

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Irish Manufactures.—A meeting was held on Wednesday by the Society for the Promotion of Irish Manufacture, in the Royal Exchange. Mr. Williams and several other manufacturers addressed the meeting, and resolutions were entered into to carry their purpose into effect. The following remarks were made by Mr. Wm. Andrews, proprietor of the Royal Exchange. He said—I never attended a meeting of this kind, and I should not have been asked to do so. I should not have been asked to do so. I should not have been asked to do so.

The President deprecates a war with Mexico, and states his reasons in full. The Commissioners to run the boundary line between the United States and Texas, had been compelled to suspend their operation for want of money.

The President recommends an increase on the duties on importations, the currency being at a discount which reduces the nominal duty of 15 per cent. to actually less than 3 per cent.

Upon the whole, we gather that the young republic is rapidly growing in all the elements of power, though she is crippled, for the time in her pecuniary resources and embarrassed in her foreign and mercantile relations.

The present population is estimated at near 200,000 including some 3 or 4000 Mexicans. There are a large number of English, Irish, and German settlers, and some French; but the United States is the parent of almost the whole population of Texas. Slaves are few in number, not sufficiently numerous to perform even a small fraction of the labour of the country, which is chiefly done by the farmers themselves.

The land produces abundantly without much labour, and the cattle graze the year round without care and cost. Much complaint is made of the prevalent practice of rum drinking and profane swearing, but it is said there is less stealing than in the United States.

Presbyterian and Methodist churches, well supplied with preaching, have been formed in various points, and Sabbath and elementary schools exist all the towns. Two literary institutions have been incorporated by Congress at Rutersville, and a College at De Kalb. Upwards of thirty towns have been founded and are progressing with promise.

The Navy of Texas consists of 1 sloop of war, 3 brigs, 4 schooners, and 1 steamship. The number of vessels arriving at the port of Galveston the last year was about 1000. The quantity of cotton grown last year is supposed to be about 100,000 bales.

Quebec, Dec. 9. We are sorry to hear that the differences between the ship-builders and their workmen are not yet terminated. We hear of agreements come to by the employers and employed, to persist in certain terms. These agreements set them up as contending bodies, who are very apt to carry their opposition too far to the prejudice of the common interest, and when existing differences are terminated, leave all feeling and a disposition on other occasions to combinations, instead of trusting to competition, which alone can permanently and beneficially regulate wages. —Gazette.

Montreal, Dec. 5. Though nothing certain is yet known regarding the future seat of the Colonial Government, it may safely be predicted that it will not be at Quebec, as others have been given by His Excellency the Governor General to intimate to the proprietor of the Government Offices, were that they will not be required after the 31st April, and all the Government books and papers are to be sent to Montreal without delay. This would indicate that the proclamation declaring the Union of the Provinces will be made without delay, probably on the 1st proximo, and that warrants for the election of members to serve in the United House of Assembly will be issued at an early date thereafter. Montreal is not to be the seat of Government, at least during the first Parliament, owing to a certain extent, to the want of sufficient accommodation for the legislature, and as the same reason applies to every other portion of the Provinces with the exception of Toronto, it is but natural to conclude that there the Parliament will meet. —Herald.

We understand that a workman in the country, in repairing the sleigh of the Police Commissioner, neglected to make it come off fast according to the Ordinance, and Mr. Coffin's servant while on his way to town with it, experienced the vigilance of a magistrate, before whom the complaint was brought. The Police Commissioner, in conformity to his own special instructions, found himself obliged to pay a fine for an offence against the Sleigh Ordinance. —Herald.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated 1st December. The expedition of Officers belonging to the Guards and other corps in this Province, which started some time ago to enjoy the chase in the Prairies of the far West, has returned after a very successful hunt, having killed 120 buffaloes. They reached as far as the head of the River Platte, about 800 miles west of the Mississippi. They enjoyed very good health, with the exception of Colonel Greenwood, who had been ill, but who has completely recovered. From the Indians they met with friendly treatment, but on their way to Philadelphia they were deprived by some hungry loafers of the salted buffaloes tongues, and other precious morsels with which they intended to regale their Quebec friends, who in consequence will have to satisfy themselves with the intention, and suppose when carving the ox tongues that they are those of the buffalo. One officer also lost his valuable wardrobe at the same time, but had luckily before starting, in the morning, taken out his pocket book with a considerable sum of money in it. —Mercury.

