

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ANTIGUA.

The Weather which has been exceedingly dry was slightly improved by the fall on Wednesday last, of several refreshing showers; which although inadequate to the full relief of our necessities would seem to afford an earnest of copious succeeding showers; in the protracted absence of which the most serious distress to man and beast may be apprehended—to say nothing of the deterioration of the Sugar crop in which a continuance of dry weather must inevitably result.

We understand the Cattle in some parts of the Island have been so injuriously affected by the want of rain that they have been rendered unable to labour. In such cases the planters have been reduced to the necessity of hiring Stock from their more fortunate neighbours to carry their produce to market and to the shipping places. We have been told of an Estate where the people were obliged to drink water as thick as lemonade from the same pond in which their cane plants were soaking—indeed on some Estates the ponds are all together without water. The recollection of the showers of Wednesday will be long remembered.

From the Jamaica Royal Gazette.

Of domestic and internal matters, nothing out of the usual course has happened. The crops will be considerably larger than those of last year; but, as exorbitant wages continue to be exacted, much profit will not be gained, it is apprehended, even by such circumstance; indeed, considerable loss, if the prices fall.

The country is tranquil, and the seasons favourable; and matters thus far are much better in appearance than they have been these two years past; but, we are sorry to add, that commercial difficulties have not abated; that all business is of a very contracted and limited extent, and we fear it will so remain, until the measures which are in consideration to be applied to the West Indies, have been settled.

There are two Copper-mines in the vicinity of Kingston is now in operation; and we learn that very sanguine expectations are anticipated that both will prove successful. Mount Vernon, the first commenced, is daily giving two tons of very rich ore, and that at Plantstead is progressing with similar advantage. The competition will be the means of effectually proving whether these mines have a continuous existence, in comparison with others of long standing, which have improved as the shafts have been sunk deeper in the earth.

The labouring population do not improve either in mind or manners; and never will, we are afraid, until some principle is discovered that can act so as to drive away their indolence and propensity to begging and robbing rather than pursuing an industrious course to obtain their livelihood. About 400 emigrants have arrived since our last summary of occurrences, which it is to be hoped, as the numbers are augmented, will give a stimulus to our lately emancipated slaves. The Island throughout is tolerably healthy.

UNITED STATES.

The Wheat Crop.—The *Wheeling Times* says of the Crops in Western Virginia: "We were out on the Cross Creek hills the other day, where our visual orb could embrace an expanse of country scarcely less than 60 miles in circumference, in Ohio, Virginia, and a little in Pennsylvania, and the whole country appeared almost a wilderness of wheat stacks. We query whether there ever was so much raised on the same ground."

Latest from Rhode Island.—The Providence Chronicle, seems to think that there is more trouble brewing. It says:

"We believe there exists an organized plan to fire our city. If the truth were known there scarcely has been a night during the past week, but some attempt at incendiarism has been discovered, and perhaps, awful consequences arrested by the timely aid of our patrol, whose services by the way, cannot be too highly appreciated."

The Rice Crop.—From all quarters the accounts indicate a large and early crop of this staple.—*Savannah Republican*.

Price of Wheat.—The *Zanesville* (Ohio) Republican of the 6th inst. says: Wheat is coming to market rapidly and in large quantities. It is yet selling at 60 cents per bushel, specie paying paper.

The Name of the New State.—The Floridians are knocking at the door of the Union for admission, and as the name is not yet fixed upon, the St. Augustine News suggests the "State of Bankruptcy" as a very proper one.—It may be proper enough, but so many States have a just claim to the cognomen, that we think it might create confusion if adopted.

Great Robbery in Philadelphia.—The office of J. Marsh, No. 46 North fifth st., was robbed on Friday of a small Japanese box, containing various notes of hand, amounting to about \$40,000. Some money lying within reach of the robber, was not touched. One hundred dollars is offered for the recovery of the papers.

A Washington paper of the 10th inst. says—M. de Bacourt, Minister of France, left this city on Sunday last, to embark, on a visit of leave for his own country, induced by continued ill-health.

The Chevalier Adrian Martini, for the last ten years Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Holland, having been appointed by his Sovereign to reside at the Court of Denmark, has left the city on his return to Europe.

