

# The Standard.

## OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

No. XXIII

Price 15s.]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1841.

[17s. 6d. by Mail.

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Saint Andrews,  
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**TIMBER DUTIES.**  
The following is the Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of this Town, on the subject of the alteration in the Timber Duties, which was unavoidably omitted in our last—

**TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.**  
The Petition of the Merchants and principal Inhabitants of the County of Charlotte and Province of New-Brunswick.

*Humbly Sheweth:*  
That your Petitioners in common with the rest of their fellow subjects in this Province, respectfully approach Your Majesty to bring under Your notice the alarm and fear that prevails in consequence of the proposed change announced by the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Trade and Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to a new Colonial Tariff, and the alteration in the Timber Duties.

With reference to the first measure your Petitioners would again reiterate their sentiments already embodied in the Chamber of Commerce of this Town, in a Petition forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of the Colonies, to be laid before Her Most Gracious Majesty, showing that the change would be disastrous in the extreme, and will amount to a total annihilation of our present intercourse with the West Indies, throwing the whole traffic in Lumber and other commodities, into the hands of the citizens of the United States, in as full a manner as they now enjoy the Trade to the foreign Islands, to the total exclusion of your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners would request your attention to the resources and geographical position of the United States, whereby it will be seen, that that country has still immense forests of Pine and other Woods, suitable for the consumption of our West Indian Colonies, and which being less distant therefrom than that of your Petitioners, and having also other Goods always in readiness to assort cargoes, affords them many superior advantages entirely out of reach of your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners ever since this question was raised, and legislated on in 1830, considered the duties then finally settled and have since gone on making additional investments in Mills, Wharves, Stores, and also increasing their Tonnage in Shipping, under the firm belief that the present system would be permanent.

Your Petitioners can make it appear to Your Majesty that the supplies of Lumber, and Fish, have been such as to keep prices at a very low rate in the West Indies, and if complaint exists from thence, it is of markets being overstocked, not only in that article alone, but in other commodities imported from the United States, and transhipped thro' the free and warehousing Ports under the Imperial Acts.

Your Petitioners would urgently entreat Your Majesty to reflect on the ruinous position in which your Petitioners will be placed if this measure is carried. If the Trade in which the means of a large portion of them is entirely invested and cannot be withdrawn, is opened to foreigners at a duty so small, as to afford no protection, the consequence will be a total loss of that branch of industry while the Government of the United States in legislation for the security of its citizens, has wisely provided not to admit into its Ports Wood, the growth & manufacture of these Provinces at a lower rate than 25 per centum, ad valorem, to prevent its coming into competition with its own produce, which completely closes that market against your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners would also advert to the proposed alterations in the Timber duties, in the United Kingdom, according to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, which if carried, will complete their ruin.

Those sudden and ill considered measures come with astounding effect upon your Petitioners, without affording them any previous notice to prepare for changes and to settle their affairs by collecting their advances, and realizing what they can from the wreck of their property, to enable them to discharge all just demands in Great Britain and elsewhere, for it cannot be denied that almost general insolvency will follow this measure, if it becomes a Law.

Your Majesty must be in possession of statistical details, showing the large capital invested in permanent establishments & shipping employed in this trade, and on reference to the prices of Wood in the United Kingdom for a series of years, it will be found that it has not paid a moderate freight and first cost, that the Home Market has been oversupplied at low rates, that large stocks are left in the yards at the close of each season, and that the proposed scale will not make it cheaper to the consumer, but only prove advantageous to the Foreigner and disastrous to your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners would only further observe, that when the addition of five per centum was imposed last year on Foreign and Colonial Timber and Deals, treating both alike, that they considered the differential points of duty were then established, and did not anticipate any approximation in the event of a permanent change in the scale.

