

duced, sufficient to counterbalance much good counsel. Correct notions of conduct in this respect, should be conveyed by precept and example, and a uniform care that conformity to both is observed. Few are aware how important it is, to insist much on strict justice in every transaction of youth. It lays the corner stone of that venerable edifice of probity and uprightness so desirable in manhood. A little labour spent in the precious seed time of youth, will be repaid with a harvest of golden fruits.

In intercourse with children, the law of kindness should be upon the lips of the parent. It wins its way to the susceptible heart of childhood, when harsher measures would be useless or harmful. Some are kind to an extreme, and spoil by indulgence; some are kind and harsh by turns; some are stern and repulsive; and of the three it is difficult to tell which is the most injurious. To be kind on all occasions is a great advantage in reproof and punishment, is no easy lesson to learn. It is very necessary however, and can be acquired. The love and tenderness of the parent can be shown, when inflicting punishment; and the child should be made sensible of them. Much more lasting benefit will thus be done, than by an exhibition of anger or revenge, at which the child's mind never fails to rebel, albeit he is conscious of deserving the punishment; and often compares up a determination to have his revenge by committing the fault or in some similar way. But when reproof or punishment is administered in the spirit of kindness, the mind as well as the body is subdued; the temper is not so much ruffled, or rebellion against parental authority engendered, and the child more readily understands the paradox, that punishment is intended for his benefit, and really has that effect. It is perhaps impossible for a parent always to exhibit a calm and untroubled manner towards his children; but the more constantly this point of perfection is aimed at, and the more nearly it is approached, the more happy results will accrue to both.

When the example of kindness is set before a child, he should be taught to make a practical improvement of it, and to exercise a corresponding respect and affection for the parents who have done so much for him, to a kind regard for those with whom he may associate. In the formation of the manners, let a kind and obliging man be as far as possible communicated. I do not mean that deceptive politeness which consists in mere show without any genuine feeling; but let the feelings be wrought into proper action, if they have not previously that tendency, and the manner moulded according to the feeling. Many a good natured child has contracted a surly and offensive manner of speaking and acting, that has rendered him disagreeable, and perhaps ruined his prospects through life, and many a bad child, having faithful and shrewd dispositions, have by proper attention brought to feel and act kindly and affectionately to all with whom they associated.

The next topic that suggests itself, is the choice of companions for children. This is a point that does not in general get the consideration which it merits. The influence exerted over a child by a bad companion, is really surprising. I have known the efforts of both parents and teacher combined, completely thwarted by the influence of one bad companion. It is true this influence was not acquired all at once, but gradually, and it had gathered strength before there was suspicion of its existence; and when brought to the test it proved too strong for advice, threatening, punishment or any thing else.

It is not necessary I presume to enumerate the advantages of selecting good companions for children, or the disadvantages of allowing them to select bad ones for themselves. These things are generally known and admitted by all who are conversant with the subject. But there is an insidious self-deception which has extended beyond human control. While they see very clearly the defects of their neighbours children, they have an extravagant opinion of the innocence of their own, and their incapability of being contaminated by vice, as well as an overweening confidence in their own influence over their children, which they imagine is more than sufficient to counteract any other influence that may be exercised. This general proves a fatal mistake. When virtue and vice happiness and misery, are in question, we should take care not to attribute our own abilities, or undertake those of an enemy. The influence of bad example often commences and gains a great degree of strength before the parent is aware, or can bring an opposite influence into operation. He must then fight a disadvantage, and frequently loses the contest. It should always be remembered that the depravity of human nature is such, that bad example is much more readily followed than good, and so decided is this natural tendency, that it requires all our caution and effort to withstand it without any extra force in the way of bad advice and example acting in opposition to us. Too much trust in the virtue of a child however amiable, or too great confidence in our power however great, should be carefully avoided; and intercourse with bad companions prevented.

I well know the reply to this. 'The thing is impossible, we have not time and opportunity to attend to these duties.' Very well, my friends, when the present conditions and perhaps eternal happiness or misery of an immortal soul consigned to your charge, is concerned, if you can satisfy your own conscience on this excuse, or the Judge who always 'doeth right,' it is enough. I have no right to condemn, but I leave the matter with you for your careful consideration.

Yours &c.

DISCIPULUS.

