

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

London, Jan. 4.

It blew a most violent gale yesterday morning, with heavy rain and hail, accompanied with much lightning and thunder. The storm at about 7 A.M. was at its height, but at half-past seven it suddenly lulled, and gave place to fine clear weather, with the sun shining in great splendour. At ten, dark heavy clouds with rain rolled down from the West, and with a moderate gale, and again cleared up at noon, and at 4 P.M. the wind chopped round to the northward, and it turned immediately to a sharp frost, and continued throughout the night.

In comparing the list of ships in commission at the present period, with the list of those in active service last Jan., we find the strength of the navy is increased by 3 three-deckers, two eighty-fours 3 fifties, 5 sloops of war, and 7 first class steamers, forming an addition to our defence of 294 guns and 6,399 men, the whole of which are in addition to any estimate proposed by Parliament and is an expense which the pressure of the times has compelled the Government to incur, and under a full reliance on the emergency of the case, justifying them in asking for the necessary supplies. The number of seamen, marines, and boys now in employ exceeds 43,000.

Mr. Buckingham's arrival in England.—The British and Foreign Temperance Society held a large tea-meeting at Exeter Hall yesterday week, to give a welcome to Mr. J. S. Buckingham on his return from the U.S.; after an absence of three years and a half. Mr. Buckingham addressed the meeting in the recommendation of total abstinence, he had tried it himself during his sojourn in America, under cold at 29 degrees below zero, as well as when the thermometer was up to 140 degrees and he found himself as well as ever he was in his life. He said the ladies would scarcely credit that he took nothing but water, and exclaimed, shaking their heads, "Ah, you really do take a glass of wine in secret!" (Laughter.)

London, Saturday.—The Letters from St. Petersburg, by to-day's Dutch boat, repeat that Count Nesselrode had received despatches from Kiska, dated 15th of Sept. mentioning that a report prevailed there that Pekin had been taken by the English, and teas had advanced at Petersburg 15 or 20 per cent. which looks as if the report was believed to be true.

Interment of Napoleon's Remains.—The ceremony of the interment of Napoleon's remains took place on Tuesday the 15th of Dec. immense masses were attracted to behold the spectacle, but it passed off with inconceivable apathy, except at particular points. A ridiculous attempt to raise a cry of "Down with the ministers!" "Down with the English!" failed on the instant, and with that exception not a single incident occurred to command attention. The people, looked on as it were at a theatrical exhibition, or with so much respect that it could not find its way in words. The frost was intense; and perhaps that circumstance repressed any exhibition of feeling. Neither in the passage of the Invalides, nor in the Church itself, was any emotion testified.

The funeral car which conveyed Napoleon's remains is stated to have cost £2,300.

Accident on board the Meadea.—A most dreadful accident occurred on the 23d of November, on board the Meadea. The gunner, gunnery officer, and a bombardier had taken a shell out of the shell-room and were examining the lump of the fuze, when, before they had taken a turn or two with the steel wrench supplied for that purpose, they observed that it was ignited (the fuze cut 4 seconds); it exploded of course almost immediately, blowing the bombardier almost to atoms, severely wounding the gunner, and in a most wonderful manner throwing the gunner officer (who was going on to the upper deck) some distance up, taking his coat completely off his back, with the exception of the sleeves, and not hurting him in the least, the captain slightly wounded in three places; the master very severely, not expected to live (also the gunner), and one of the captain's servants; several slight confusions amongst others, but of no consequence; the whole of the bulkheads from the afterpart of the engine-room to the captain's cabin were knocked down and greatly destroyed, the upper deck forced up and one beam broken besides, of course, destroying almost every particle of property in the cabins and mess place of the officers.

It gives us the highest pleasure to learn from the London Gazette of Friday week that Capt. Edward Boker, of the "Pique" frigate, has been promoted to be a Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered on the coast of Syria. A list of the naval promotions, including our gallant townsman, will be found elsewhere.—*Dover Citizen.*

It is calculated by sober and experienced judges, that the British Infantry is short by 20,000 men of the amount which would be requisite to discharge the duties assigned to it, even in the time of peace, with any decent consideration for the health and comfort of the soldier. India is now supposed to require a reinforcement of not less than 6000 European Infantry, keeping in view the dangers which beset our empire from west of the Indus to the north of the Ganges. Keeping in view the obstinacy of the people in the United States on the subject of their north-eastern boundary, and the political impossibility of an acquiescence on the part of Great Britain in their demands upon her, it is clear that no Minister of this country can think of reducing the present British force in our N. American provinces; and, as some of the regiments in those quarters have never seen England for 14 years, it is difficult to guess, with the scanty number of troops at home, where the relief for Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, are to come from.