The Newsink sinking.—The singular fact mentioned in a paragraph, a few days since, in the New York Sun is confirmed by the United States Gazette. That paper states on the authority of a gentleman from New Jersey, that a large quantity of the upland, (say two hundred acres,) has settled perpen-

dicularly, so that there is a precipice of ten or fifteen feet round the sunken portion. Standing on the firm land, one looks down upon the tops of stunted cedars, that had settled in the earth; while the roots of trees, growing in the quiet ground, at the edge of the precipice, are seen, and stretch out into the air as if about to form a set of lower branches. A foot-path extended from a house in the neighborhood across the whole upland; but now, following the track to the edge of the break, one looks down upon the sunken earth and sees the path far below, continued on, indeed, but not easily reached. It is said that the sand between the sinking earth and the sea is rising, so that what is lost in the upland is likely to be gained on shore. But people will not have much confidence in property which is liable to such fluctuations.

Steamer Saint George.—The above vessel, which is to ply between Pictou, Prince Edward Island, and Miramichi, cleared from Liverpool for Charlotte Town on the 19th ult. touching on her way out at Cork, and at St. John's N. F.; and is expected to reach Charlotte Town about Thursday the 21st inst. She is represented as a very superior vessel, copper and copper fastened, with two engines of fifty horse power each.

The Steamer Bangor, of 500 tons burthen, is advertised in the Boston papers, to leave on the 9th August, for Gibraltar and Constantinople, touching at Fayal, Malta, and Smyrna.—Price of passage, without wines, to Fayal, \$50; Gibraltar, \$80; Malta, \$100; Constantinople, \$125.

Duty on Wood.—We are gratified to learn that the Revenue Bill as it passed the House, imposed a duty of 20 per cent. on Cord Wood and Spiling Timber. The Eastern interests are much indebted to Mr. Fessenden, for the protection gained thus far. The provision was adopted on his motion, with perseverance against considerable opposition, and after some ineffectual attempts.—*Kennebec Journal*.

Worms in a Human Head.—On Thursday a colored child, about 5 years old, was taken to Dr. Coke's office, No. 89 North Fifth street, in Philadelphia, as we learn from the Ledger, who for some eight or ten days had complained of a pain in the head in the vicinity of the ear. The ear of the child was bleeding at the time. The Doctor supposing that some foreign substance might be the cause, put a small quantity of the tincture of lobelia and sweetbriar into the ear. A short time afterwards a white worm made its appearance at the cavity of the outer ear, when the Doctor, by introducing a silver probe took out seven minding sized worms of the maggot species. Five of them lived for five hours afterwards in alcohol. The child has since been doing very well.

Later from Rio Janeiro.—The Ohio scholar, Capt. Smiley, at New York, from Rio the 22nd ult. brings accounts of an insurrection having broken out at St. Paul's, 300 or 400 miles from Rio, the inhabitants of which were much excited at the accounts.

It was reported that a large body of troops, from 1800 to 2200 were within 50 miles of Rio. The Government had sent a force against them, and some skirmishing had taken place. Several persons supposed to be favorable to the rebels had been arrested. A great number of houses of suspected persons had been searched, and all the arms found taken possession of by the Government. The cause of the revolt is supposed to be the dislike the people have for the Prime Minister.

The Lexington. The divers have found the remains of this ill-fated steamer, and have thoroughly examined the after part of the hold. The centre was covered by a part of the bow, which had broken off near the engine and fallen over it. The men say there is no sand in the ship, and nothing to prevent her being raised, though she lies in one hundred and twenty feet water. It will be recollected that the iron chest on board the Lexington contained a large sum of money in specie and bank notes. So far, no bodies have been discovered, and it is not probable that any remained on board when she went down. Arrangements are now making to raise her immediately. [N. Y. Jour. Com.]

Latest from Texas. By an arrival at New Orleans, the Bulletin and Crescent City have received Galveston papers to the 17th ult. President Houston has vetoed an act of the Texas Congress, "to authorize offensive war against Mexico." The veto message is dated on the 22d ult., and takes the ground that the republic has not in possession the means to carry on such a war, and that Congress has no authority under the constitution for such purpose.

By a late letter received in Boston, it appears that Mr. Webster is so unwell that he is confined to his lodgings.

A Theatre Burnt. The new American Theatre at New Orleans was burnt down on the 30th ult.

