

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Commerce between Great Britain and her Colonies.—In a late debate in the British Parliament on the subject of Colonial duties, Lord Stanley stated the following facts:

He had before him a return of the amount of trade between Great Britain and her Colonies and Great Britain; and he called upon the House to look not merely to its value in figures, but to consider how large a proportion of it was carried on directly with this country. In 1837, the total amount of imports into our British North American possessions was £3,844,000, and in 1838, £3,648,000, or upon the average of two years, £3,700,000, of which only £700,000, in each of those years was from foreign countries, the remainder being a trade exclusively on our own hands and the produce of British manufactures.

The total amount of the trade of our British Colonial possessions with Great Britain, representing the imports of British North America, the West Indies, and Australia, was no less in 1837 than £10,261,000, and in 1838, £10,580,000, of which only about £2,000,000 did not come directly from Great Britain, the produce of British manufacture. Our returns from the same Colonies amounted in 1837 to £11,050,000, and in 1838 to £12,054,000; and these returns were considerably increasing. Compared with this, what was any other trade we had with any other country on the face of the globe?

In British North America, with a population not exceeding 1,340,000 souls, there had been a consumption of our manufactures at the rate of 33s 9d per head; while in the United States—whose trade he would by no means depreciate, but rather increase and extend—with 17,000,000 of people, the consumption of British manufactures did not exceed on an average £7,235,000, or at the rate of \$3.51 per head. And although our imports from the United States had gone on increasing, our exports had decreased. In 1839 we took of their manufactures \$60,000,000, and they received from us \$65,000,000; in 1840 our import trade with United States fell, from whatever cause, from \$65,000,000, to \$33,000,000.

Plot against the Emperor of Russia.—The *Empire Gazette* says that a plot against the Emperor of Russia has been discovered and suppressed, the Senate of St. Petersburg having joined in the conspiracy, which was provoked by the late attempts to emancipate the peasantry.

West of England.—In almost every newspaper that has come into our hands during the last few days, we find exhilarating accounts of the beneficial results that have attended the recent abundant and reasonable rains. Throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, the fields are clothed with beauty and richness, and give promise of a prolific harvest. In some instances, however, the clover grass has suffered from the long drought, but looking at the crops generally, the rain could not have fallen at any other time with so good effect. It has given vigour to the young grain plants, encouraged the vegetable through the most critical part of its growth, covered the meadows with herbage, clothed the orchards with richness, and the gardens with beauty; in short, it has imparted to the whole face of nature a smile that must excite in all breasts feelings of animation and joy, and call forth thanksgiving from all hearts. In our own favoured country the hay harvest has commenced, and the crop promises to be one of unexampled abundance. A good harvest of wheat and corn, "the staff of life," would be the greatest boon that could be conferred upon the country in the present distressed condition of its laboring population, and give to trade an impetus which it cannot be expected to derive from any other source.—*Western Laminary.*

The legal expenses incurred in prosecuting post-office criminals amounted last year to above £10,000; and it is calculated that property, consisting of money, jewellery, &c., amounting to £50,000, was lost in passing through the post-office during that period. The annual fairs on the continent have gone off well, and there seems to be a desire to purchase for the finer manufactures which have hitherto been supplied for this country. This is naturally supposed to be the consequence of the declared intention of France to raise to almost prohibition the import duties on linens, &c., of Great Britain.—*Shipping Gazette.*

A Bloody Character.—A man named Henry Sauson, who died in Paris not long since at the age of 87, has filled the office of executioner under the French government since he was about 20 years of age, and is supposed that he has taken more lives than any executioner that ever lived. Having never been himself a politician, he managed the guillotine for both parties during the period when that fearful engine was in such constant requisition by successful partisans, in those times he struck off from thirty to forty heads per day. It was a matter of indifference to him whether his victims were Kings and Queens or regicide democrats, or whether they were more or less in number, he being as he understands it, the servant of the law, and bound to obey, asking no questions. He struck off the heads of Louis XVI Maria Antoinette, Danton, Robespierre, &c &c. and laterly of Fierchez Alibrand, and other conspirators against the life of Louis Phillip. Truly Sauson has been a man of blood. What his domestic reflections were is not stated. Probably such a being was never troubled with reflections.