Kingston, Dec. 4. Price of Tea.—Common Twaukey Tea, sold at John H. Greer's Sale, last Thursday

it was said, had demanded the dismissal of the Minister, and had threatened a blockade. The Thetis frigate was the only French man-of-war at the port.

Texas.—The President's Message is long and well written. It gives a flattering account of the growth of this young Republic, its resources and population. The government and people have experienced great embarrassments from the derangement of the currency. The loan-commissioners had not been able to effect a sale of bonds.

The President deprecates a war with Mexico, and states his reasons in full. The Commissioners to run the boundary line between the United States and Texas, had been compelled to suspend their operation for want of money.

The President recommends an increase on the duties on importations, the currency being at a discount which reduces the nominal duty of 15 per cent. to actually less than 3 per cent.

Upon the whole, we gather that the young republic is rapidly growing in all the elements of power, though she is crippled, for the time in her pecuniary resources and embarrassed in her foreign and mercantile relations.

The present population is estimated at near 200,000 including some 3 or 4000 Mexicans. There are a large number of English, Irish, and German settlers, and some French; but the United States is the parent of almost the whole population of Texas. Slaves are few in number, not sufficiently numerous to perform even a small fraction of the labour of the country, which is chiefly done by the farmers themselves.

The land produces abundantly without much labour, and the cattle graze the year round without care and cost. Much complaint is made of the prevalent practice of rum drinking and profane swearing, but it is said there is less stealing than in the United States.

Presbyterian and Methodist churches, well supplied with preaching, have been formed in various points, and Sabbath and elementary schools exist all the towns. Two literary institutions have been incorporated by Congress at Rutersville, and a College at De Kalb. Upwards of thirty towns have been founded and are progressing with promise.

The Navy of Texas consists of 1 sloop of war, 3 brigs, 4 schooners, and 1 steamship. The number of vessels arriving at the port of Galveston the last year was about 1000. The quantity of cotton grown last year is supposed to be about 100,000 bales.

Quebec, Dec. 9. We are sorry to hear that the differences between the ship-builders and their workmen are not yet terminated. We hear of agreements come to by the employers and employed, to persist in certain terms. These agreements set them up as contending bodies, who are very apt to carry their opposition too far to the prejudice of the common interest, and when existing differences are terminated, leave all feeling and a disposition on other occasions to combinations, instead of trusting to competition, which alone can permanently and beneficially regulate wages. —Gazette.

Montreal, Dec. 5. Though nothing certain is yet known regarding the future seat of the Colonial Government, it may safely be predicted that it will not be at Quebec, as others have been given by His Excellency the Governor General to intimate to the proprietor of the Government Offices, were that they will not be required after the 31st April, and all the Government books and papers are to be sent to Montreal without delay. This would indicate that the proclamation declaring the Union of the Provinces will be made without delay, probably on the 1st proximo, and that warrants for the election of members to serve in the United House of Assembly will be issued at an early date thereafter. Montreal is not to be the seat of Government, at least during the first Parliament, owing to a certain extent, to the want of sufficient accommodation for the legislature, and as the same reason applies to every other portion of the Provinces with the exception of Toronto, it is but natural to conclude that there the Parliament will meet. —Herald.

We understand that a workman in the country, in repairing the sleigh of the Police Commissioner, neglected to make it come off fast according to the Ordinance, and Mr. Coffin's servant while on his way to town with it, experienced the vigilance of a magistrate, before whom the complaint was brought. The Police Commissioner, in conformity to his own special instructions, found himself obliged to pay a fine for an offence against the Sleigh Ordinance. —Herald.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated 1st December. The expedition of Officers belonging to the Guards and other corps in this Province, which started some time ago to enjoy the chase in the Prairies of the far West, has returned after a very successful hunt, having killed 120 buffaloes. They reached as far as the head of the River Platte, about 800 miles west of the Mississippi. They enjoyed very good health, with the exception of Colonel Greenwood, who had been ill, but who has completely recovered. From the Indians they met with friendly treatment, but on their way to Philadelphia they were deprived by some hungry loafers of the salted buffaloes tongues, and other precious morsels with which they intended to regale their Quebec friends, who in consequence will have to satisfy themselves with the intention, and suppose when carving the ox tongues that they are those of the buffalo. One officer also lost his valuable wardrobe at the same time, but had luckily before starting, in the morning, taken out his pocket book with a considerable sum of money in it. —Mercury.