Island of Chusan.—In reference to this fine island, which has recently fallen into the hands of the English, a late London paper says, it is the most northern station in which tea is made. The whole island is said to abound with tea trees, even to the tops of the mountains; and it may become important, not merely as a military position but as an additional means of rendering this country independent of the caprice of the Celestial Empire for supplies of tea.

Ordination.—On Sunday morning, the 24th inst. the Bishop of the Diocese, held an Ordination in St. George's Church; when the Rev. John Storrs, A. B. of Trinity College, Dublin, and Curate of the Parish, was admitted to the Office of Priest. The Rev. Jas. W. Disbrow, A. B. of King's College, Fredericton, assistant Missionary at Lunenburg, and Mahone Bay, was also admitted to the office of Priest. And Alexander Stewart, from England, was admitted to the office of Deacon, on the nomination and title of the Rev. F. W. Gray, Rector of St. John, N. B.

The Bishop was assisted in the Ordination by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Dr. Twining, Garrison Chaplain, and the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Rector of Saint George's. The Services were solemn and interesting, and calculated to impress both ministers and people with a deep sense of the wisdom and purity of the Ordinances of the church. The Bishop's Text was taken from the 20th chap. of St. John, 21st verse, "As my Father hath sent me, even so, send I you." His discourse was an able exposition of the Divine origin and appointment of the three Orders, Bishop, Priest, and Deacon, and of the Apostolic succession, in the church. His Lordship addressed the Candidates in the most impressive manner on the sacred and important duty of the Ministerial office; reminded all present of their mutual responsibilities, and affectionately exhorted the congregation to improve the spiritual privileges they enjoyed, by keeping holy the Sabbath Day, and devoutly waiting upon God in all the appointed means of grace.

The Rev. J. Storrs, on leave of absence from St. George's, is to spend a few weeks at Cornwallis and Horton.

Rev. J. W. Disbrow proceeded to Gay's River, and Rev. A. Stewart is appointed second Curate at St. John's, N. B.—*Times.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK, PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, January 25th.
Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Margaret Healey, of the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to her for teaching a School at Deer Island, in the said Parish, for the following periods, viz:—six months in the year 1839, the like periods in the year 1840 and 1841; which was received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from James Curran, Mail Carrier, between St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, and Robinsontown, in the U. S. praying to be reimbursed sums paid for Fares from 1839 to 1841; and further, that some additional sum may be granted towards conveying a daily Mail between those places, over and above the allowance now paid by the Post Office Department; which was received, and referred to the Committee appointed on the 23d inst. to take under consideration the subject of improvement and reduction in the rates of Post Communication, to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Edward and Joseph Wilson, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying for a return of Head Money, paid by them at the Treasury on Passengers by the Brig Sarah & Nancy, from Cork in the month of May in the year 1840; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from John Porter and George M. Porter, of St. Stephen in the County of Charlotte, setting forth that they had paid into the Casual Revenue, a certain amount of duty on Saw Logs cut in excess, under the several five-year licenses granted to them, and praying that the same may be refunded; which he read.

And upon the question that the said Petition be received and lie on the Table, it was decided in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. Weldon, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, laid before the House copies of various despatches received from the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies. From among them we select the following, viz:—

MILITARY AND POST COMMUNICATION TO LOWER CANADA.
"Downing Street, 13th May, 1840.

"Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 26, of the 6th. April, communicating the grant by the Provincial Legislature of a further sum of £1500, which has been placed at your disposal, for the completion of the Military and Post Communication between New Brunswick and Lower Canada.

"I have to express my gratification at this renewed mark of the liberality of the House of Assembly.

"I take it for granted, that, in executing the work for which this money has been appropriated, you will not sanction any proceeding which shall contravene the subsisting agreement between the British and American authorities, on the Subject of the Disputed Territory.

"I have, &c.
(Signed) "J. RUSSELL."

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.
"Downing Street, 4th Jan., 1840.