From Africa.—We learn that the second expedition from the Niger arrived at Sierra Leone about the 20th May, the first expedition being a total failure, all having died with the epidemic except two. They were making preparations to start immediately on the second trial. The British forces had destroyed and burned some slave factories on the island of Gallena. In the effort a white woman was killed.

It is said that more than a thousand females in New York are at work on shirts at the price of four cents a shirt! and probably the work is hardly worth that price.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam returned from the Havana in the 'Majestic' on Wednesday last, for the purpose of acting, in conjunction with H. M. Superintendent, in bringing the long pending claims against Central America to a conclusion.—*Havanas Gazette.*

United States.—President Tyler's recent veto of the bill passed by both Houses of Congress for continuing the duties on importations as they existed on the 1st of June, to the 1st of August, has caused much discussion in the American papers, and has not a little surprised many of his Whig supporters. The immediate result, says Nelson's Quebec Gazette, will be, that from the 1st July no duties exceeding 23 per cent. will be paid on the United States ports, and the number of free goods materially increased. Among these "tea and coffee." The duties will however have to be paid down in cash. Doubts are expressed by some, whether any duties can be collected at all, under the existing laws without new enactments by Congress.

A Touching Scene.—A scene of much interest occurred a few days since, at the New Jersey Methodist Conference. A Copy of the Psalms printed in raised letters for the use of the Blind, was presented to a blind female, Mary Collins. An eloquent address was delivered on the occasion by the Bishop, and the recipient was so moved, that she trembled with excitement: while the scene throughout was of a character so affecting as to bring tears to many an eye.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

A Startling Fact for Emigrants.—Upwards of eight thousand persons are walking the streets of New-York, without employment. In one day, as many as two thousand emigrants arrived in that city. The Pennsylvania Inquirer, with its usual regard for the interests of those who have any means and sympathy with the defenceless and helpless condition of the majority of Irish Emigrants, has more than once suggested the propriety of forming an association for the purpose of giving emigrants good advice and correct information on their arrival. The Province of New-Brunswick would not we believe, be injured by the establishment of such an association.

Sharks.—Some boys who were catching clams at Absecon, N. J., on Teus day last, espied a large shark in shoal water, where the tide had left him.—One of the boys thinking to have some sport with the creature without danger to himself, where the water was about a foot deep, commenced punching him with an oar. The shark made after him, when, in turning to run, the boy fell, and was seized by one of his legs, which was most horribly and dangerously mutilated before his companions could render him assistance. They finally succeeded in beating the creature off and killing him.

Great Robbery.—A gentleman named Elijah Brown, merchant of New York city lately from the West on his way to Boston, a passenger in the afternoon train of cars on the Boston and Worcester Railroad on Monday, had his pocket book, containing \$6,200 out from his pocket, supposed between Westboro and this city. The money consisted of New York City, Massachusetts, and Connecticut bank bills, of the denominations of \$100, \$20, \$10, &c. He did not discover his loss until arriving at the Hotel at which he put up.—*Atlas.*

The New York Herald says among the many British vessels which have recently arrived there, is a splendid ship called the Lochaber. She came from Glasgow with 1000 tons pig iron and 310 passengers. She is a most beautiful ship of 1500 tons, (much larger than any American merchantmen, a fine sailer and neat every vessel on her passage over. She was built for the Bombay trade, and belongs to the largest ship owners in England, Pollock & Gilmore, who are the owners of eighty-seven ships.

From Barbadoes we have since our last, received advices to the 23d June; together with intelligence from some of the other W. I. Islands. The sugar crop of Barbadoes was much larger than had been expected, and provisions were abundant; but owing to the want of rain the plants were drooping sadly.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Trinidad, in May and the early part of June, much rain fell, almost putting an end to sugar making. The crop was expected to fall much short.

Extracts from Demerara papers seem, as usual with complaints of deficient revenue and excessive expenditure—of government jobs and declining trade—of failing means and growing taxation. They rejoice, however, in favorable weather and tolerable crops. A shock of earthquake was felt at St. Martha's on the 25th ult., but no damage was done.—*New York Sun.*

Earthquake.—Captain Williams, of the barque Hecla, from St. Kitts, at New-York, states that the shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Kitts on the 25th ult. No lives lost, and only one stone wall thrown down. The inhabitants, greatly alarmed, ran out of their houses, and down to the seashore.