Kingston, Dec. 4. Price of Tea.—Common Twaukey Tea, sold at John H. Greer's Sale, last Thursday

at 4s 6d per lb., and was withdrawn when a smaller price was offered. The sales were bona fide, and from that fact, our country readers may judge of the scarcity of the article.

Newfoundland papers to the 1st December have come to hand. They contain nothing of interest except the announcement that the packet boat St. Patrick, having ten persons on board, was totally lost on the evening of Thursday the 26th ult., on Maiden Island off Carbonear, and four of the passengers, 3 men and a woman, and one of the crew unhappily lost their lives. The five survivors were taken off the wreck on the following day, in an insensible state, from exposure to the inclemency of the weather. —Halifax Morning Post.

CUNARD'S STEAM SHIPS.—Winter Arrangement.—It is stated that during the winter months, the commercial mails for the Canadas will be conveyed over land from Halifax to Quebec, and thence distributed—and that the government despatches will be sent to Toronto and Quebec by the way of Boston, New York, and Albany. —Herald.

Three U.S. fishing schooners, the Ocean, Director and Alms, which were seized by the Provincial Revenue Cutters, in the summer of the present year, for encroaching upon our fishery, have been condemned by the Court of Vice-Admiralty, under the Treaty of 1818. —Halifax Recorder.

Captain Walter Douglas, has declined the command of the Columbiad, preferring to remain in the Unicorn. —Herald.

Read this, and let us follow such an excellent example in this County. Reform.—Last Herald informs us that on the first day of January next, the whole County of Guysborough is to be organized into a Temperance Society, under the patronage of the Right Rev. Bishop Fraser. New Year's day could scarcely be better occupied, than in laying the foundation of what may be the means of preventing great evil, and doing good to the present and succeeding generations. That a population must prosper where temperance and general morality go hand in hand, is as sure as that there must be light when the sun is above the horizon. We understand that Temperance societies, under the Patronage of Doctor Fraser, are to be formed in Halifax, by the Clergy of the R. C. Church. The fact is cause of sincere rejoicing to all who really desire the prosperity of the country, the happiness of their fellow-men and the furtherance of morals and religion, generally. —Novascotian.

Ordination.—The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia held an Ordination in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Sunday last, when Mr. William Elder was ordained a Deacon, and the Rev. William Minns Godfrey, A. B. of King's College, Windsor, Deacon, was admitted to the Order of Priesthood. Mr. Elder was formerly a Minister of the Baptist denomination, at Annapolis.

St. John, Dec. 15. Last evening, J. H. Gray, Esq., gave a very pleasing Lecture on the Life and Writings of Sir Walter Scott, a Lecture of great interest, which was well attended. The creditable to the Lecturer. The Lecture of Sir Walter was given in a very concise manner, interspersed throughout with notices of the various writings of the "Wizard of the North," and the extraordinary and in some instances, painful circumstances, under which several of those wonderful productions of genius were composed. The subject will be concluded next Monday evening. —Observer.

Mr. Russell, the vocalist, is now giving Concerts in Halifax. His musical powers are highly spoken of in the Morning Post of that town.

The Amaranth.—A portion of the first number of this Magazine has this week been shewn us. So far, it quite equals our expectations, being enriched with an original Tale, and bearing a fine typographical appearance. —Courier.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, a fireman by the name of M'Cashe, while in the act of oiling the Paddle Wheels of the Steam Ferry Boat Victoria, was crushed in such a manner as to cause his death in a few hours after. The machinery was set in motion without knowing the man was performing that duty. —Herald.

Alarm of Fire.—An alarm of fire was given on Thursday evening about 9 o'clock, in consequence of a chimney belonging to Mr. J. Netherly, having caught fire. It was soon extinguished, however—although at one time it threatened serious consequences, as the sparks fell between the houses, and it was difficult to get at them; they had ignited and were blazing in several places before it was discovered. —News.

