

## GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Staff of the Times.  
News by the Great Western.

This fine Steam-packet, Capt. Hoskins, R. N. sailed from Bristol on the 23d ult., and brought us London dates to the morning of the 22d, with our files from the 13th inclusive. The news brought by the Great Western is not otherwise very interesting or important than as it announces the effect produced in England by the reception of the account from this country on the subject of the Maine question. The latest intelligence they had received in England was to the effect of March, by the packet ship England, Capt. Waite, which made the passage out in 18 days. The tone of the London press is decidedly more mild and pacific than was anticipated in this city. The Tory papers call loudly upon the Government to increase the force in the Canadas, and abuse the Yankees as a matter of course. The "Times" brings forward with earnestness a plan for the settlement of the difficulties, which it had once before pressed upon the attention of the Government. It proposes a compromise of this sort:—ceding to the State of Maine a large portion of the territory of New Brunswick, which is not even claimed by Maine, upon condition of having the lines of the "disputed territory" allowed as claimed by Great Britain. The only fair construction to put upon the proposition of the "Times," and the whole argument to enforce it, is this:—The Yankees under the terms of the treaty of 1783 have no doubt a right to all the territory they claim, but should Great Britain concede this, it will cut off the communication between Fredericton and Quebec, to the hazard of the Canadas provinces; this, therefore, must not be yielded in any event, but the mouths of the people of Maine must be closed by throwing them a part of New Brunswick. Not a very moral proposition this, if proposed as an ultimatum, but significant as to the real merits of the controversy.

There were some rumours in London of a change of Ministry, of which, however, there seems little likelihood. The administration of Ireland, under Lord Normanby, is the question on which the resignation of Ministers will depend. Lord John Russell, in a very late speech, announced the intention of Lord Melbourne to carry on the government so long as a majority of the Commons should sustain him, and that on the Irish question the sense of the House would be taken at an early day. But the House will not doubt sustain him on that question.

The discussion of the Corn Laws has been renewed in each house of Parliament, and any alteration in them, or even inquiry into their operation, voted down by tremendous majorities. It is scarcely possible for an American to appreciate the reasoning by which the landholders maintain their position; the plain impolicy of such laws in the eyes, not alone of theoretical economists, was boldly exposed by Lord Brougham in a pretentious speech of great power.

Poor Madame Vestris has been in a world of trouble of late. An attempt has just been made to assassinate, or dreadfully disfigure her, so she says, and so probably is the fact, though many London editors are quite incredulous.

Prince Louis Napoleon is treated with much consideration in England. He has recently reviewed a body of troops at Woolwich. He has taken a box at the Italian Opera opposite that of her Majesty. The French Cabinet has no doubt been considerably uneasy at the vicinity of so formidable a man—formidable by his talents, and the grand association of his name. We wonder if they will try to bully Old England to drive him from her erstwhile fast-anchored isle, as they recently

did Switzerland? Don't you wish they may get him?"

The French think to off set the civilities offered the Prince, by the warm reception they have been giving to Papineau, the Canadian agitator, who lately sailed from this port and has arrived in France, one English editor announces his arrival in a paragraph commencing in this wise:—"That scoundrel Papineau," &c. &c.

The Liverpool Steamer had not arrived in England before the departure of the Great Western—New York papers, however, to the 2d of March, containing the President's message in relation to the boundary question, and a sketch of some portion of the debates which ensued in both Houses of Congress, were received by the packet ship England on Tuesday the 19th of March.

The tenor of the President's message is spoken of in the ministerial papers as "firm but conciliatory." The Tory papers, however, treat it in a somewhat different manner, and attack it for not disavowing the claim of Maine to exclusive jurisdiction of the disputed territory. The proposal of Mr. Webster to take possession of the territory on the 4th of July does not appear to have produced much excitement. It is remarkable that the whole affair had produced no variation in the funds.

The subject of the President's message, and the proceedings of Congress had not, however, been brought before Parliament before the departure of the Great Western.

In the House of Commons on the 15th of March, Sir S. Canning desired to know of Lord Palmerston whether the Ministry had been informed of the course which the American Government proposed to take in consequence of the recent collision which was reported to have taken place on the boundary between Maine and the province of New Brunswick.