Funeral Ceremonies for the Duke of Orleans.—The funeral ceremonies at the Church of the Holy Cross in Franklin street, yesterday, were of the most solemn and impressive character. A procession (which was formed at half past 9, at the Mayor and Aldermen's Room, consisting of natives of France, Foreign consuls, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, Judges of the United States and State Courts, officers of the army, navy, and revenue, collector of the port, and government officers, the Rev. Clergy of all denominations, and many of our most distinguished merchants and citizens) moved to the Church, which was most appropriately shrouded in the habiliments of mourning, suited to the occasion.

Disgraceful.—It appears by the New Bedford Bulletin, that an abolition meeting in that town was broken up on Tuesday night last, by the violent interference of a mob. Such conduct cannot be too severely reprehended, let it come from whatever quarter it may. Mob assaults have done more to build up the abolition party in this section of the

country, than all the exertions of its advocates. Persecution will always enlist many men in support of almost any cause; because it arouses their feelings, which blind the reason, and commit them in support of measures which their cooler judgment would condemn.

Heavy Damages.—The Earl of Kinnoul presented the Rev. Robert Young to the living of Auchterarder, in Scotland, and demanded of the Presbytery to give him a trial. This was refused. An appeal was had to the Synod which body ordered the Presbytery to conform to the wish of the patron. It refused, and the General Assembly sustained the refusal. An appeal was had to the House of Lords, when the judgment of the Synod was confirmed. The Synod refused to conform, and legal proceedings being had, the Presbytery was ordered to pay £500 to the Earl of Kinnoul, and £80,000 to the Rev. Mr. Young, as damages.

Mr. Renwick, one of the United States Commissioners of Survey on the northeastern boundary question, arrived in this city yesterday, on his way to New York, the party having been recalled.—*Quebec paper* 3rd August.

Halifax, Aug. 9.—Post Office Department.—William Page, Esq. has been sent out by the Home Government to inspect and report on the Post Office establishments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Mr. Page is now inspecting the Post Office in Halifax, and making enquiries into the mail arrangements, and the amount of compensation received by the clerks of the department, as well as the perquisites of the Deputy Post Master General, with a view to making improvements. We understand that several alterations have been suggested, and agreed to by Mr. Howe—such as fitting up letter boxes for the business men of the city—substituting fixed salaries for perquisites; and other improvements which will be hailed with much satisfaction by every person in the Province, in the habit of sending letters, and to whom their rapid transmission is of the utmost importance.—*Post*.

PROVINCIAL.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!—SUSPECTED TO HAVE BEEN THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY!!

Our City has again been visited by Fire! Scarcely had the traces of the disastrous conflagration of the last November been obliterated, and that part of the city resumed its former business-like appearance, when it was once more visited by the destroying element. Provisionally we have not the painful task of recording so terrible a destruction of property as on the former occasion—the present fire being confined to the two story wooden buildings, on the South Market Wharf, below Ward street, but most of those now burnt out suffered by the former fires, and their loss at the present time will be severely felt.

The fire broke out about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and when first discovered, the flames were ascending from the upper part of the buildings occupied by Messrs. Purdy & Co., John Bowes, and G. F. Gove, which soon communicated to the building below, occupied by Messrs. G & J Salter. Several of the adjoining stores were cleared of their contents, but those in which the fire was first discovered, were destroyed with the greater part of their contents. It was at one time feared, that the fire would sweep all the buildings on the wharf, below where it originated, and also cross into Ward street; but through the exertions of the Engine Companies, and the Military, who were early on the spot, the flames were confined to the building where first seen on the upper side, and finally stopped at the building owned by Mr. Jesse Haycock, on the lower side. The walls of the house were built of brick, and the roof covered with sheet iron, which materially assisted in confining the flames, and it is doubtless owing to this precaution that they were confined to this spot; otherwise, withstanding all exertion, the loss would have been much greater.

The following is a list of the houses destroyed and their occupants:—

Building owned by Joshua Hughson, Esquire, and occupied by W. D. Pickup, and J. D. Purdy & Co., flour dealers. Mr. Pickup was insured, but we understand that Messrs. Purdy & Co. had no insurance. The building was insured.

Building owned by Mr. William Flaherty, and occupied by Messrs. John Bowes, and George F. Gove. Building partially insured.

Building owned by Mr. Jesse Haycock: lower flat occupied by Messrs. G. & J. Salter—insured; second flat by Mr. Thomas Hanford, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant; third story Sail Loft, occupied by Mr. John Hardenbrooke, who lost everything. Building insured.

