

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Emigration from London and Liverpool is increasing. Of the numerous females who are now proceeding daily from Liverpool for America, the greater part are natives of Ireland. There are also a considerable number from the manufacturing districts, particularly from the neighbourhood of Sheffield. According to present appearances, it seems likely that there will be as great an emigration from Liverpool this year as ever was known.

The correspondence of the British Dock Company with the Directors of the Great Western Steamship Company, having been forwarded to the Board of Trade, that Board have sent a reply, tantamount to a recommendation to the Steamship Company to comply with the terms proposed by the Dock Directors.

The United States and Prussia.—A conversation lately took place in the British House of Commons, between Dr. Bowring, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Labouchere, relative to the commercial negotiations that have been for the last 18 months pending between the United States and Prussia.

It appears that on the 25th of March last, Baron Bulow, on behalf of the Zollverein, and Mr. Wheaton, the American Resident at Berlin, signed a treaty of commerce, whereby it is proposed to give advantages in Germany to the tobacco, cotton, and rice of the United States, in return for corresponding advantages in the States to the glass, the hosiery, and the hardware of the German Commercial League. Should the treaty be ratified by the contracting parties, it would prove advantageous to the commerce of this country in the United States, because England by her subsisting relations with that Republic is entitled to all the advantages for her products, that have been or may be conferred upon the productions of any other foreign state. In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Labouchere, the First Lord of the Treasury said—

"That the attention of the government had been called to the subject; but he thought it better just than to abstain from entering into it. As the right hon. gentleman had alluded to it, he would merely say that there was in existence between this country and the United States a treaty stipulating that England should be put on the same footing as the most favoured nation, without the qualification of giving corresponding equivalents.—There were two classes of such treaties, one absolute and unqualified, stipulating that one country should place another country on the same footing as the most favoured nation; the other conditional, stipulating that it was to be so placed, provided it gave advantages equal to those it received. The treaty between this country and the United States was of the former description."

More the Premier could not, in the present position of the treaty, have with propriety said—nor was more necessary. Quite sufficient fell from the Minister to intimate to the Cabinet of Washington that the Government of England dissects from the interpretation which was given to the treaty that regulates the commerce of this country with the United States, by Mr. Upsher, the late American Secretary of State, in the report on the state of the negotiations between Baron Bulow and Mr. Wheaton, which President Tyler transmitted to Congress at the commencement of this present session.

FUNERAL OF OLD JAMES STUART.

On Sunday, the 13th April, immediately after the close of Divine service in the afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, the funeral of this extraordinary old man took place. In consequence of our previous announcement upwards of two thousand persons, of all classes, accompanied his remains from his late abode, (in Tweedmouth, West Town End, adjoining Parliament Square, where it is said a Parliament of Edward III. was held,) to Tweedmouth Church-yard, on the south bank of the Tweed, where he lies interred. The deceased has resided in and about Tweedmouth for the last sixty years, and has been principally maintained during that time by the parish—being in fact, an aged individual all the time. The funeral was conducted by Mr. Alison, undertaker, Tweedmouth, at the expense of the fund lately raised for his behoof, and which, though nearly exhausted, was about sufficient for that purpose. He received a plain coffin, decently mounted with this inscription on the plate, "James Stuart, aged 115"—his own uniform statement being that he was born on Christmas day, 1828. As the funeral procession proceeded towards Tweedmouth church, every one remarked that so large a turn out had not been seen at a funeral within the memory of man. The church was densely crowded during the reading of the service in the parish church, which was most impressively done by the Rev John Leach, perpetual curate; about 600 people only gained admission; a shower of rain fell at this time, but did not prevent hundreds from remaining to witness the consignment of dust to dust. Robert Guthrie, Esq., of the Helen Iron Works was at the expense of having the grave in Tweedmouth churchyard built and flagged over; and concurred with others in the appointment of a watch, to prevent the body being snatched. We are glad to observe that Mr. Wilson the sculptor, has adopted the hint thrown out in our last, and has advertised an Art Distribution for disposing of his statue. It is in contemplation to enter into a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument at the grave, the subscription a single shilling each, so as to mark the place of interment of the last of the Stuart race.—*Berwick Warder.*