Petitioners, therefore, crave Your continuance to them the present mea-

sure of protection, and not sanction any alteration in the existing Colonial-Commercial system.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

**POHRY.**  
**TO E.**  
I love thee fondly, fervently,  
And thought that I was loved;  
But, ah, like many an ardent thought,  
A day dream it has proved!

I love thee still, E\*\*\*\*\*  
With burning wistful love;  
Although my passion's by thee scorned,  
Thee, thee alone, I love!

As one mild week of sunny spring  
With verdure decks the fields,  
So, when thou smilest but once on me,  
My heart to rapture yields.

But as the clouds obscure the sun,  
Then thou dost frown on me,  
And makest the world, with all its charms,  
A dreary waste to me!

Thy voice like angels' music thrills,  
Oh thro' my heated brain;  
Recalling times when it to me  
Was rapture—now 'tis pain.

E—, my hope is gone,  
No more thou livest for me;  
But my last prayer to heaven, is for  
Its guardian arm to thee.

My life is weary, comfortless,  
Bereft of hope while here;  
But I'm content, while Heaven guards  
Her whom I hold most dear.

J. W. M.  
June 1st, 1841.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

*Gentlemen,*  
I have just read in the Standard of Friday last a virulent, malicious, and mendacious Communication addressed to you under the signature of W. P. W. Owen, the matter showing the composition to be another's suggestion although the virulence and misrepresentation the publication contains proceed no doubt from the person whose name it bears.

Captain Owen is an old acquaintance of ours who has not been much more renowned among us for the production of his pen, than for his voracity. He no doubt deems it expedient occasionally to appear in the paper, lest we should forget that he has an existence, for so far as our interests are concerned, he is a mere nonentity in the House of Assembly.

Permit me to turn your attention to the above mentioned publication, and I think you will find it one tissue of virulence, absurdity, and falsehood. The gallant Captain commences by informing you that he attended the County meeting for the ostensible purpose of being called on for an account of his public acts as one of your representatives. From whom did he understand this? Certainly not from the Sheriff, nor the requisitionists; for they expressly declared that the object of the meeting, was to give the public an opportunity of expressing their opinion respecting the conduct of their representatives in General Assembly, (meaning the whole Assembly) not the members of this County in particular. I will proceed to give you a brief analysis of the gallant Captain's address (so called) under these heads. I. Falseties, II. Inconsistencies, and III. gross personalities.

Falsety 1. As already stated, viz. that the object of the meeting was not to call the County members to an account, but to express the public sentiment with regard to the conduct of their representatives generally, and that it was so understood by the other members Messrs. Hill and Boyd, appears from their non-attendance on the occasion.

Falsety 2d. He saw no Magistrate but himself, did he not see his son-in-law, Mr. Robinson, Major Hatheway, and Wm. Babcock who, are Magistrates? it is believed that the old gentleman sees little but self, but still with all his selfishness he might have seen these, they having been all present.

Falsety 3d. He says the first resolution was read by Mr. R. M. Andrews, and proposed to be passed without discussion, on the contrary the resolution was proposed in the usual way and it occasioned discussion to an extent that so fully demonstrated the feeling of the meeting, as to render discussion on the other kindred resolutions unnecessary. I know there was much dissent expressed, at the gallant Captain's repeated attempts to delay the meeting with speechifying and the question was called for, which resulted by his own showing in a division of 53 to 10 in favor of the resolution.

Falsety 4th. That Capt. Owen offered any amendment to the resolution offered by me is palpably false, as the Chairman and Secretary can prove and indeed all the meeting, I suppose. Equally untrue in his statement that

at the time of moving my resolution, there were only 29 or 35 persons present, there were nearly double that number.