There is every appearance of an abundant harvest; and although in the upper part of the Province, where there are the most fertile soil and every inducement for agricultural exertion there is much suffering at present, and owing to the scarcity of seed last spring, no very extraordinary relief will be afforded in this way next autumn; yet in the lower part of the country we are happy to find that great exertion has been made this year to get a large portion of ground under cultivation, and with the blessing of Providence, the evils that now press upon

the Province, will soon cease to be felt in that quarter.

Terrible Steamboat Accident and loss of Life.—The Montreal Courier of the 12th inst. contains the particulars of a heartrending steamboat explosion, which took place on the River St. Lawrence on the 9th. The high pressure steamboat Shamrock, which plies between Kingston and Montreal, while between Lachine and Pointe Claire, on her way to Kingston, burst her boiler, and her bows being blown out by the explosion, she went down head foremost. There were on board of her at the time of the explosion 120 passengers, of whom 48 were taken up unhurt, and 18 wounded, who were conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital—54 remained to be accounted for. One of these conveyed to the Hospital had died, while having both legs amputated.

The next day after the part of the stern floated, and measures were immediately taken to ascertain if any persons were in the cabin. When the cabin was burst open, the body of one female was all that was found. The captain, to his praise be it spoken was the last to leave the wreck, and as he swam to the shore he succeeded in saving one of the passengers from drowning. Fifty eight lives were lost. Speaking of this melancholy disaster, the Courier says—"We think it probable that this disastrous event will occasion some legislative enactment, against the use of high pressure engines."

PROVINCIAL.

Abstract of the Revenue of New Brunswick, for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1842.

Ordinary Provincial Revenue collected by virtue of Acts 6th Win. 4, cap 4, and 5 Vic. cap. 1, £6,556 2 11

Deduct drawbacks and Discounts, 434 9 1 —£6,121 13 10

For the support of Light Houses, 981 14 6 For the support of Sick and Disabled Seamen, 437 8 8 Passenger and Emigrant Duties, 1,281 6 0 Received from Officers of Her Majesty's Customs on account of Duties called under Acts of Parliament, 3,036 1 8 —£11,855 4 8

Deduct Commissions allowed to Deputy Treasurers, 230 9 7 Total fixed Revenue, sterling, £11,624 15 1

INCIDENTAL: Paid into the Treasury by the Receiver General of Casual and Territorial Revenue, 1,800 0 RECEIPTS IN AID. Unexpended bal of a grant of 1842, 59 10

Total net Revenue, sterling, £13,483 4 11

B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer. Treasury, St. John, 8th July, 1842.

Rioting.—Our City and the Parish of Portland we regret to state, were the scenes of tumultuous and riotous proceedings on Tuesday last, occasioned, as we are informed by the display of what was considered party badges on that day, being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne; but as the provocation was not contrary to any law or order, and was only made use of by two or three imprudent persons, it by no means justified the mob-like and highly reprehensible conduct which was resorted to, in attacking and beating, without mercy, individuals who might be obnoxious to some of the ruffians who set law and order at defiance on the occasion, and maltreated all who attempted to stop them in their demon-like career, from His Worship the Mayor to the poorest citizen. We are glad, however, that some of the ringleaders have been secured, and committed to jail for trial; and we trust that our authorities will be active and vigilant in apprehending and bringing to punishment every one, particularly Freemen of the City, who may have been guilty of exciting, aiding, or abetting the disgraceful proceedings; for it is now sufficiently evident, that unless the strong arm of the law is maintained and supported among us, we are not certain at what moment our lives and properties may be endangered by the caprice of a ruthless and blood-thirsty mob.—*Courier.*

Marine Assurance Company.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—James Kirk, John Wishart, John V. Thurgar William Walker, William H. Scotil, Fredrick A. Wiggins, John Duncan, John Ward jun., and Thomas Leaytt, Esquires.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, James Kirk, Esquire, was unanimously elected President of the Board.—*Id.*