Scotchmen in England have now no Church of their fathers to which they can repair to cherish the faith in which they have been nurtured. The Presbyterian Synod in

England commenced its doings in Berwick-upon-Tweed, last Tuesday, by ruthlessly sweeping away all connection with Scotland, and, as the individual who proposed the act of innovation said, "ceasing to be Scotchmen even in blood." It was lamentable to witness the hot haste with which this work was accomplished. There was not a voice raised, it is true, against the perpetration of the deed. But it was significant of a foregoing conclusion, that, within the first few hours of their assembling, this Synod should have contrived to pass one set of resolutions annulling its whole previous character and pretensions; and another set of resolutions chiming in with the non-intrusion agitation, now twelve months deceased! Feebly did those of them whom this rash precipitancy overwhelmed with surprise, suggest modifications, whisper hopes of an adjournment, or, with a shake of the head, say, as one elder did in our hearing, "no, no, we cannot hurry on in this manner." With a pre-emptive determination to proceed to these lengths, the decency of discussing their propriety was scarcely indulged in, and the consequence is, that there is not now a Scotch Church in England. This new spring race of Independents intend to have a college and a code of laws for their own use; and without once consulting the congregations whom they have betrayed into so false a position amongst the sects of English dissenters—they have deprived hundreds of respectable Scotch families, settled in England, of religious comfort.—*Idid.*

A letter dated Constantinople, April 17, says—"The Porte has sent 2000 men in steamers to Silonia, for the purpose of keeping the riotous Albanians in check. As is customary at Constantinople, Russian agents are said to be at work exciting these disorders. A report has been presented to the Sultan by the Greek Patriarch, detailing in vivid terms the atrocities committed by the Albanians. The English and French Ambassadors have had frequent conferences with the Porte. It is said that the negotiations with Persia are broken off, the Porte having refused to recognise the commissioners."

UNITED STATES.

Extract from Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. Packenham.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 18, 1844.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has laid before the President the note of the right hon. Mr. Packenham, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, addressed to this department on the 26th of February last, together with an accompanying copy of a despatch of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Packenham. In reply the undersigned is directed by the President to inform the right hon. Mr. Packenham, that while he regards with pleasure the disavowal of Lord Aberdeen of any intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government, "to resort to any measures, either openly or secretly, which can tend to disturb the internal tranquillity of the slave holding states, and thereby affect the tranquillity of this Union," he at the same time regards with deep concern the avowal, for the first time made to this Government, "that Great Britain desires and is constantly exerting herself to procure the general abolition of slavery throughout the world."

So long as Great Britain confined her policy to the abolition of slavery in her own possessions and colonies, no other country had a right to complain. It belonged to her exclusively to determine, according to her own views of policy, whether it should be done or not. But when she goes beyond and avows it as her settled policy, and the object of her constant exertions, to abolish it throughout the world, she makes it the duty of all other countries, whose safety or prosperity may be endangered by her policy, to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary for their protection.

It is with still deeper concern the President regards the avowal of Lord Aberdeen, of the desire of Great Britain to see slavery abolished in Texas; and, as he infers, is endeavouring, through her diplomacy, to accomplish it, by making the abolition of slavery one of the conditions on which Mexico should acknowledge her independence. It has confirmed his previous impressions as to the policy of Great Britain in reference to Texas, and made it his duty to examine with much care and solicitude what would be its effects on the prosperity and safety of the United States, should she succeed in her endeavours.—The investigation has resulted in the settled conviction that it would be difficult for Texas, in her actual condition, to resist what she desires, without supposing the influence and exertions of Great Britain would be extended beyond the limits assigned by Lord Aberdeen, and that if Texas could not resist the consummation of the object of her desire, would endanger both the safety and prosperity of the Union. Under this conviction, it is felt to be the imperative duty of the federal government, the common representative and protector of the states of the Union, to adopt, in self-defence, the most effectual measures to defeat it.