He also wished to be informed whether there was any reasonable probability of the negotiations which had not been carried on for eight years for the settlement of this question of disputed territory being brought to a satisfactory termination?

Lord Palmerston stated in reply that it was not yet in his power to state what course the American Government intended to pursue. He would be, however, fully justified in stating that the most friendly disposition towards this country prevailed in that quarter.

Sir S. Canning—"What is the date of the communication to which the noble lord refers?"

Lord Palmerston replied, "that he did not remember the exact date but the communication had reached him by a rapid conveyance (the Great Western.) He could not say whether the result of the negotiations referred to by the hon. gentleman would be satisfactory or not; but this he could say, that both governments were animated by a most serious desire to obtain such a result."

London, Tuesday, March 10 By the packet ship England, Captain Waite, arrived at Liverpool, we have received New York papers to the 2d inst. bringing the President's message of Congress on the boundary question. The tone of the message is remarkably conciliatory, and altogether well calculated to allay the war ferment on the frontier. Mr. Van Buren frankly admits that both parties have been in the wrong, and by pointing out the imminent danger, to the peace of England and America of allowing this question to remain undecided, as exemplified in these incidents, he urges the necessity of an immediate friendly adjustment. The next expected packet from New York is the Liverpool steamer of the 9th inst., fast-anchored isle, as they recently

next, and, no doubt, will bring news of the utmost importance—London Sun.

The following are extracts from the London Tory papers of the 21st of March:

The Morning Herald remarks, in the course of a leading article on the subject of the American boundary question:—"A war between Great Britain and the United States would appear to be inevitable. Nothing, at all events, can prevent war, excepting the most ample preparations on the part of this country to guard the national honor from violation, and to maintain at all hazards the dominion of England over her North American Colonies."

The Morning Post, in allusion to the American Boundary question, says—"We own that if we go to war with the United States our loss must be much greater than that of ordinary war, but not so great as that it should frighten us from asserting our national rights. We are not insensible, nor ungrateful, nor careless of the loss of our trade; but better lose any thing than our national honor."

A correspondent of the Bristol Mirror, whose letter is dated London, March 21, says—"In London the news from the United States has not produced the variation of a solitary fraction in the funds. People here seem to treat the idea of a war with America as an absurdity."

The Ministry sustained a defeat in the House of Lords on the 21st of March, which is thus spoken of in the Standard, a Tory paper.

"In the House of Lords the Earl of Roden moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of Ireland as regards crime since the year 1835. This motion was characterised by Lord Melbourne (we quote the Morning Chronicle's report) as 'an imputation, a condemnation, a pure censure, and nothing else upon the government,' was, after a debate continued to four o'clock in the morning, carried by a majority of 63 to 35—we need scarcely after quoting the foregoing confession of Lord Melbourne, say, carried in defiance of the most anxious preparations and the fiercest opposition of the ministerial party. The majority is small, but it is decisive—more decisive, in consequence of the part taken in the debate by the Duke of Wellington whose opinion has a just influence upon his brother peers, that we are convinced would have caused that majority to be multiplied 20 or 30 fold, had his Grace's sentiments upon the subject been as well known a week ago as they are now."

LORD NORMANBY AND MR. LABOUCHERE.

Some of our readers may not be aware that the Marquis of Normanby is the same nobleman with Lord Mulgrave. He was created Marquis of Normanby at the coronation of Her present Majesty. His Lordship was some years since Governor of Jamaica. His Lordship secured the unbounded confidence and gratitude of the Wesleyan and Baptist Missionaries in the West Indies—but was not liked by the slave holders and the high church party. Shortly after his return to England, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—an office second only to that of Royalty. His popularity as Lord Lieut. of Ireland is unprecedented in the government of that part of the United Kingdom, although he has been attacked and opposed beyond measure by the high church party both in England and Ireland. The writer of these remarks listened, in 1833, to two or three nights' debates in the House of Commons on Lord Mulgrave's government of Ireland. In the first instance our prepossessions were against his Lordship's government; but after hearing all that could be said on the subject by the great men of both parties, our

conviction was that the attacks of the Tory party upon his Lordship were unfounded, and that his government was the best the state of the country would allow. Lord Mulgrave is understood to be pretty nearly of Lord Durham's politics—a nobleman of most popular manners, great energy of character, and thorough business habits. He is 43 years of age.