Falsety 5. He says, "that the majority of even the small number met, even whilst the learned gentleman was attempting to speak quitted the court in disgust"—there did not an individual (I believe) leave the Court-house while I was speaking to the resolution offered by me, a move from the Court did take place, but the gallant Captain has somehow mistaken the date. To have stated fact would not have answered the purpose for venting his spite against me, and therefore his chronology is defective. The movement took place immediately after the failure of the two amendments offered to Mr. Andrews' resolution the triumphant passing of which, so fully demonstrated the feeling of the meeting and proved that the opposition shown by the Captain and a few others was too feeble to produce any effect. The few opponents to the general views of the meeting went off; and at the same time several who were well disposed to the objects for which the meeting was called, not because they were indifferent, but because they were fully satisfied enough were left behind, knowing to and anxious to carry out the measures for giving expression to the general feeling of the County. But of those who remained 'till I rose to offer my resolution, I do not think one departed—so much for the false statements of Captain Owen—now for II his inconsistencies.

Inconsistency 1st. He says that "we may not presume to erect ourselves into a tribunal to pass anything like censure on the Government of the Province or the Legislative bodies who can acknowledge no such right in us." Now apart from the unconstitutionality of this sentence, look, gentlemen, at the inconsistency of the worthy Captain, who, in a few sentences after admits that "undue influence over the Representatives of the people by profitable appointments paid out of the public money, and by calling the most influential members of that body to the Executive Council appear to him subjects fairly open to you as a body for temperate observation." Either this must mean that you have a right to censure the Government and Legislative bodies, or it means nothing—Britons in all periods of our history have exercised the right, and neither Captain Owen nor the Devil can ever strip them of it.

Inconsistency 2nd. "He found a small but respectable body of the Freeholders," and yet he afterwards represents that some body has made a "cat's paw" to cover an intrigue for his passage. He may if he can, reconcile these inconsistencies, but I can tell him that many of the best informed, most influential and independent portion of the Charlotte Freeholders attended that meeting, and that their respectability places them above the suspicion of "electioneering trickery."

I may add that I had not the honor of assisting in originating the Requisitions for the meeting—it was drawn up in St. Andrews, and sent over to Saint George, where I signed it after many others.

III. I turn now to the personalities of the gallant Capt's address, and I am satisfied you will agree with me, that his attack upon me, as it had nothing to do with the object of the meeting, was not only uncalled for, but grossly virulent and unchristian. It is however, the usual course of the supporters of a bad cause to resort to adage, when argument fails and impute motives to the opponents of bad measures, rather than meet them in the open field of fair reasoning—it is just so in the case under our present consideration—Capt. Owen finding that in common with 1 (believe) 99 out of every 100 of the Freeholders of this County, I disapproved of the prodigal expenditure of the public money and other unconstitutional measures of the present House of Assembly, imputes that feeling to my resentment against that House for its treatment of myself—now, whilst I deny this imputation, I will take this opportunity of giving you a brief sketch of that treatment, and the cause of it, which will, at all events, not raise the House in your opinion, and I am sure, knowing, as you all do, the falsehood and base trickery of the worthy Captain, during the late General Election, you will think his lips ought to have been sealed for ever on every subject connected with it or its consequences.

Capt. Owen furnished a list of objected votes against me, and when I saw that notwithstanding your most reasonable and most numerous signed Petition, praying for a little delay, which was granted in another case of scrutiny then pending, the House persisted in pressing on the scrutiny, I asked for a few days leave to see my constituents, and obtained the paper in question to take a copy from—I left it unsuspecting in the common sitting room of the Hotel where I lodged, where it was accessible to friends and enemies alike. The possible consequence you can easily perceive notwithstanding my leave of absence which was merely implied that the scrutiny would be suspended during my absence, to my great surprise I found on going back, that it had been pressed forward during that absence, and that some 5 or 6 names of the List were altered, and that I must be respon-

sible. The demand was made on me to prove a negative, which was impossible, except by my own oath—this I gave subsequently to my seat having been vacated, in the most solemn manner declaring that no name or names in the List was changed by me, not by any person by my consent or privy.