This is not the proper occasion to state at large the grounds of this conviction. It is sufficient to say that the consummation of the avowed object of her wishes in reference to Texas would be followed by hostile feelings, and relations between that country and the United States, which would not fail to place her under the influence and control of Great Britain. That, from the geographical position of Texas, would expose the weakest and most vulnerable portion of our frontier to invasions, and place in the power of Great Britain, the most efficient means of effecting in the neighbouring states of this Union what she avows to be her desire to do

in all countries where slavery exists. To hazard consequences which would be so dangerous to the safety and prosperity of this Union without resorting to the most effective measures to prevent them, would be, on the part of the Federal Government, and abandoned of the most solemn obligation imposed by the Constitution, entered into to protect each other against whatever might endanger their safety, whether from without or from within. Acting in obedience to this obligation, on which our Federal system of government rests, the President directs me to inform you that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Texas, for the annexation of the latter to the former as part of its territory, which will be submitted without delay to the Senate for its approval. This step has been taken as the most effectual, if not the only means of guarding against the threatened danger, and securing their permanent peace and welfare.

It is well known that Texas has long desired to be annexed to this Union; that her people, at the time of the adoption of her constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, her desire to that effect; and that she has never ceased to desire it as the most certain means of promoting her safety and prosperity. The United States have heretofore declined to meet her wishes, but the time has now arrived when they can no longer refuse consistently with their own security and peace, and the sacred obligation imposed by their constitutional compact for mutual defence and protection.

Buffalo, N. Y. May 18.

The luxuriant plains of Egypt never poured forth the cereal grain in greater profusion than the prairie States are now doing, particularly towards this quarter. We had just got clear of a fleet of vessels from the ports of Ohio, when another large fleet arrived from the upper Lakes. There are now fifty sail of vessels in the harbour, loaded with 60,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 barrels of flour, with the usual proportion of pork, &c. The warehouses are filled, and many new buildings are full, although without a roof to defend the goods from rain.

The canal is crowded with passing boats. The aggregate of flour forwarded the past week has been 57,000 bbls. making 90,000 barrels for the season. The quantity of wheat sent forward thus far, is 84,000 bushels. Sales of wheat \$7 12 a 90c flour heavy as \$4 12 1-2 which will buy any quantity.—The second cargo of corn for the season sold at 44c.

LATER FROM HAVRE.—The schooner Day Chase, Baker, which sailed hence on the 11th April, bound to Aux Cayes, arrived off that port on the 1st inst., and when within sight of the town was spoken by a Haytian man-of-war brig, who informed Captain B. he could not enter the port, or be permitted to land. She lay off and on for seven days, and could distinctly hear the firing between the belligerents. It was impossible to ascertain which party had possession of the town, —understood that President Herard had a force of 15,000 men, and was daily expecting a reinforcement of 10,000 more. The Captain of the brig threatened to make use of a prize if we attempted to enter the port, or land on the contiguous shores; but would permit us to go into Port au Prince, or Jacmel; declining which, we bore up for this port.

The following intelligence, received at Savannah and New Orleans by way of Jamaica, though not so late as that heretofore published, will be read with interest. The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal says:—

All accounts agree in stating that the blacks have, with few exceptions, practised great forbearance towards such persons as have fallen into their hands. Property has been respected, and there has been no cold blooded murder of their colored countrymen, as many, even of their relatives themselves, anticipated—thus leaving room to hope that an adjustment of their differences may yet take place, without any unnecessary waste of human life.

The Kingston Journal of the 30th ult. has the following:—

"By the ship L'Eugenie, two days from Jamaica, with about twenty passengers, all males, young men, we learn that Jeremiah has acceded to the insurrection of Jacques Acas. Herard, the Commandant of the town, had been displaced, and succeeded by Gen. Coymite.

The Jamaica Times gives the following description of the revolutionary Gen. Acas:—"This man, who by all accounts possesses the sole confidence as well as authority over the blacks, is described as a perfectly illiterate person; but rather unusual for men of his class, dispensing with the signs of office, being habited with a striped jacket and trousers, old chip hat, going barefoot, and sporting a large pair of spurs on his heels! Among other acts of power, he imprisoned two of the original leaders of the insurrection, Gen. Coline and Col. de Gerson, and ordered all the "National Guards" to meet on the Place d'Armes, introductory, it was expected, to his marching them to join the main army at St. Louis."—[N. Y. Journ. Com.]