Mr. Labouchere is a gentleman of most amiable manners, benevolent disposition, strict religious habits, and remarkable for diligent application to business, and most liberal principles. He at one time advocated elective Legislative Councils in the Canadas, but modified his views on the subject in 1836-7, on account of the extravagance and evident intentions of the French party in Lower Canada, to promote separation from the mother country. Mr. Labouchere travelled through the Canadas some thirteen years since. During our late tour in England, we waited personally upon him, having been favoured with a letter of introduction to him by a Quebec gentleman; he appeared to feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the Canadas, and presented us with a handsome donation for the Upper Canada Academy.

The Marquis of Normanby's salary as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was £20,000 per annum; his salary as Secretary of State £5,000. Mr. Labouchere's salary as master of the mint was £2,000; his salary as under Secretary is much less.

This reinforcement of the Colonial department at so great a sacrifice of the weight and emolument of office to the distinguished individuals who fill it, seems to indicate a determination on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers to press strong and liberal measures of Canadian government through the Imperial Parliament, a not the temporal and spiritual Tory Lords, who that the Imperial direction of Canadian affairs will henceforth be characterised by promptness, energy, and liberality. The charges in the Colonial department are altogether in favour of just, efficient, and popular government in the Canadas. It is therefore alike the interest and duty of all classes of our population to give Her Majesty's government their hearty support and confidence—to value their property more highly than ever—and to hope for better days. The friends of just and liberal government may well do so from a coincidence of views with those of Her Majesty's government. The high church party will of course do so under the influence of their inculcated doctrine of "non-resistance and passive obedience." We may therefore hope for a speedy restoration of general confidence, peace and prosperity.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Albany Argus, after alluding to Mr. Webster's late amusing tergiversation on the Maine question, has the following account of that statesman's political course:

No public man is so rapidly frittering away a distinguished reputation by the grossest inconsistencies as Mr. Webster. In 1816 and 1817, he was the decided and able advocate of a hard money currency. He is now as decidedly in favor of a paper currency. In 1816 he was the opponent of the Bank of the United States, and voted against its incorporation. In 1836 he was one of the warmest advocates of its recharter. In 1824 he was one of the most prominent opponents of the tariff, and sustained with his accustomed ability the free trade doctrines of the Adam Smith school. In 1833 he had completely changed his position, and so resolute a resistance did he oppose to all modification of the tariff policy, that sharp words were interchanged on the floor of the Senate between him and his political coadjutor, Mr. Clay, when the

latter brought forward his celebrated compromise bill. In a word it is difficult to name a great measure of policy of which Mr. Webster has not been, at different periods of his public life, the advocate and the opponent.

The great Presbyterian Church case.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, speaking of this important case, recently decided at Philadelphia, says—"The verdict, as our readers already know, was in accordance with the principles laid down by the Judge. The Jury included Episcopalians, Lutherans, Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Quakers, but no Presbyterians. The effect of the decision is to restore the excommunicated Synods to their rights as members of the Presbyterian Church. The next General Assembly convenes at Philadelphia in May. Both parties will take care to be strongly represented in that body."

A CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.—The following request appears in an Ohio paper under the advertising head: "What a pity it is there are no more Goddards in the world."

Those of my good neighbors who are in the habit of borrowing from me without my leave, and that too when I am asleep, are requested not to take any potatoes from the hole they last opened.—They are my seed potatoes. Take from the hole west of that, and be sure not to leave the hole open, for they will freeze.—R. Goddard.

## THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREW, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1839.

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

BRANFORD TAYLOR, Esq. President.  
JAMES W. TAYLOR, Esq. Cashier.  
JAMES W. TAYLOR, Esq. Cashier.  
JAMES W. TAYLOR, Esq. Cashier.  
JAMES W. TAYLOR, Esq. Cashier.

## SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY.

Commencement next week.—Tues. 2nd.

## SAINT ANDREW BANK.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq. President.  
JAMES W. TAYLOR, Esq. Cashier.

27th March and 28th April in December must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Thursday next, when they must remain in his hands until the following account is given.

Discharge Day.—THURSDAY.

Bank open from 10 to 12.