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge

the receipt of your Despatch, No. 28, of the 6th ultimo, transmitting an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, without a suspending clause, enabling the Lieut. Governor to grant 100,000 acres of land to the B. N. American Colonial Association of Ireland, upon the condition therein specified, that is, by private sale, without an auction, at the rate of three shillings per acre. This is therefore a departure from the general principle under which the Crown agreed to transfer to the Lieut. Governor and Executive Council the conduct of the business of settling the waste Lands of the Province. It is also an exception to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, under which that power was created. Her Majesty's Government have however, not thought it necessary to advise the Queen to disallow this Act, on account of this irregularity, but you will consider yourself forbidden hereafter from assenting to any Act depriving from the general law, in favour of any private person or body of persons, without previous reference to the Crown, or without a clause suspending the operation of the Act for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

"I enclose an Order passed by Her Majesty in Council, on the 22d inst. leaving the Act to its operation, and I have forwarded a copy of the Act to Earl Fitz William, according to your request.

"I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) "J. RUSSELL."

Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.
"Downing Street, 3th June, 1840.

"Sir—With reference to the Despatch which I addressed to you on the 4th inst. on the subject of the Act lately passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick to authorize the Lieut. Governor of that Colony to dispose of 100,000 acres of Land by private sale, to the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, I desire to add that although I cannot doubt that it is the intention of the Legislature to apply the proceeds of this extensive sale to the encouragement of Emigration, I wish, nevertheless, that you would, on the earliest occasion after the meeting of the House of Assembly, suggest to them the great benefit which the Province would derive from applying the proceeds of this sale to such purposes as Emigration.

"I have, &c.
(Signed) "J. RUSSELL."

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.
On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill, to provide for the expenses of Grand and Petit Jurors serving in the several Courts of Justice in the County of Charlotte.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—A Bill to provide for the expenses of Grand and Petit Jurors in the County of Charlotte.

Ordered, That the Report be accepted, & the Bill engrossed, as amended, under the amended Title.

Tuesday, Jan. 26th.

The Bill to provide for the Grand and Petit Jurors in the County of Charlotte, passed the House and was taken to the Council by Mr. Boyd.

Wednesday, Jan. 27th.

Mr. Owen presented a Petition from Thomas Moses, Esq. Deputy Treasurer for the District of West Isles and Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, praying that some additional allowance may be granted to him for his services as such; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Owen presented a Petition from Stephen Saunders, an old Soldier in the Revolutionary War, now resident at Campo Bello in the County of Charlotte, praying that the usual allowance under the Act, giving aid to old Soldiers and their Widows, may be granted to him; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Owen presented a Petition from John Moses, of Indian Island, in the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School at that place for a period of one year and six months, ending on the 1st day of May, 1840; which was received, and referred to the Committee on School Petitions, to report thereon.

Mr. Owen, brought in a Bill, to levy a Tax on Dogs in the Parish of Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, which was read a first time.

To the Commissioners of Machias, Seal Island, Campo Bello, and Saint Andrews Harbour Light Houses, the following sums to pay for services for the year 1841:—

To the Keeper of the Light House on Campo Bello, the sum of £120;

To the Keeper of the Light House on Machias Seal Island, the sum of £130;

To the Keeper of the Light House in the Harbour of Saint Andrews, the sum of £140.

For the Grammar School in the County of Charlotte the sum of £100.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from William White and Wm. Simpson, praying that the grant passed at the last Session of the Legislature, for keeping the Ferry between Oak Point and the mouth of Waweg River, may be continued until such time as the Bridge over the said River is completed; which was received, and referred to the Committee on Internal Communication, to report thereon.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Fredericton, 28th Jan. 1841.

Mr. EDITOR.—On Saturday last the House took up the Governor's speech and discussed it at full length. At the close of the debate an Agricultural and Emigrant committee was raised, also a Post Office and Mail Route committee, and a committee on the Fisheries. On Monday

day a Bill was brought in to limit the duration of the House of Assembly to four years. Several despatches from the Colonial Secretary were read with reference to the Laws passed at the last Session, and one or two small Bills passed the House. As I sat in the gallery who should come in but Mr. Peter Sime of Chamcook. Hello! Mr. Sime, says I, is this you? Why Jack, says he, are you here again? Well I'm glad to meet you, because you can tell me all about things, here. Eh! man that's a beautiful picture over there.