That it was absurd to think that with 68 votes ahead and with the fullest assurance, (from persons who examined the Poll Book and knew nearly every freeholder in the County) that Capt. Owen had more bad votes than myself, I should have changed a few names, and one of them at least I am knowing to be good—this, however, had no effect with the House, and my seat was forfeited.—Although I am sure you would not have convicted a dog under such evidence—But if I lost my seat, your rights ought not to have been trampled upon, by filing it, with Capt. Owen, who came from the Poll with the overwhelming majority of 65 votes against him, and respecting whom, 200 of those who did vote for him declared by Petition that their votes had been surreptitiously obtained—that he never had been the object of their choice, and at the time of petitioning the object of their detestation—that the House could have admitted a person under such circumstances, whilst it was a most arbitrary usurpation of your rights, and a most unconstitutional departure from Parliamentary precedents, speaks more for me than a thousand tongues of pens could do. I do not envy the feelings of that man who could take his seat under such circumstances—I would much rather be the victim of his treachery than himself.

As to his insinuation that I would not be admitted to a seat, even in the present House—it can only be attributed to his well known disregard of truth, or to one of these two causes—His ignorance of Parliamentary History and precedent, or, his conviction that the present House is too corrupt to be influenced by them. He can hardly be ignorant of the case of Lord Cochran, who was convicted of a Swindling transaction by an English Law Court and Jury, and not by a partisan House—and that too on what then appeared most conclusive testimony, and was in consequence expelled the House of Commons but immediately afterwards re-elected, even while in confinement under sentence of imprisonment, and standing in the Pillory—and was not objected to by the House.—The independent Electors of Westminster would not desert the man who had honestly advocated their rights when in the House; in the days of his adversity.—They were satisfied that he (appears not withstanding) was suffering under persecution, and they hired three all England and acknowledged they were right, and applauded them for their conduct. I am sure the Electors of Charlotte are not less high minded and independent, than those of Westminster, and I trust when the day of trial comes, they will shew to the world that although injured and oppressed I will not be deserted by them. Capt. Owen purposes doing you a favour by interposing his high and learned name, between me, and your suffrages—alas, for the poor man! what can he do? even the Islands which his interference has rendered almost a Hell, would not support him—his appearance at the hustings will serve no purpose.

The virtuous Captain with a holy horror, declares his detestation of my political conduct and principles—my only consolation under this sad denunciation, is, that you gentlemen Freeholders, after having known me and my politics and principles for many years, approved them, and sent me to represent you in the Councils of our country, and so long as I did so represent you, I defy Capt. Owen or any man to produce one speech, or vote of mine which went against your interests, or the interests of the country at large—indeed you few professions, but I was not the less earnest in doing my duty to you without fear or affection, I sought no place nor office of emolument—I loved my adopted country and being independent alike in means and principles—I could neither be bought nor talked over to any measure likely to compromise its interests, nor will I ever—I court enquiry into my political conduct fearless of the issue.

The gallant Captain gives me some credit for my professional knowledge—believe me, gentlemen, I have felt the political pulse of the Province, and hesitate not to pronounce the opinion that a continued course of selfish and corrupt political quackery has thrown it into a rapid consumption which calls for speedy and decided remedies, and I will add for a change of Doctors. To ask for the dismissal of the present Doctors, and the calling in of new ones was the great object of the meeting, and although some of the old quacks may call it a failure, the County at large will call it a hit, and sign the Petition which emanated from it accordingly—but even then Capt. Owen will insult you (as he has already done) for venturing to exercise your right to sign Petitions disagreeable to himself. I close with a challenge on your behalf to the voracious Captain to produce one sentence in the Petition to which he alludes that was not strictly true.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Your most Obedient Servant,  
ROBERT THOMSON.

From papers by the Acadia.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 19.

The British and North American royal mail steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Jenkins, arrived on Saturday afternoon, and cast anchor in the Sloyne shortly after one o'clock, making the voyage from Halifax in 11 days and a half. She had an extraordinary run during the last 3 days, and was off Cape Clear on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. The Columbia passed a great number of icebergs near the banks of Newfoundland.