New Governor of Porto Rico.—We have received the Porto Rico Bulletin of the 27th of April. It announces the arrival at the capital of that Island of the new Governor and Captain General Count de Mirasol, Lieut. General of royal army of Spain. He arrived on the 23d in the war steamer Congress, from Havana.

The Drought in Cuba.—Letters from Havana of the 11th inst. say that the drought still continued, but that there had been a small shower thereby. Those from Matanzas of the 10th, say that there had been some rain, and that relief was at least expected

from the long drought. It does not appear, however, that rain had begun to fall in abundance.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, May 29, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Director next week—J. Wilson Esq.
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 Work House.

Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.
Director next week—R. M. Todd.
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.

London, —May 3 Montreal, —May 17
Liverpool, —May 4 Quebec, —May 17
Edinburgh, —May 1 Halifax, —May 17
Paris, —May 1 New York, —May 24
Toronto, —May 17 Boston, —May 25

FREE CHURCH DEPUTATION.

The Rev. Dr. Burns arrived at Halifax, on Saturday week, and was entertained by the friends of the cause with a public breakfast. In the evening he pleaded the cause of the Free Church, at a public meeting held in Rev. R. Robbs Church. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair, on the platform were the Revs. Messrs. Robb, Romans, MacGregor and DeWolf; the hon. H. Bell, the Speaker of the H. of Assembly, Jos. Howe and G. R. Young Esqs., M. P. Es., Alderman McKinnlay, and other gentlemen. Resolutions were moved and passed approving of the proceedings. Two other meetings were held, at which Ministers of various denominations were present on the platform. Upwards of £80 was collected, and more will be added prior to Dr. Burns departure for Scotland. Dr. Burns accompanied by Rev. R. Robb, left Halifax for Pictou and P. E. Island, on Wednesday, and will return in time to sail by the next Steamer for Liverpool.

The excitement caused by the Philadelphia Riots seems to have reached Canada—where the Irish labourers working on the Lachine Canal have threatened to punish the Americans who do not clear off the line of the Canal, and leave them the work.

There was a slight fall of snow, at Saint John, on Saturday last, which however, did not last long.

WELCOME NEWS.—Government is about to open a great Military Road from Halifax to Quebec; the consequence of which will be that the mails during the winter season will be sent directly through the centre of this Province. This great work is to be completed at the expense of the British Government; and must be attended with very considerable benefit to the provinces generally. Military posts are to be established at the most important points.

The anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth day, was commemorated on Friday by the Rifle Company firing a *feu de joie*—the only public demonstration of loyalty we can notice on that day. How different our neighbours over the river celebrate their 4th of July—from early dawn till sun down a continual firing is kept up—and the day is made a regular holiday, &c. Capt. Stinson, officers and men of the Rifle company deserve the thanks of the Inhabitants for their loyal display.

Large numbers of individuals in various parts of the United States are preparing to emigrate to the Oregon territory.

Halifax and China.—The Halifax Post of last Thursday, says:—"The clipper Brig Hector, Capt. Flockhart, arrived on Sunday evening, 117 days from Macao, with a full cargo of Teas, being the first Nova Scotia vessel that ever accomplished the voyage to China and back. The passage not by any means a long one, has been extended by contrary winds on the coast—the Hector having been, as the captain informs us, inside the Bermudas in 90 days.

FROM MEXICO, BY WAY OF HAVANA.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 26th ult. and from Vera Cruz to the 2d inst. have been received at Savannah by way of Cuba. The Savannah Republican learns from a passenger that the question of annexation was somewhat talked of, both in Mexico and Vera Cruz, at these dates. No definite information had been received concerning the treaty but a general indignation was expressed against any movement on the part of the U. States interfering with the rights of Mexico in Texas.