October 7th

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

*From papers by the Columbia.*  
We understand that the shipmasters of Liverpool are now in the full enjoyment of the advantages proposed by Sir Robert Peel, in his budget, regarding the charge for stamps required in the pursuit of their occupation. The stamps for charter parties are obtainable at 5s. each in lieu of 33s., and for bills of lading 6d. each instead of 3s. This is a very important and valuable concession, which we have no doubt will be appreciated, and placed to the credit of the Conservative Government.—*Liverpool Standard.*

*From Williams American Mail Letter.*  
We have but a scanty chapter of news to communicate in our present number, and such as we have is of a very unimportant and, indeed, uninteresting character, for since the departure of the British Queen on the 11th inst., no event of striking importance has occurred, either in politics or commerce. Both the Metropolitan and Provincial journals have been during the month of October, wholly filled with details of the movements of the Queen & Prince Albert in Scotland, and their return to Windsor. Early on Thursday morning the Royal party left Granton Pier, and reached Woolwich on the afternoon of Saturday last, and proceeded immediately to Windsor. Their return has been somewhat hastened by the arrival at Windsor Castle of several illustrious persons who have come to England on a visit to Her Majesty.

The arrival at this port on Wednesday last of the Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, in ten days from Halifax, supplied us with the latest defining and settling the boundary line between the United States and British Colonies, and the other questions which have been so long pending between England and America, and which at any moment might have involved the two first nations of the earth in a bloody and irreparable war. This treaty has afforded much satisfaction to the people of this country, while the press of all shades of politics have been loud in their expressions of delight and satisfaction with it. There have indeed been a few journalists who have expressed an opinion prejudicial, and who have gone so far as to assert that it might have been better if it had been more liberal, but could not, by any possible change, have been made so liberal as it is. But the journalists of this class are few and insignificant.

The termination of the long pending differences between the two countries would have been of great service in reviving trade, had not the announcement been coupled with the fact that the American Executive had passed the tariff Bill imposing an increased duty on the import of English manufactures into the States. This subject since the arrival of the Britannia, has become an affording much discussion in the London journals, and between those of the two political parties great differences of opinion exists. The one contending that the measure will operate to the prejudice of British manufactures, the other that it will materially benefit them. The general feeling among mercantile men who look upon the subject, not in a political, but in a business point of view, however, is decidedly hostile to the measure. The trade has been declining, and now, it is thought by many, it will scarcely be worth any attention. Under these circumstances whatever advantage may accrue to this country from the adjustment of the long pending differences will be counteracted by the operation of the American New Tariff.

There have been some symptoms during the last few days in Manchester and the neighbouring manufacturing districts of a renewal of the disaffection which recently took place in that and other districts. The discontent, engendered by the scarcity of food, has been checked, but not subdued. The spirit of remark still smoulders and requires only some misadventure, and determined spirit, to bring about what we almost wish—a revolution. Up to this time there has been no decided outbreak, and it is to be hoped that trade will soon take the turn, and matters resume their wonted tranquillity. Of course these circumstances have tended to depress commercial matters even to a greater extent than they were before. The Liverpool Cotton Market continues dull and inactive, with prices on the decline. Holders however continue firm in demanding high prices, which accounts in some measure for the limited business going forward manufacturers holding off in the hope of holders submitting to reduced rates. Since our last publication the London Money Market has presented no feature of striking importance, if we except the effect produced by the receipt of the treaty settling the North Eastern Boundary and other questions between England and America. Immediately on its being known in the city that the United States Senate had ratified the treaty, Consols advanced one-fourth and other kinds of stocks in a corresponding ratio.

*THE GREAT BRITAIN, OR MAMMOTH IRON STEAMSHIP THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.*  
The Great Britain, or as she is often called the Mammoth, steamship, now in course of construction by the Great Western Company at Bristol, is fast progressing towards completion. It is expected that she will be ready to float out of the dock about the middle of October, and that she will be at once fitted out and ready for sea in the spring.

The following particulars respecting her cannot fail to be of considerable interest. Her length is 324 feet aloft, which is nearly 100 feet longer than the longest line-of-battle ship in our service; with the exception of her decks and cabins, she is constructed entirely of iron. Her extreme breadth is 51 feet, the depth of her hold is 32 feet; and her registered tonnage 3,200, which far exceeds the registered tonnage of any two steamships in the world. She has four decks, three of tim-

ber, and fourth, which is the lowest, of iron, this latter being appropriated for the reception of cargo. The Great Britain will afford ample accommodation to 360 passengers. Some light idea of the bulk of this gigantic vessel may be formed, when it is stated, that in addition to the vast space described as appropriated to passengers &c., she will have room for 1,000 tons of coal and 1,200 tons of merchandise.