Building owned by Mr. Jesse Haycock, and occupied by Mr. James R. Sweet; second floor by Mr. Henry Hawkins, Auctioneer; third story occupied by Messrs. Fought & Brundage, Sail-makers. Building insured.

The schooner *Ion*, lying at the wharf in front of the burning houses, had just arrived from Halifax with a cargo of rum, and fears were entertained for her safety. Her masts took fire but were cut away in time to save the vessel, the tide being low at the time.

The corps of Royal Artillery, under command of Major Locke, with their Engine, and Mr. Pollock, with the Portland Engine, arrived with the Citizens in their meritorious exertions. The Officers and Men of the 30th Regiment deserve the gratitude of the inhabitants for their endeavours to subdue the flames, and in guarding property rescued from destruction.

There seems to be no doubt that the fire was the work of incendiaries, and what

strongly corroborates this opinion, is the circumstance that the Hose leading from the Plugs of the Water Company, were cut in several places during the fire. The Hose in the Market Square and Dock-street were found to contain cuts from one to two feet in length; it being the design of the miscreants to prevent a supply of water from reaching the burning buildings, in order that the fire might extend its ravages, and thus secure to them an ample field for plunder. The Hose of the Coffee House corner were so much injured by the miscreants, that the Engines had to stop working for a time, in consequence of a deficiency of water, and before new Hose could be procured and the Engines again set to work, the fire gained such ascendancy that one building was destroyed, which, had this mischief not been committed, could easily have been saved.

It is well known, even to our Civic Authorities, that there is in this City a most daring gang of villains, whose sole object is to destroy the property of the inhabitants. Yet notwithstanding the frequent fearful warnings that we have had, Rulers have not only neglected, but continue to neglect their duty. They look on with indifference while the most daring and savage acts are perpetrated among us—not alone under cover of night, but in broad day; and even when the guilty parties are detected and brought to justice, they lack the moral courage to administer impartially the laws of the land. It is with shame and indignation we make this admission, but it is not less melancholy than true. Our City is at this moment at the mercy of the robber and incendiary—with out Police—without an efficient Night Watch—or any means necessary for the preservation of life and property. Is it any wonder then that fires are so frequent occurrence? We are verging to a state of barbarism—and unless our Authorities soon arouse from their slumbers, and put the City in something like defence, all that will remain of it will be a heap of smouldering ruins. The neighboring Colonies, and even the people of our own Province, have long ceased to wonder at the evils which afflict our City—but there is a remedy, and an effectual one, at hand—let it be obtained and peace and security will no longer be unknown within our Civic boundaries.—*Nova-Brasiliensis*.

The Market House.—The present state of the ruins of the Market House, in the Market Square, has for some time been a subject of general complaint in the City—the stench in their neighbourhood, arising from the filth which is nightly deposited within the walls, at times being almost intolerable. It was therefore with much satisfaction that we learned, a few days since, that a proposal had been made by our townsman, Mr. W. F. Smith, to rebuild the Market House, on a reduced scale, (nearly five feet by six, we believe) for the sum of £2150—taking the rents, as they might be realised therefrom, in payment of the amount.—*Courier*.

On the 25th ult. a Meeting was held in the Session House of Saint Andrew's Church, to take into consideration the propriety of obtaining and employing a City Missionary, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, when a committee of twelve individuals was appointed to obtain Subscribers for that object, and to draw up Rules for the government of the Society.

At a subsequent Meeting, held at the same place, on Monday evening last, the 2d instant, at which the Rev. W. T. Wishart presided, the Committee reported that they had obtained subscriptions to the amount of £20, and confidently anticipated that a much larger amount would readily be raised after a little more exertion, and when the contemplated object should be more generally known to the members of the Presbyterian Churches in this City.

The Meeting having then decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee to form a Society to carry into effect this very desirable object, Submitted and adopted a set of Rules as the constitution of the society, which is to be called *The Saint John Presbyterian Missionary Society*.

Benefit of Advertising.—We understand from a source that may be relied on, that Mr. Robert Sears, of New-York, has expended, alone, for advertising his *Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible*, during eighteen months, the snug little sum of five thousand dollars! The fruits of this heavy outlay, and apparent waste of money, were made manifest in the sale during that period, of upwards of Thirty Thousand Volumes!! Papers, to the number of one thousand, throughout the whole United States and British Provinces, contained the advertisement. Many of them were of the most costly kind. For one page of the *Mammoth New World*, published in March, 1841, Mr. Sears paid the small sum of One Hundred Dollars for a single insertion. Such a generous patronage of the press is worthy of all imitation—and persons of all trades would do well to think often of Mr. Sears, follow his example, and thus reap the reward of well directed and judicious advertising. Newspapers, generally, would do well to copy and comment on this article.—*Herald*.