The Great Western, left New York for Bristol on Tuesday last. She also, it is stated is to be laid up till Spring, and undergo repairs.

The U.S. frigate Constellation, Capt. Storck, has sailed for the China seas, to watch over American commerce in that quarter.

To the Subscribers to the New York Albion. In our last we announced our intention of issuing to our Subscribers two plates in the course of the ensuing year, the subject being the Duke of Wellington, and Windsor Castle.

It has occurred to us that it might be acceptable to our readers, if we were to select an American subject for one of our prints. This would seem to be but fair to our numerous American Subscribers, as most of our previous plates have consisted of English subjects; we have accordingly determined upon adopting this course.

Consistently with this determination, and with our most careful endeavour to present that which shall be equally acceptable to all,

we propose to offer the portrait of WASHINGTON. The events of the revolution have now become matter of history, and are too far removed from the present time to allow of the continuance of hostile feelings on either side. The one great nation has become two—the independence of the offering has been acknowledged by the parent, and they meet upon the great theatre of the world on terms of equality and friendship. Situated as they are, they have a mutual interest in promoting each other's prosperity—by peace they gain every thing, by war they lose all. The interest of no two nations upon the globe are so intimately blended, and it is impossible to injure one without inflicting a blow upon the other. In blood, in language, in laws and institutions, the two people are still one, and the only difference that the philosophical philanthropist can discover between them is, that the government of one is at London and the other at Washington.

Such being the relative position of the two countries it behoves every virtuous citizen of both to promote and inculcate to the best of his abilities, peace, harmony, and reciprocal good will.

In our humble labors, which have now continued upwards of eighteen years, it has ever been our aim to cherish and promote these sentiments, and we think that the offering we now design to present to our American friends will be conducive to the same end. The plate will be produced as soon as practicable, and will be superior in execution to any that we have yet offered to our readers.

To Correspondents. W. is received, and is under consideration.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1840.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—E. Wilson, Esquire. 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.

Marine Assurance Association. Director next week—Wm. Garnett. Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week—G. D. King. 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, Nov. 6. Montreal, Dec. 20. Liverpool, Nov. 4. Quebec, Dec. 20. Edinburgh, Nov. 1. Halifax, Dec. 20. Paris, Nov. 1. New-York, Dec. 20. Toronto, Dec. 13. Boston, Dec. 21.

The latest Halifax Papers bring no intelligence of the arrival of the Mail Steamer, which must have arrived before this.

The first of January falling on Friday next, we will issue our paper on Thursday the 31st inst., in order to conclude the SEVENTH Volume this year.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. Drawing as we are now to the close of another year, and about to witness its exit into the immeasurable abyss of eternity, leaving to us nothing but the record of those incidents which in its transit, it has unobserved to our observation; we deem it our duty to offer our thanks to our Subscribers for the liberal patronage they have given us, not only for the past year, but since we became connected with this paper. As far as regards self, and it is a subject on which we desire to say but little, we have endeavoured to conduct our journal on principles if not in complete unison with the sentiments of our respective readers, at least on principles which could give no general, nor even much cause of offence; and if we take the good feelings evinced towards us on all occasions, by our Subscribers, as a criterion to judge of the propriety of the course we have pursued, we have every reason to be well pleased with the principles which governed our conduct. Local journals being the fittest medium to convey to every individual within the sphere of its circulation, the knowledge of all those local matters which more immediately regard their interests, whether, to give them an opportunity to pursue that course of conduct necessary to effect any desired object, or to acquaint them with any or all these incidental particulars which may affect their interests. We have endeavoured to the best of our ability to convert ours to the discharge of this important and indispensable obligation. We willingly laid hold on, and gave to the Public all such information as we considered had a tendency to effect those objects—we invited communications from our Subscribers, and other individuals whom we judged capable of sending us useful information on all matters connected with the interests of this County, where our paper is principally circulated. Communications on our Agricultural interests, the regulation and advancement of Education, the opening and

improvement of Roads, the recommendation of wise and impartial Legislation on these measures, which is the basis upon which in a great measure must be laid the improvement and advancement of Society, were at all times most welcome, and with satisfaction given to the public. We have made it a strict duty to give to every communication we have received, the most marked attention, to bestow on its substance and subject a minute examination, and we trust that in this department of our business we have given satisfaction. Whatever we found in such communications calculated in any way to effect good, whether to serve the advancement of the great measures to which we have alluded, or to throw light on any other matters circulated to promote local or public improvements, we willingly gave to the public; but when these had a tendency to inflict injury, by attacking private character, to awaken prejudice, to establish the ascendancy of sect or party, and thereby sever that bond of christian union, which should unite all christians, and which being the source of reciprocal kindness and munificence, is the foundation upon which Society can securely rest, when such was the substance of any communication, we confined it, as we ever shall confine such matters to oblivion, without meaning any disparagement to its author.