The Great Britain will be fitted up with four engines of 250 horse power each, in all 1,000 horse power. She will have three masts, capable of containing 200 tons of stores, and these will be heated by 24 different fires, for her construction there have been used no less than 1,400 tons of iron, in addition to the large quantity of timber required for her deck and cabins.

This gigantic specimen of naval architecture is to be propelled by the newly invented screw-propeller, and will be fitted with six masts. It is intended to fit up the saloons, &c., with a degree of elegance becoming a ship of such an extraordinary character.

*From the Liverpool Express, Sept. 29.*  
The news from America, relative to the ratification of Lord Ashburton's treaty with the United States by the Senate and the settlement of the American tariff, has been much commented upon, in mercantile circles and by the press. By some important and immediate benefits to trade on this side the Atlantic are predicted from the operation of the later measure; whilst by others the conclusion is drawn that it will neither answer as a question of revenue nor as a protection to American manufactures. The adjustment of the points of difference upon which Lord Ashburton was empowered to negotiate has been viewed with pretty general satisfaction. The effect which will be produced in France by the conclusion of the treaty with America has been a point of interest and curiosity, in discussing the merits of the question, and more especially as it relates to the article in the treaty providing for the reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

A report which was prevalent that the King of Hanover had died has been contradicted. His Majesty, while on his way to the Rhine, to be present at the review of the Prussian troops, caught cold, which turned into fever, of which he is now convalescing at Dassel; but by the latest accounts we learn that the fever had abated, and that his complete recovery was speedily expected.

A good deal has been said about a decree lately issued by the King of Prussia for the convocation, on the 15th of October, of a commission composed of delegates from the various provincial states of his Kingdom. The King's object appears to be to establish a uniformity of law and administration throughout his dominions. By means of a central commission presenting the wants and wishes of all parts of the empire and thus to facilitate the public business and promote the general welfare. He will consult the commission to assist in what his subjects wish, and will then, with the assistance of his council, reconcile their divergent views, and found such a general system of law as may best work out the advantage of the nation.

Bulgaria, for admitting wines and silks from Germany at the same rates of duty as from France, has been attacked in a most ferocious manner by some of the French newspapers.

It is said to be the intention of the Spanish ministers to propose a sweeping reform in the tariff, and some great changes in connection with the government on the re-assembly of the Cortes; and if their plans are reported to resign.

The government of Portugal has been authorized by a considerable majority of the chambers to raise money on the imports and revenues of the present year. A bill has likewise been carried for the remission or sale of the Foros, or seigniorial dues of the state, at fifteen years' purchase. The tariff of the treaty of commerce with England was still before the chambers. It has met with much opposition.

The Syrian question is settled. The Porte has recommended that Lebanon shall be divided into two districts, and that Maronites shall be governed by a Christian Prince of the Sheik family, and the Druses by one of their own Sheikhs, to be elected by themselves. Both these governors to be placed under the control of the Turkish Pasha of Acre or Damascus. The great European powers are expected to agree to this arrangement.

It is now said that the Russian ukase, relative to the products of Prussia, will not be so favourable as its effects to Prussian commerce as was expected. The King of Prussia was seriously disappointed in not obtaining all that he required from the Emperor of Russia; and it is said that although they are apparently on friendly terms, a serious feud may shortly be expected between them.

*THE EAST.—The Monitor Periodic.*  
Friday evening announced that a revolution took place in Syria on the 31st ultimo, and that Prince Michael had escaped into Australia. The insurgents, under the command of Voutchich, soon became masters of the arsenal, and Prince Michael, after defending himself during two days, had been at last abandoned by the greatest part of his troops, and compelled to seek his safety in flight.

According to the *Gazette du Midi* of the 13th instant, the Russians had experienced another Check in Circassia. The insurgents surprised at night and cut to pieces a body of about 10,000 men, encamped under the walls of Margu, and made themselves masters of that fortress, which they entered together with the fugitives. Nearly the whole of the troops in the camp were put to the sword, and a number of officers were made prisoners.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has given a munificent donation of £50 towards the funds for the alterations and repairs of the charity schools of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; and the King of Hanover has subscribed the large sum of £100 for the same purpose.

Prince Esterhazy may shortly be expected in London for the purpose of taking formal leave of her Majesty upon relinquishing the post of ambassador which he so long and so honourably held. It is the intention of the Cabinet of Vienna to appoint a successor to Prince Esterhazy forthwith; until then Baron Niemann will continue to discharge the duties of the embassy.