The Great Western arrived at her buoy in King's-road, at ten minutes to 8 o'clock on Friday evening. She has had a most prosperous voyage of 13 days and 1 hour. She brings no intelligence of the President; but Captain Hosken is of opinion that she has been crippled, and subsequently frozen in the ice.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned at Bradford by the discovery that Mr. J. Mann, woollen-dealer and agent; Norwich, once resident and well known in Bradford, was missing, and that various bills were falling due, purporting to be accepted by several Bradford houses, amounting, so far as yet known, to from £15,000 to £20,000, the whole of the acceptances being forgeries.—The East of England Bank are likely to suffer to the extent of £10,000, and a private individual in the silk trade to 4000 or £5000. A warrant is issued for his apprehension.—He drew the bills in his own name, and forged the acceptances.

On Tuesday afternoon the British and North American Steam Navigation Company in Billiter-square, London, had not received any information respecting the unfortunate steamship President.

A letter from Rome, of the 3rd, says that the King of Naples has reduced the export duty on sulphur from 20 to 25.

Sligo was thronged with emigrants the last few weeks for British America—the great majority of them are protestants from the county Fermanagh.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Edward Sharpe, Esq., to be Attorney-General of the Island of Barbadoes.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir R. B. Clarke, to be Chief Justice of the Island of Barbadoes.

Destructive Fire at Rochdale.—About 4 o'clock on Thursday morning last, the new and large woollen mill, belonging to Messrs. Battersword, of Summer Canal, situate on the Oldham road, on the Canal Bank, was discovered to be on fire, and very soon, in spite of every effort, the whole building was completely reduced to ruins. The former mill on the same site was destroyed by fire about three years since. It is not known how the fire originated. It is said to be pretty well insured. The damage is estimated at £20,000.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed another letter to the Repeal Association. It merely repeats his former declarations, that Ireland can expect no good from the Tories—that the great majority of the people of England are Tories—that many of those who call themselves liberals and radicals prefer their own wretched conceits and crochets to the interests of Ireland, and that the Queen and the ministers are anxious to obtain justice for Ireland, but have not the power to accomplish their wishes.

The Royal Elopement in Paris.—A great sensation has been created in the highest circles by a distressing event in the family of the Infanta of Spain, Don Francisco de Paula, occasioned by the elopement of one of the Princesses, his daughter, with a Polish gentleman (Count Gowinski), aged, it is said, about fifty. The elopement took place from a convent in Paris, where the princess had been placed, and the escape of the young lady was effected, we hear, by means of a ladder of ropes. The telegraph was set to work immediately on the circumstance being discovered, and the further flight of the fair fugitive and her companion was stayed at, we understand, Valuciennes.—Galignani's Messenger.

An epidemic has been for some weeks past raging among the soldiers of the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards, stationed in the Tower, which has in some instances proved fatal, and about 80 men have been sent to the military hospital, at Westminster, of whom more than 70 still remain there. The symptoms of the disease are similar to the influenza, and many of the troops have suffered greatly from sore throats, pains in the head and limbs, and general debility. Many fine young men have been reduced to a pitiable state of weakness.

Ministerial Losses.—Within the last few months ministers have lost no less than six seats in the House of Commons, viz:—1. Carlisle (county) where Colonel H. Bruen was returned in the room of the late Mr. Vigors; 2. Walsall, where Mr. J. N. Gidstone was elected in the room of Mr. Finch; 3. Canterbury, where the Hon. P. G. S. Smythe was elected vice Lord A. Conyngham; 4. Monmouthshire, where Mr. O. Morgan was returned in the room of Mr. W. A. Williams; 5. Nottingham, where the whig candidate has just been ousted; and 6. Mr. Ljndsay, in the room of Sir Rufus Dankin for Sandwich.—This loss of six makes a difference of twelve votes on a division.