

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Colonial Trade Panic.—It her Majesty's Colonial Secretary should happen to receive, as many letters from the out ports as daily arrive at our own office, he will not fail to have discovered, by this time, the panic—a panic of no ordinary character—that has been produced among the Colonial shipping interests by his "disappointment measures" in reference to a scheme of National Emigration. At Liverpool, more especially, has been caused much distress, as every letter received by us during the week (and many of them from first rate house there) can testify.

One firm writes us as follows:—
"Lord Stanley's budget has cast such a gloom over the Colonial trade of this port, that one house has actually forfeited a deposit of £200 sooner than incur any further risk, by completing the charter-party of a vessel bound for one of our own Colonies."

Another respectable house writes us yesterday in a similar strain:—

"The Colonial Secretary has ruined our Colonial business. We are doing nothing; and have no prospect of doing anything, we fear, for many months. It is impossible to give you an idea of the gloom that Lord Stanley's policy has cast over this town."

With such adverse attempts to advance the well being of the people, and the cause of Colonial prosperity, it were better that her Majesty should change her counsellors every week, than thus to trifle with her hungry subjects, and jeopardize the loyalty and security of her Colonial domains by policy as incompetent as any that has exercised dominion since the reign of George the Third. We care not of what denomination may be the political rulers of the day; but it is of the last importance to the realm, that those who are called to administer the affairs of the country should be men of ability, of comprehensive grasp, and resolute, and strain forward in all their measures.

The Corn Law nostrum of Sir Robert Peel and the non-performing Lord Stanley have done more mischief within the last ten days than can be repaired by the labours of a whole nation.

Respecting the failure of the Bank of the United States, the London Banker's Circular says:—

"The proportion of its capital held by British subjects is nearly four millions sterling; it may be described as an entire loss. And the loss, we venture upon some consideration to say, is greater than the aggregate of all the losses sustained by the inhabitants of the British Islands from the failure of Banks in the country since the seventeenth century. The small population of Guernsey and Jersey held £230,000 of the stock of this United States Bank. Call it an entire loss and it is equal to a levy of three or four pounds off every man, woman and child in the whole community of those Islands—a sum greater than was ever raised by taxation in a single year on any people in the whole world."

Moore's Memoirs have been translated into Irish, by the Archbishop of Tuam. The Freeman's Journal thus introduces a notice of the work:—

"We hail the appearance of this publication as an epoch in our national literature. For a long time the language of our country has remained unenriched by the talents or the studies of her sons; in conversation it has been banished to the peasant's cabin, in our bogs and mountains; and in books it is scarcely to be found, except in the library of the historian. Yet, what dialect of modern Europe possesses so much richness and variety—such purity of construction and exuberance of compounds—such strength, and so much of wild and expressive poetic imagery?"

FROM CHINA.—The ship *Delhi*, Captain Crocker, arrived at New York on the 24th ult. from Canton, having left Macao 29th November, to which date she brought letters and papers. The United States squadron had not arrived at Macao, but was expected soon. The British squadron was still at the north, but had made no further movement of importance since the capture of Ningpo. The steamers *Nemesis* and *Palestine* on the 29th and 21st Oct. moved up the river about forty miles to Yuyau, without hindrance or opposition. This is the chief city of a district of the same name. It was not known what were the intentions of the commander of the expedition in regard to future operations. No Chinese officer had appeared with any propositions for peace. Affairs at Canton remained unaltered, and nearly all the troops from other places had left. A new corps of militia had been organized in their stead, to the number of two or three thousand. The Emperor has appointed a new commissioner, Tien-shun-poo, a Manchou, who had arrived at Canton. It is said that he had been sent to find out the truth of what had been done, and not to make war. Hong Kong, the new British station, was fast increasing.

A Mr. Edwards, supposed to be the American ship *Hannibal*, with his boat's crew, had been captured on the 17th Nov. when on their way from Whampoa to Canton, by a party of Chinese soldiers, and cruelly maltreated—their captors pretending that they took them for Englishmen. The affair will no doubt be investigated by the United States government or its officers.

Washington Irving has been appointed United States Minister to the Court of Spain. A collection was made in Toronto, which amounted to £178, for the relief of distress in Paisley.