The Commerce announces that the American squadron in the Mediterranean had been reinforced by a 60 gun frigate, the Congress, lately arrived at Mahon. It was not expected in Toulon that the misunderstanding which had arisen between the U. States and Morocco would be amicably adjusted. The envoy sent by the Commodore to the Emperor, had not been received, and had returned to Tangiers. The Commodore was awaiting precise orders from his Government to commence hostilities with the naval forces under his command.

*CHINA.*  
The troops under Sir Hugh Gough amounting in all to about 1,000 bayonets, attacked and utterly routed and dispersed a Chinese army of 10,000 men great part of which consisted of picked troops, with a part of the Imperial Body-guard, with a loss to them of 1,000 slain, large quantities of store baggage, &c., and a large proportion of cannon, 40 18 pound cartridges being about the number. Besides the 1,000 slain, there were vast numbers wounded who were carried off, and three hundred were prisoners. The attack was made on an almost impregnable position, if properly defended, but was successful at all points and conducted with the utmost bravery. The casualties on the side of the British were, as heretofore, comparatively trifling, and the proportion of officers wounded shows the eagerness of the whole to engage with the enemy.

Lord Salton had passed Singapore with his expedition, and Sir H. Pottinger awaited its arrival at Hong Kong; with it he would proceed to the mouth of the Pei Ho, and it was supposed Peking would be immediately attacked. Until this happens there is apparently no chance whatever of any conclusion to this already protracted war, and the occupation of the cities of Ningpo and others near it, though doubtless drawing off attention from Peking itself, is but a waste of resources, which had better applied to a more definite object. There is a report that Hong Choo Foo had fallen into our hands, which was probable enough if it was worth occupying, and that the mouth of the canal was also in our hands. The latter with an advance on the capital, and the English artillery thundering at his doors, may bring his Imperial Majesty to reason but I doubt it. China is a wide place, and it will hardly be probable that the brother of the Brother of the Sun and Moon will wait either to do battle or negotiation with the outside barbarians, and red and black devils. Six months more we will see us in possession of Peking, or with the war at an end. If we do not Peking, however, we shall be still far enough from the other, and it will be difficult to say what we shall do with it. Prize-money for the present appears plentiful, and doubtless the hearts of all concerned in the getting of it are gladdened thereat. Peking, I suppose will make their fortunes.

*TEXAS INVADED BY MEXICANS.*  
San Antonio was completely surprised on the 11th ult by thirteen hundred Mexicans under Gen. Wall. Fifty-three of the principal citizens taken. The Circuit Court was in session and the Judge and officers of the Court were made prisoners. The Proclamation of the President, headed 'The Enemy Again,' offers the marching forthwith of the militia of Brazoria, Austin, Fort Bend, Colorado, Victoria, Gonzales, Jackson, Matagorda counties against San Antonio; and the counties of the upper Brazos and Colorado to march to Austin, and the citizens of the other counties to hold themselves in instant readiness. The orders of the Executive are direct that in the event of the evacuation of San Antonio by the Mexicans that they are to be pursued beyond the Rio Grande and chastised as 'their audacity deserves.' In the event of a formal invasion, the western counties are to hold them in check until the rest of the Republic can rally to the rescue.

The Austin Gazette of the 7th ult. says:—'It is our painful duty to record another shocking murder committed by the Indians on last Sunday afternoon. Five persons left here with two ox teams a few days since to go to Brushy to procure corn; and on their return, when within about three miles of the city, they were attacked by a party of about fifteen Indians. Two of the five, Capt. Piron and Mr. Donovan, were killed. Several of the oxen immediately repaired to the spot and brought in the bodies, which were buried on Monday morning.'

The President has revoked the blockade of the ports of Mexico, in order to allow a more favorable opportunity for the mediation of England and the United States. Mr. Teulon, late Secretary of Legation to Great Britain, states that the Royal West India steamers will, in a short time, touch at Galveston.

At Galveston fears were entertained that the cotton crop in that region had been injured by recent heavy rains. In the interior the crop was good, and the farmers had commenced picking.

The Grand Jury of Galveston has found bills of indictment against upwards of one hundred of the merchants; who refused to pay the license tax in any currency but Exchange at par.