## LATEST DATES.

|          |    |
|----------|----|
| London   | 20 |
| Bombay   | 20 |
| Calcutta | 20 |
| Madras   | 20 |
| Shanghai | 20 |
| Hankow   | 20 |
| Peking   | 20 |
| Tientsin | 20 |
| Yokohama | 20 |
| Kobe     | 20 |
| Manila   | 20 |
| Cebu     | 20 |
| Amoy     | 20 |
| Swatow   | 20 |
| Hongkong | 20 |
| Shanghai | 20 |
| Hankow   | 20 |
| Peking   | 20 |
| Tientsin | 20 |
| Yokohama | 20 |
| Kobe     | 20 |
| Manila   | 20 |
| Cebu     | 20 |
| Amoy     | 20 |
| Swatow   | 20 |
| Hongkong | 20 |

Days of sailing from their respective ports to St. Andrew.

Liverpool—Ship Europa, Marshall—March 7.

Ship Sheridan, Devereux—11.

Ship Gibraltar, Cooper—13.

Ship G. Hastings on Saturday—15.

Ship Melrose, Gilling—Apr. 1.

Ship Gibraltar, Brown—7.

Ship Melrose, Chapman—17.

Ship Wellington, Chadwick—17.

An account of the opening of the Supreme Court under His Honor Judge Parker, a list of the Grand Jury &c. could not be got into the paper this week. We are glad to find that the Grand Jury have followed up the measure of petitioning the Legislature to provide by law for the payment of Grand & Petit Jurors. We have procured a copy of the Petition and will publish it for the information of other Counties, as it would be desirable to have a general expression of opinion on the subject from every part of the Province.

A variety of opinions have been whispered about respecting some communications which appeared in our last. There is no necessity to complain in this concealed manner, as any aggrieved party who may wish to appear on the opposite side, shall have his wishes complied with. They are in error who think that the Editor is concerned in these communications. We should like to hear as much animadversion on the article C. D. which in our opinion deserves as much commendation as the others have received in reprehension.

The Act to regulate the inspection of dry and pickled fish for home consumption and for exportation, has been ordered to be

printed for general use in the Court at last. So important branch of looked upon as the g to which our energie rected, and we are h that several parties a to follow it up with spirit.

## MARRIED.

At Saint John on Thursday 11th Rev. Mr. Dearney, Mr. Henry Margaret Mercer, of that city.

## DIED.

At St. Stephen, on Monday, Elizabeth Ann MacCormick, of Wm. Campbell Esq. Killed on board the scho. L. voyage from Wilmington to this April by lightning, Pater Wurt of Argyleshire, N. Britain.

## FAITH.

Just and devout old Simon sat And clasping th' heavenly c Within his feeble, trembling a In holy rapture snarled.

"Lord, said the righteous s New let my wand'ring cease No longer need have I of life Lord let me die in peace.

For I have thy salvation seen; My sorrow I've adored; A light to lighten gentle lands And Israel's promised Lord.

"Twixt faith supported him thro Faith in that little child. Who came to plant with flower Where all was desert and wild.

"So Abraham was upheld by fa And would the deed have d When called to rise up to Go His dear, his only Son.

By faith the Holy men of old, A rugged pathway trod; They cast all their hopes upo Thy promises of God.

"Twas not a dead and hidden fi But shown to all the world; A faith whose glorious banner To every eye unfolded.

In later years it proved to be The "Pilgrim Fathers" stay They leant upon the rock of Wi At their weary way.

And many loved their God in y Thy trust in His Son; And now they have with aged w The "Crown of Glory won."

Saint Andrews, April 25, 1839.

## Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREW.

ARRIVED.

April 22, Sch. Belvedere, Kenney, N. York, 2nd.

23, Three united sch. Loyall, Kingston, Pica, Pine, Tar, &c. 10.

24, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

25, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

26, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

27, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

28, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

29, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

30, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

1st, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

2nd, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

3rd, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

4th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

5th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

6th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

7th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

8th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

9th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

10th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

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12th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

13th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

14th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

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16th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

17th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

18th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

19th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

20th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

21st, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

22nd, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

23rd, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

24th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

25th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

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27th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

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29th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

30th, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.

1st, ship Edward, 100 tons, of Allo, Liverpool, to New York, 1st.