That's Lord Glenelg, says I, and that venerable looking gentleman in the big chair with his hat on, is the Speaker of the House. "Dear me, man!" says he, but that's a splendid picture! There's a whole set of fine pictures, and a nice clock, and two handsome fire places, and a beautiful carpet, and all the seats and accommodations for the members, and then the members themselves all plain dressed, sober looking, decent, middle aged men"—here the Speaker called upon Mr. Boyd to go on with his Bill for the payment of Jurors for the County of Charlotte.

To this Mr. Boyd replied, that Messrs. Owen, & Hill were still absent, and he was afraid to bring the Bill on for fear of losing it. Some of the members insisted on going on with the business of the House at any rate, upon which Mr. Brown said that the House had promised last year to pass a Bill for Charlotte alone, and perhaps would not now oppose it. This proposal appeared to be well received, and Mr. Boyd made a motion to go on with his Bill, and Mr. Hannington took the chair.

Mr. Beardsley approved of the principles of the Bill and would extend it to the County of Carleton.

Mr. Fisher would extend it to the County of York.

Mr. Boyd said, that the hardship of Jurors serving without pay, had been complained of in Charlotte for many years; that various petitions had been presented and Bills brought in both by his predecessors and by himself, but all those endeavours had hitherto been defeated; that last Session a promise had been made, that if a petition from Charlotte, numerous and respectfully signed were presented, the House would so far yield as to pass a Bill for that County alone, for a short time, by way of experiment. That a petition had accordingly been drawn up and most numerous signed, not only by the common people, but by a great number of the leading men, and that too with a full knowledge of the principles of the Bill; in addition to which three other petitions, from three separate Jurors, which had served in the County during the last year had also been forwarded, all in favour of the measure. He was thankful to the two learned members for their good wishes, but hoped that the Bill would be allowed to pass for Charlotte unfettered with the addition of any other County.

Mr. Brown predicted the certain defeat of the Bill in the upper House should any other County be connected with it, as there was not a petition from any other County in the Province.

Mr. McLeod opposed the Bill and would by no means allow it to pass even for Charlotte—the principle was bad, and the precedent dangerous. It went to raise money by direct taxation, a proceeding always offensive to a free people; tedious, vexatious, harassing, and troublesome, which would in fact create far more real hardship and distress than the evil it proposed to remedy. Its tendency was to produce packed Juries, as persons of idle habits would importune the Sheriff to be appointed, which would tend to overthrow the principles of justice.

Mr. Speker would not oppose the Bill as it appeared to be the desire of the people of Charlotte to have it pass. He certainly did not like its principles, and had stated his opinions fully on a former occasion. Petit Jurors should be paid by the litigants, and Grand Jurors should serve gratuitously.

Mr. Crane pointed out the tendency of cheap law to promote litigation, and maintained that the Bill would have that tendency. In raising a direct tax it was vexatious—in its tendency to promote law suits it was dangerous—it might be a popular measure—it might spread from Charlotte to the whole Province—the people might petition for it and desire it, still they could not be so well aware of its previous effects as the members of that House. In fact the people were often incapable of properly estimating the consequences of those very measures which they themselves anxiously desired. He should vote against the Bill from a sincere conviction of its mischievous tendency. He would be willing to raise the allowance to Petit Jurors in some less objectionable method, but must oppose the provisions of this Bill. As its supporters however, had brought it forward with an understanding that it would pass, he should not seek by offering amendments to destroy it, he should merely give his vote against it, were the committee called to a division.

Mr. Beardsley maintained that the Bill was just, equitable, and reasonable, and loudly called for by the whole country. Jurors were to his certain knowledge, often subjected to great hardships for want of pay, and ought to be relieved. But, said Mr. B., we are told by one hon. member that this will produce cheap law, and cheap law is a great evil—let him look on the other side of the picture—do not the rich sometimes oppress the poor? Dear law may become a denial of justice—may bar the door of justice against the poor oppressed honest man—and where is his remedy, Sir? But there is another consideration, another objection to this Bill, it has not been named, but I dare say it is felt, Sir. It will bear hard upon the rich man, who by its provisions must bear his share of the assessment according to his property. An hon. member says that by this Bill Juries will be packed and injustice done. Well, Sir, let him help me with my Bill now before the House, and Jurors will be drawn without the

possibility of partiality. But who, I would ask, is most exposed to bribery, the poor starving Juror without a penny in his pocket, or the poor independent Juror secure in the supply of his daily bread? I support the Bill, Sir—I wish it success, and I hope to see its provisions extended to the whole Province.