Woodstock, Aug. 13. Some infamous scoundrels attempted to burn the County Gaol on the night of Tuesday last. The attempt most fortunately did not succeed. We hope the miscreants were brought to justice. Our Magistrates promptly held a special session on the following morning, when they authorised the Sheriff to offer £25 of a reward for such information as would lead to the conviction of the perpetrators.—*Telegraph*.

James A. McLaughlin Esq. arrived here on Tuesday last, on his way from Washington, and proceeded en route the next morning for Fredericton. We understand he does not bring any further intelligence from that

quarter, than we had previously received by the papers.—*Id.*

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week.—J. W. Street.
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.—Thomas Berry.

SAINT ANDREWS
Marine Assurance Association
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.
Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.
JOHN McKEAN, Esq. Secretary.
Director next week.—Wm. Babcock.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.
Director next week.—John Marks.
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, July 18 Montreal, Aug. 10
Liverpool, July 19 Quebec, Aug. 10
Edinburgh, July 15 Halifax, Aug. 10
Paris, July 15 New York, Aug. 13
Toronto, Aug. 4 Boston, Aug. 15

THE BOUNDARY.
We have copied the following article from the New York Express, on the conditions of the Treaty on this interesting question.—Some of the American papers state that Lord Ashburton's Treaty has been ratified by the Senate of the United States; the N. Y. Tribune of the 13th inst. a paper which can be relied upon, as it generally touches for the correctness of its reports, does not confirm these statements, but says that the Treaty as signed by Lord Ashburton and the American Secretary of State, was transmitted to England by the Great Western in charge of Mr. Wright the Queen's Messenger on the 11th instant.—*From the New York Express*.

THE POINTS OF THE TREATY.—As we learn from Washington, the following are the points of the Treaty agreed upon.

The Boundary line of Maine meets the Great Falls of St. John on the North, follows the course of that river North-West to the junction of the Madawaska, then comes South-West on the line of the same river to its confluence with the St. Francis, where it again starts North-West, and near midway between the high lands, and the St. John, again branches to the South-West, till it reaches the old undisturbed line. We have nearly the line marked out by the King of the Netherlands, except a small strip at the small base of the North-Westernmost Highlands, which the British Negotiation insisted upon having, to keep us from being too near the St. Lawrence territory being good for nothing, and not of the least possible importance for us.

For this and a quiet claim to the North-Easternmost angle of Maine, (under the line we claim,) Roule's Point, an island in Lake Superior, and some other islands in the Lakes and the right and benefit of the use of the St. John.

Whatever lumber or produce (unmanufactured) comes from the St. John, or the tributaries of the St. John is to be subjected to no more duties than provincial lumber or produce in British ports, and is to have the same benefits and privileges. There is, we suspect, something left indefinite as to what shall be deemed the tributaries of the St. John; for it might be a question whether Maine would not be checked in concentrating large amounts of produce upon the Saint John.

There are now two tributaries of the Saint John on which a good lumber business is done—the Aroostook and the Meduxnekeag. The valley of the Aroostook is fertile, and is now undisputedly ours. The French population at Madawaska, south of the St. John is surrendered to us. No American citizens are given up, but all settled portions of the territory are given to us. Houlton is on the Meduxnekeag, and its lumber will run down the St. John.

The Port of St. John, being a free port, American vessels can enter there and take lumber to the United States, or Lumber brought there can go to the British West India Islands or to England, in British vessels, having the benefit of the British rate of duties.

It will be remembered that a great deal of lumber taken by the squatters on the disputed territory has been held subject to a Treaty, or to agreement. This has been sold, and Maine is to have the benefit of the proceeds, if there are any.

The accounts already given of what the Federal Government is to pay Maine and Massachusetts are correct. This is a matter with which the British Government have nothing to do.—It is a matter of agreement between Mr. Webster on behalf of the Federal Government, and the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts.

For the attack and burning of the steamboat *Caroline* there is to be, as is believed an indemnity, if not apology.

The case of the *Creole* has created a great deal of discussion. Great Britain will pay