Steamer John M. Adam.—Charlottetown papers state, that Mr Longworth the agent sent to Britain by the Steam Navigation Company had arrived just in time to prevent the sailing of the above named vessel. She is represented as being old and too large for the purpose. Mr L. has gone to the Clyde, where he understood a boat was on sale, answering the description required by the company.—*M. Gleaser.*

Emigration.—A large portion of our mechanics and labouring population have left the place, since the opening of the navigation; to seek for employment which they have been unable to procure here, from the depressed state of trade.—*Id.*

New Post Office Arrangement.—An arrangement has been made by the Deputy Postmaster General, by which the mails from Canada, New Brunswick, &c., heretofore received at Halifax on Saturday, will arrive here

on Friday, and those received on Tuesday will arrive on Monday morning. The second by this arrangement reached us this morning.—*Halifax Jour.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—Is it true that a certain Commissioner of Roads in this Parish, prevented the Overseer, from putting a railing on the Bridge at Chamcook? The want of the railing has been matter of complaint for some time past, and the Public had better be informed the reason, if any, why it has not been put up. Yours &c.

HIGHWAYS.

July 29, 1842. [Perhaps some of our Correspondents can answer "Highways" query, as we are not aware of the fact of the Commissioner having prevented the Overseer from doing so; but that there is a railing wanted on the bridge none will deny, and it is matter of surprise that there was not one erected long ago.] Standard.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—J. Wilson, Esq. DISCOUNT DAY.—TUESDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 2. BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Glms and Clock Hong. Commissioner next week—John Lochary.

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

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President. Director next week—Geo. M. Porter. 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, —June 18 Montreal, —July 13 Liverpool, —June 19 Quebec, —July 13 Edinburgh, —June 15 Halifax, —July 13 Paris, —July 15 New York, —July 16 Toronto, —July 7 Boston, —July 18

The first July (English) Mail had not arrived when our paper went to press.

GVERNOR'S CIRCULAR.

We have copied from the Courier, a Circular addressed by His Excellency to the Members of the Assembly, which deserves some notice. A fortnight ago we took occasion to make a remark or two on the issue and subsequent withdrawal of Negotiable Warrants to meet the appropriations of last Session. We have from the Governor's Circular, at length become acquainted with the reasons for the conduct of the Execution, and do not now hesitate to allow them all credit for the distressed state of the Province;—Yet we are of opinion that under the circumstances, they might have known the part of such Warrants before trying the experiment. The holders of old Warrants had, it appears, a pledge for priority of payment; but how this prevented the Governor and Council from making the Warrants receivable as Revenue, we do not distinctly understand; for in the latter case Negotiable Warrants would have been equivalent to Bank paper, and would have circulated as Bank paper, and we do not see why the holders of old Warrants would have objected to receive them in payment, any more than Bank Notes to the same amount.

Few we believe would be disposed to charge the present difficulties on the Executive.—Their sins are small in comparison to those of the House of Assembly. However an election is approaching, and if the people of New-Brunswick do not take measures to prevent the recurrence of such enormous evils, they can only blame themselves when similar calamities overtake them in future.

CIRCULAR.]

Fredericton, N. B., 27th June, 1842.

Sir.—After an attentive consideration of the several answers with which I have been favoured by the Members of Assembly to whom my Circular of the 3d instant was addressed, I take the earliest opportunity of explaining to you the circumstances in which the Government has been placed, and which I apprehend will render it impracticable to meet the wishes which have been so generally expressed for the immediate application of funds to the improvement of the Roads under the appropriations of the last Session.

No provision having been made by the Legislature for raising funds to meet the liabilities of the Province, it was ascertained at the close of the session that an arrear of more than £80,000 had become chargeable on the Revenues of the current year, and as in the pressure on the money market, the Banks, already largely in advance to the Government, were unable to afford a further accommodation to the extent of the appropriations without curtailing their Banking accommodations to the country, at present so urgently required, an attempt was made to relieve the pressure by the issue of Warrants, on which

the legal interest would be payable half yearly.

In the last year the Warrants were issued, under a pledge of priority of payment, whereby the Revenue of the current year was anticipated, and as no such pledge could again be given, it was considered just that the payment of interest on the future debt should not be deferred.

