul, and eventually obtained his release. He has arrived in this country in a state of great destitution; but his case having been made known to the Admiralty by Colonel Nicolls, directions have been given to take care of him till he can be sent back to Africa. It will now be seen, whether such an outrage as this can be committed in defiance of British law and British power with impunity; whether the present government of this country is able to extend its protection to the Queen's subjects in its own colonial possessions, and, if able, willing to protect them, though guilty of an African skia. Unhappily, the miscreant Blanco is not only well known as a wholesale slave dealer, but also as a large and profitable customer of a certain London mercantile firm, whose influence, it is to be feared, will be exerted to screen their infamous accomplices from punishment.—Patriot.

Brookly Hall.—Lord Melbourne daily improves in health, and is expected to leave for South street the first week in the ensuing month. Lord Beaule has returned from Hyde Park-terrace, and the Hon. W. S. Cowper, who has been passing the greater part of the winter with his noble relative, left on Monday to attend his parliamentary duties.

A Dresden letter of the 26th ult. says—

"We are expecting the publication of an order of the day, forbidding officers in the army to marry until they have attained the age of 28 years, and can then prove that they are in the receipt of the income of a fortune amounting to 12,000 thalers (about 46,000fr) Hitherto there has been no restriction as to age, and the fortune is required was only 6,000 thalers."