Mr. Weldon although opposed to the principles of the Bill, would allow it to pass for Charlotte by way of experiment. It had been long and earnestly called for, and the present petitioners were numerous and respectable. To be sure there was nothing British in it, nor any precedent for it. Here the hon. member described the practice in the United States, and pointed out its similarity to the provisions of this Bill.

Mr. Gilbert said the Bill was most obnoxious and would be found subversive of every just and equitable principle. What right had the community to be taxed to pay the expenses of other people's law suits? None whatever—and then the Sheriff's would be constantly importuned by persons wishing to serve as Jurors for the sake of the pay. He should oppose the Bill in every possible way.

Mr. Brown begged the committee to allow the Bill to pass. His constituents had long desired it, and the House had promised last Session to let it pass for Charlotte for two years by way of experiment. There were four petitions before the committee in favour of the Bill, and none against it. An hon. member had objected to the measure because it was popular, and maintained that we in the House are far better judges than those who send us. He (Mr. Brown) could not set up his own opinion against the petition of the High Sheriff, the Magistrate, the Clergymen, the Merchants, and the Farmers, of the county; nor did he believe that the whole of their wisdom was centered in the four men whom they had chosen to send to the House. The experiment was desirable, and the mode of legislation fair. The petitioners would feel the consequences, and would be the first to complain should the predictions of some hon. members be verified. In the meantime the whole Province would reap the benefit of the experiment, and be prepared to adopt or reject it as a general measure, according to the result. Hon. members who opposed the principles of the Bill were still entitled to the thanks of his colleagues and himself, for their liberality in allowing it to pass.

Here the question was taken upon the first section, and that passing without a division, Messrs. Fisher and Wilnot moved some amendments which made the Bill more perfect, and it passed for two years. Upon this Mr. Boyd and Mr. Brown started up, and nodding to my friend Mr. Sime, the three went off together. I listened to some conversation in a place which the members call "Solomon's Porch," and least that after all the Bill will be thrown under the Coalsack table.

Since that time a great deal of the ordinary business of the Session has been disposed of. The Treasurer's accounts have arrived and are under examination by the select committee. The casual Revenue accounts have also been sent in, but not yet examined. Many thousands of pounds have been already granted for the public service for the current year. Long despatches on the sum due from the Land Company—on the Post Office and Mail Routes have been received and read—An address to the Queen on the birth of a Princess Royal has been prepared, and this day there has been a long debate on the question of paying for land by instalments.

Yours, JACK ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Standard.

You will confer a favor upon a number of the Inhabitants of Grand Manan, by publishing the following in your useful paper.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of Grand Manan, held at Grand Harbour, pursuant to public notice of October 30th, 1840.

Cochrane Craig, Esq. J. P., was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. John Cunningham was elected Secretary, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the Reverend Mr. Dunn, congratulatory of his conduct as a clergyman, and of his great zeal and exertions in promoting the building of the new church, and that Messrs. Robert Waugh, Lorenzo Drake, and John Cunningham, be a committee to prepare the same.

To the Rev. John Dunn, A. M., Rector, of Grand Manan.

Rev. and Dear Sir, We, the undersigned inhabitants of Grand Manan, sincerely sympathize with you, on the late trying and painful situation in which the burning of the church placed you. While we admire and approve of your patience and exemplary conduct, during the proceedings which were instituted to discover the perpetrators of the crime, and which we regret were unsuccessful.

We beg to add our testimony of approbation to the diligence and zeal you evinced during the erecting of a new church built of durable materials and sufficiently large to accommodate the inhabitants of the Island, and we kindly thank you for your liberal contribution as well as your liberal exertions in obtaining aid from a benevolent portion of the Province, to whom we return our sincere acknowledgements, and it is gratifying to observe the lively interest manifested at the opening of the church, and how numerous and respectfully public worship is celebrated.

It is with pleasure we avail ourselves of the present occasion to convey to you our warmest thanks for your attention and kindness in sympathizing with, and in administering to the wants of the sick, and of promoting the education of the young and rising generation.

The high opinion entertained of your worth during your residence in the Island, had secured we earnestly the exercise of the place, and may be found in the copy of the day of account with the good and joy of thy Signed habitants.

had secured we earnestly the exercise of the place, and may be found in the copy of the day of account with the good and joy of thy Signed habitants.

GENTLEMEN Permit me to say very highly my service conviction lity.

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