From the state of the public credit, however, the measures has altogether failed, and as no capitalist has been willing to come forward where there is no provision for the redemption of the debt, it has become necessary to suspend these issues, which, without the consent of the holders of the old warrants to relinquish their claim to priority, could not be taken in payment of Revenue and thereby cancelled.

To explain to you the difficulties in which the Government has thus been involved, I shall remark that where, from the nature of certain grants, warrants were issued, at the close of the session, with a claim to priority, difficulties were experienced in obtaining on them the funds necessary to meet the temporary advances which had been made on emergency, even to the extent of the cash credit held under contract with the Bank of New Brunswick.

I am well aware that the present depression of the public credit is in no measure attributable to any doubt of the resources of the Province amply to meet its engagements and to provide for the public service, but is attributable solely to the large amount of advances already made by the Banks at a period of Commercial pressure, precluding further accommodation from that source, and to the objection of capitalists to invest in public securities without a Legislative provision in the nature of a guarantee fund, arising from general or local Revenue, for payment of interest and gradual redemption of the principal.

With respect to the appropriations for Public Works, I regret that the difficulties thus experienced in raising funds for the ordinary services will render it impracticable to provide for their execution at present. In the last year, the Warrant for the Road appropriations was cashed by the Bank of New Brunswick, the advances of which Bank have already been obtained to the full amount of its ability and the claims of the Government under its contract.

The injurious consequences that would result, and which, indeed, have already resulted, from a traffic in the public securities, under such circumstances, will readily occur to you, an evil which would seriously aggravate the financial difficulties of the Province, without affording any effectual relief to those who may have depended on public employment.

In respect to the Main Roads, it has already been found necessary to defer contracts where advances of funds for payment of wages of labourers could not be obtained on Warrants.

In entering into these details, I have wished to account to you for the unavoidable postponement of the intentions of the Legislature.

I observe that much difference of opinion prevails in regard to the preliminary enquiries. I had suggested, but I am of opinion that much advantage would be derived if an inspection of the Roads in each County could be effected by competent persons, and I should therefore be desirous of accomplishing it in the present season if practicable.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, W. M. G. CUMBERBROOKE.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

A Temperance Festival was held in Calais, Me., on Wednesday 13th, in honor of what is called 'Washingtonism.' The place chosen for the celebration, was a grove a little above the lower bridge, where they had seats erected for a vast concourse of people; and tables spread with a variety of viands, and at a considerable expense. The American and British flags waved together in harmony over American soil, intimating that all national distinctions were, or ought to be, forgotten in the great and important union for moral reform. At this place a large procession was formed which immediately proceeded to the Unitarian Meeting House, but the building was not large enough to contain the people, and they soon returned to the grove. During their absence some 'free born and enlightened citizen' stole the British flag, and made off with it to Milltown. A messenger was despatched after him, who fortunately overtook him and succeeded in re-capturing the flag, and brought it back followed however by the aforesaid citizen swearing meanwhile by all the wild-cats from Maine to Missouri that he would have the blood of the man who would dare to rehoist the flag. It was rehoisted, oaths and wild-cats notwithstanding.

One principal part of the proceedings, was reading the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE not in rebellion against the British Government and George III., but against the calling of Intemperance and King Alcohol I. Many eloquent speeches followed and much interest in the cause displayed. But Mordecai still sat at the kings gate.—The British flag was still an eye sore to the above mentioned patriotic citizen. They at last collected a miniature mob, and a riot would doubtless have ensued, had not the Washingtonians consented to take down both flags together, and so end the dispute. In other respects we believe every thing was conducted with order and propriety, tho' the heat of the weather injured several persons, particularly women who had a distance to travel. One woman, we are informed, upon returning home in a state of great prostration, put her feet into cold water, and was soon after seized with fever, and her recovery is scarcely expected.

Temperance is certainly a good thing, and ought to be promoted by all proper means; but whether a festival is a good way of advan

cing the advocate excess in means would be possible, val, and such a w advantage ther of the 'V principle cities upon w are found say what reclaim wish the used ef the same success, but in pr much, ther the States w they hav still the cities, i from be

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