Accident.—The Head Quarters of the 22d inst. says:—"Lieutenant Cardon, of the 52d Regiment, stationed at that garrison, died at Stanley on Sunday evening last, in consequence of an injury received from the upsetting of a wagon in which he was riding in company with two or three gentlemen on the previous day.

THE NAVY.—We learn that the *Illustrius*, 72, with some of the other ships of War now in harbour will proceed immediately to the West Indies. This movement we understand is called for to protect British interests in the Islands of Cuba, and Havana, where, from the decided hostility evinced towards British interests, a respectable force is rendered necessary. This, if true, will doubtless have the effect of disuniting the two stations, when the successor of the present Naval Commander-in-chief will be appointed.—*Halifax Post.*

The amount raised in Montreal in aid of the Free Church of Scotland is said to be between 400 and £500.

TERRIFIC STORM.—A Town in Ruins.—The Memphis (Tennessee) Inquirer of 25th ult., records the destruction of houses and churches in Helena, Arkansas, on the previous Wednesday by a tornado. A number of houses, including the new Methodist Church, the Journal office, and several dwelling houses, were torn to atoms, while there is not a chimney in the place left standing! We are happy to state, however, that not a single life was lost.

THE EAGLESHAM ESTATE, in the west of Scotland, lately belonging to the Earl of Eglington, has been sold to A. Gilmour, Esq. for £217,000.

A proclamation of the date of the 11th, convokes the Provincial Parliament to meet in Montreal on the 24th (June next). "there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Canada, and therein to do 'as may seem necessary.'"—*Montreal Gazette.*

We are informed by a farmer residing near the summit of the mountain, on Monday forenoon, about 12 o'clock, while in his barn preparing potatoe seed, he was suddenly alarmed by a loud rumbling noise, resembling that of a company of artillery passing at full speed. He also states that the neighbours were seen running out of their houses, being afraid of their falling down. The shock lasted about two minutes.—*Id.*

Mr. Hincks, one of the ex-Canadian Ministers, published in the last number of the Pilot, a long letter addressed to him by Mr. Howe, one of the ex-Ministers in Nova Scotia, in which he explains his opinion relative to the questions which now agitate the two Provinces, and disavows the blame which has been imputed to him, of having thrown on the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry.—*Le Canada.*

A Bill has passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the election for President to be held on the same day throughout the Union.

AN ANXIOUS POLITICIAN.—Some weeks ago, we recorded the death of an old man, who for many years had filled a public situation in a town on the coast side. A few days before his death he was visited by a clergyman of the place, to whom, while he intimated his conviction that he could not survive many days, he expressed a strong wish that he might be spared for at least four days. The clergyman, rather astonished at the peculiarity of the wish, asked him why he had pitched upon the particular space of four days, and was answered, "I was just like to ken fat's deen wi' O'Connell."—*Aberdeen Constitutional.*

MARRIED.

At the Parish of Wickham, Queen's-co., on the 18th inst. by the Rev. Saml. Robinson, Mr. Jonathan N. McDougal, to Miss A. Watson, both of the same place.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, aged 48 years, Ross, wife of Mr. LUCIEN L. CORLAND, leaving a sorrowing husband and son to lament their severe bereavement.

At St. John, on the 25th inst. after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, 2d daughter of the late Wm. Barr, aged 21 years.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.—
May 23, schr. Wm. Walker, Boston, Produce, to Peter Smith.
—23, " Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries.
—27, brig Eleanor, Sowler, Rochelle France, Ballast, to John Wilson, 47 days.
—CLEARED.—
May 22, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.
—28, brig. Victoria, Clements, Barbadoes, Lumber, by E. & J. Wilson.

Charlotte County Bank,

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank held on Monday the 6th instant at noon, pursuant to Advertisement, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the current Year:

Hon. Harris Hatch,
Hon. Thomas Wye,
John Wilson,
Geo. D. Street,
Wm. Babcock, Esquires,
G. Gilchrist,
J. W. Street.

And at a meeting held this day H. Hatch, was unanimously chosen President.

JOHN RODGER, Cashier.

7th May, 1844.