Intelligence of British opinions relative to the Creole case, had caused much excitement at Washington. Vessels carrying specie to the amount of \$491,000, intended for England, had arrived at Havana, from Tampico, Honduras, and Vera Cruz. Damages amounting to \$12,000 were re-

cently given, in Boston, against the Worcester Railroad Company, to Signior Ossinelli, for injuries done himself and his son, by a collision.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 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 be over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week—John Lockhart.
Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—P. Smith.
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

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.—Mar. 3 | Montreal.—Mar. 31
Liverpool.—Mar. 4 | Quebec.—Mar. 31
Edinburgh.—Mar. 1 | Halifax.—Mar. 31
Paris.—Mar. 1 | New York.—Apr. 2
Toronto.—Mar. 31 | Boston.—Apr. 4

The House of Assembly was prorogued on Monday evening. [See our Fredericton Correspondent's letter.] The Members for this County returned to their homes on Tuesday.

[From our Fredericton Correspondent.]

Fredericton, 31st March, 1842.

Mr. Editor.—
I am unable, in the present letter, to give even a faint outline of the proceedings of the last week, and still there are some points of the most prominent. A violent debate arose in the Committee of Supply on the subject of £2500 of money loaned to Saint John by the Governor, before the commencement of the Session, for the benefit of the suffering poor. Sir William, in his Message to the House, stated that the said £2500 was to be repaid out of sums due to them from the public, and depending upon this the House had made an additional grant of £2000 for the further relief of the poor, who were breaking stones for the money for eighteen pence a day. Much opposition was made to the £2000 grant, and when the claims came up for so much for the Penitentiary, and so much more for the Emigrant Poor, &c. &c. at St. John, many of the members endeavoured to stop the sums out of the £2500, but they were overruled, and the poor of St. John got the £2500 in spite of all their efforts.

The Attorney General some time last year appointed a sub-committee to conduct certain criminal prosecutions in St. John. The House was called upon to pay this sub-committee, but the Attorney-General having a large salary, it was decided that he might pay his substitute himself.

Two of the Crown Lawyers were appointed, during the recess, to frame a Bankruptcy Bill on the application of the merchants of Saint John, and the House was called on to pay sixty guineas for the service. On this application it was contended that the members of the House were able to frame their own bills, and that if the people of St. John chose to employ other persons besides their representatives, they might pay for themselves. A small sum was granted.

A sum was granted Mr. Perley for visiting the Indians last summer. The sum of £450 for last year, and £400 for the present year, were granted for Government contingencies, and the Speaker explained the expenditure of the contingent fund during the late administration, showing that out of £3153 granted to Sir John Harvey in 4 years, £1736 had been paid for services usually granted in supply; among these were extra militia expenses in 1839. The publication of letters on the Boundary Line.—The expenses of certain explorations made in the Disputed Territory.—The cost of the Label Case.—Provincial Aid de Camp, with various other similar services; so that on an average, the real expenditure for common contingencies was less than £400 a year to Sir John Harvey, and nearly the same to Sir Archibald Campbell.

A sum was granted for the improvement of the Harbour of Saint Andrews, and a sum towards paying Thomas Berry balance due on the Courthouse; also, a small sum to the Saint Andrews Geological Society.

The question came up about the site of the Waig Bridge, and the decision of the Road Committee on the two Petitions. The Chairman of the Committee said that the Petitions had never been brought under their notice. Mr. Brown moved that the Committee do take up the Petitions, and decide whether the Bridge shall be at Ryan's Point or the mouth of the River. The Speaker decided that the Road Committee had made their final Report, and could not legally do any thing more. He then moved that the Petitions be referred to a Committee of the whole House. The Speaker decided that the Petitions could not again be referred. Mr. Hill then moved that the Bridge be built at the mouth of Waig. On the debate, Mr. Hill moved the previous question, and so carried all hands. In supply, afterwards,

Mr. Brown moved for a grant of money to help to build the Bridge at Ryan's Point; Mr. Hill moved an amendment, that the Bridge be at the mouth of the River. The Speaker explained and condemned Mr. Hill's motion. Mr. Boyd made a speech in reply. Mr. Owen complained that he had not been consulted. The Resolution to build the Bridge at Ryan's Point was carried, and £100 granted towards its erection, the Charlotte members dividing equally on both questions.

An Act was passed sometime ago to compel all persons building ships in the Province, to import a certain number of seamen, and many fines were collected by the Attorney-General for breach of the said Act. The Bill was disallowed by the Queen in Council, and the parties who suffered by its operation, applied by petition for relief. A Select Committee recommended the return of the fines, &c. but their report was rejected by the Committee of supply.

The proposal to borrow money for the Road service was finally abandoned, in consequence of a Message from the Governor with a despatch forbidding him to sanction anything of the kind without special leave. £20,000 and upwards has been voted for the Roads, which is therefore unprovided for.