Such is the line of conduct that we have hitherto pursued, and such we will make it our duty to persevere in, as long as we have the management of a paper. But whilst we endeavored to discharge our duty to our Patrons as regards the publication of local matters, we have not lost sight of another most important branch of duty incumbent on the conductors of public journals, namely, to lay before our readers the news of those important changes, which have taken place, and which in the lapse of time must take place in all the institutions of every civilized country. Of these important events, we have endeavored to give as detailed and succinct an account as space would admit. The year which is almost past, has left for the pages of historians, the record of many interesting events—the principles of impartial and popular legislation, and of responsible government either in parent countries or their Colonies, have forced themselves through every barrier, almost to complete recognition—and when we consider the impetus which must be necessarily given to public opinion by the rapidity of steam communication, and the felicitous improvements lately made in the management of the Press, we must expect to hear much more frequently than usual of changes and revolutions in those institutions created or organized by the limited minds of men; the seeds of these changes are already sown in many countries in Europe, their plants are in some, making their appearance, and want but a little time to bring them to full grown maturity. France would appear to be on the eve of revolutionizing for another organic change in her institutions—England is looking for a more extensive charter—Ireland is struggling for a repeal of the Union. We might allude to other important questions involving the interests of large portions of the people, both of Europe and America, which have assumed a prominent feature within the last year, and engrossing as they do, so much of public attention, and there being no likelihood of a speedy adjustment, must in future furnish public journals with abundant and interesting matter for publication, had we not already respassed too far, and certainly much further than we intended on the patience of our readers. We shall now conclude by again thanking our numerous and respectable readers for their kind patronage, and trust that we shall continue to merit a continuance of their support and kindness both by continuing to promote their local and individual interests, and furnishing them with such foreign news as may be interesting and subjects of useful entertainment.

Extracts from the President's Message will be found on our first page.

We have been handed the following notice for insertion by Geo. S. Hill, Esq., Member for this County.

A Petition will be presented at the ensuing Session of General Assembly, by the inhabitants of Saint Stephen, Saint David, and St. James, for the erection of the Northern part of Charlotte into a separate County, which Petition will be in substance a renewal of previous Petitions for the same purpose.

Commercial Society.—The Montreal Transcript of the 3d inst. notices a meeting which had been held in that city for the purpose of forming a Society, for the promotion and diffusion of Commercial Knowledge. John Young, Esq., was appointed chairman, and James Douglass, Esq., Sec'y. A Committee of six was then appointed to choose an appropriate name for the association, and to draw up a Constitution for the same.

Literary and Scientific Club. We would intimate, that the Rev. A. McLean will Lecture before the Literary Club, on Monday evening next, being the continuation from last Season of a course on Organic Nature, we trust that he will have such an audience as the talents of the author merit.

The British Queen, on her return to England, is to lay up for repairs till the 10th of March.—The 10th of each month is to be her regular sailing days next season, going and coming.

An Express from Head Quarters (Mr. Maclean), we understand, passed through Woodstock on Thursday last, en route to Quebec, with despatches for the Gov. General. We did not see Mr. M., nor have we been able to ascertain the purport of his mission, but only surmise it to be relating to the sudden and important movements that have taken

place in the Maritime field.

On the 5th inst. a young man, fifth day, aged 1 year and 10 months, was found dead in the street, near the Arc.

On Friday, the 21st inst., a young man, Joseph Stratton, Inskillen Dragoon, entered the service of the 2d Dragoon Guards, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and part three years. A young man, Pousonby's brig, the fall of its g.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.

On the 21st inst., a young man, the 4th class, from Russia, and was the Bath. In 1-ton, his previous commission of 1838.