*SHIP ST. LOUIS, OF BOSTON, DESTROYED BY FIRE.—*WATER, &c. We learn by the schooner Exchange from Turks Island, that on the 30th August the brig Impulse, of Baltimore, fell in with the ship St. Louis, of Boston for New Orleans, on fire—took off 24 persons. She burnt to the water's edge before the lost sight of her. The fire was discovered in the ladies' cabin at 7 A. M. on the 29th August. And that on the 3d September, that the brig Impulse was cast away on Caycos Reef—vessel and cargo a total loss. All on board were saved, and have arrived at Turks Island.—*New York Express.*

## COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.  
"Come now and let us reason together,"  
MR. EDITOR,

Your last number has just come to hand you have published my letter and made a few remarks thereon. No reasonable man would hold you accountable for sentiments or unguarded words of a correspondent, neither can the sparing of anonymous correspondents at each other be personal abuse; but when an anonymous writer points out his opponent as a certain individual, a real person, and then abuse him, it becomes "personal abuse" to all intents and purposes as much so as if the abused party were distinctly named. "Wagstaff" and "Vox Populi" are mere "men of straw," and nothing personal can apply to either; but substitute any real person either for the one or the other, and then the case is at once altered. "Vox Populi" has done so. He says that "Wagstaff" is a member of the House of Assembly, and therefore declares him to be one of our persons, all the writers being in Charlotte. He also points him out as one who has been in receipt of money in the shape of Commissions for public service. Mr. Brown is the only one of the four to whom this applies, he having for a few years been a Royal Superintendent. The attack upon Mr. Brown is therefore as personal as if it had been named, and I know of no instance of the kind in the Standard since it was conducted by you. Editorial note, I shall now examine the subject in dispute.

You state distinctly, and certainly intend that your readers shall believe you, that "the sum of £150,000 surplus in the hands of the members of the Assembly a few years ago, which has since been wasted by 'sad and wilful mismanagement.'—Now, my old friend, I shall bring up, 'tailing' accusation against you, but shall endeavor to set the matter before you in such a plain way as to convince you, that you and 'Vox Populi' are both wrong.

The Casual and Territorial Revenue was given up to the Assembly in 1847, and the whole sum at that time was only £54,315 10s. 2d this instead of £150,000 was the whole amount of surplus surrendered, and only £19,305 10s. 2d of that sum was 'cash'—the rest was in bonds including the £20000 Bridge Bond still unpaid (see the account of the whole signed by my namesake B. Robinson, Province Treasurer in the appendix to the Journal). In 1853 an additional sum of £2,363 3s. was received after paying the Civil List. In 1852 £11,545 10s. In 1849 £7,576 13s. 10d. all the accounts are clearly set forth in the Journals up to the end of the year 1854, and from two other documents in my possession, I find the income last year to be £5,990 12s. making the whole amount actually received by the Assembly only £27,047 10s. I heard Mr. Brown state last winter, that the amount received was about £93,000, but in this sum he must have reckoned the £20000 Bond from the Bridge Company yet unpaid. Now, Mr. Editor, what will you say to the above clear statement? All but the last item is certified by the Province Treasurer, and you cannot expect it. Your £150,000 surplus you see never existed, and therefore however culpable the House of Assembly may be in other matters, it is impossible that they can be guilty of wasting money which they never received.

Oh! says 'Vox Populi'—where is the £171,000 mentioned by Mr. Sreet to Lord Glenelg? Why sir, had been placed on the very keynote of his own 'young politician' he could not have asked a more stupid question. The £171,000 comprised all sums due, as well as those on hand; and every person who pretends to know anything at all about public matters, is well aware, that a host of large speculators were unable to pay, and the lands were again returned to Government.

I have spent so much time in searching the Journals in order to make up the above statement that it is now getting late, and my nearly exhausted paper also requires that I should conclude this letter without replying to the only question put by 'Vox Populi' worth answering—viz: Why was a Provincial debt contracted? In order to answer that question fairly, it would be necessary to enumerate all the applications made for money by the constituency in all parts of the Province; stating the sums applied for, the names of the leading Petitioners, their number and the objects of expenditure. This would show, that if the people wish to keep out of debt, they must either apply for less money, or their public servants must display the orders of their masters, and not grant the earnest prayers of their Petitioners. It would however require an entire letter to do this question justice, and therefore I shall dismiss it at this time.

In regard to certain influential members for St. John managing some of the Charlotte members to the great injury of this County in the division of the money, I am prepared to prove, that Charlotte has had more than her share, and that the insinuation is therefore unfounded.

Yours &c.

JACK ROBINSON.

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