Sir William has already attended twice before both Houses, and assented to such Bills as were ready. The Committee of Supply closed this day for the Committee of Ways and Means adjourned for three months. The Quinquennial Bill was fully examined, and a dissolution of the House will undoubtedly take place as soon as it receives the Royal assent. The Bill to disqualify members who may accept Government appointments, has become a Law. This will at once vacate the seats of the four Supervisors if they again accept the appointment. Tomorrow the question of Responsible Government will be once more discussed, and on Saturday will close the most laborious, protracted and unpleasant Session that New Brunswick ever saw.

Yours &c.

JACK ROBINSON.

LATER FROM FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, April 4.

Mr. Editor.—
Saturday last, the seventy-fourth day of the Session, was appointed for the prorogation. Many of the members had obtained leave of absence, and some had taken French leave. The smuggling up of the Contingent Bill was the business of a Select Committee in the morning, while the examination of two long appropriation Bills was going on in the Legislative Council. This Contingent Bill has hitherto been unsatisfactory to the country, and to many of the members of the House, because the items have never been published. Capt. Owen moved a resolution that the items of this bill be inserted in the Journals. Mr. Brown seconded the motion, and among other things remarked, that an opinion prevailed in some parts of the Province, that members got a daily allowance, over and above the £50 by law provided, for all the time they served over fifty days, and that the money was smuggled through the Contingent Bill. After the debate, the House was counted and there was not a quorum; some of the cunning ones who wished to keep dark had vanished—so the question on Capt. Owen's motion could not be put. An attempt was made to collect the members, but several of them could not be found, and so a quorum to do business could not be mustered.

In the course of the day, all other matters being nearly adjusted, a messenger came over with the Contingent Bill of the Council. This bill appearing unusually large, it was found, on enquiry, to contain an item which had some time before been rejected as a Breach of Privilege. The Council had, under the superintendence of one of their own Committees, expended £800 in fitting up and furnishing their own apartments in the Province Building, the amount was audited by themselves, and they sent down the amount by a messenger, requesting payment, and calling on the House to vote the money. This the House refused to do, and the case being referred to the Committee of Privileges, it was unanimously declared to be a breach of the privileges of the House, for the Council to audit an amount, and originate a grant of money for any purpose whatever. Anxious to get the money, "by hook or by crook," the Council deducted £200 which they had received in a grant of last year towards fitting up their apartments, and the remaining £600 they had put into the Contingent Bill. As soon therefore, as this fact was discovered, the House again attempted to muster its few remaining members, in order to prepare for battle. The skulkers under Capt. Owen's motion, came out of their hiding places, and made their appearance. Several of those who had taken French leave suddenly appeared in their places, hailed as wayfaring-men, with great coats close buttoned, and pike staff in hand. A resolution was then moved to strike the £500 out of the Council Contingent Bill, but in order to obtain information in a Parliamentary way, a Committee was sent to examine the Council Journals. The message by this committee was addressed to the President of the Council, instead of the Clerk as has hitherto been the practice in all such cases; this caused some delay, and ultimately a messenger came down with an answer, that the Committee were permitted to search the journals in the usual manner. The Journals of both branches being a public record this word "permitted," gave additional offence, and was voted a breach of privilege. The Committee then went and searched, and found that the Council had altered their Journals by striking out all the items of the Contingent Bill, and inserting the gross amount in one sum. The House upon this struck out the £500, and re-ferred the resolution to the Council. All these proceedings were accompanied with speeches and remarks, and ended in a strong and very plain language. The gallery in the

meantime was crowded, the Council Chamber was nearly filled, and a great multitude assembled about the doors, to see the Session prorogued. The Band of the 36th Regt. with several companies as a guard of honour, were in attendance; four passed away after hour, and resolution after resolution added to the existing differences. At last, all hope of an adjustment being at an end, a message to that effect was sent to the Governor. The Band struck up "The muckin' o' Gordie's Byre"—the soldiers marched off;—the two Houses adjourned; and the multitude went away.

Unlucky time brought Monday morning, the bells rung, and the people again gathered themselves together. Some predicted the loss of both Contingent bills, others the loss of the whole of the ordinary service bill, and others an immediate dissolution of the present House. A messenger of peace came from the Council with overtures for an arrangement. The Council submitted to the striking out of the £500, and passed both contingent bills. The Governor sent down the account of the expenditure of the £500.—The House ordered it before the Committee of public accounts, it was audited, allowed, and ordered to be advanced and granted next Session. The Bills were all completed, the angry resolutions were all expunged from the Journals of both Houses, and at 5 o'clock, the Session was prorogued by Sir William in the usual manner.

The Speaker presented the money Bills and made a short speech in which he mentioned the Bankrupt Bill as a measure calculated to relieve very many persons now suffering under commercial distress. He congratulated the great matters proposed by His Excellency and necessarily laid over for further consideration.

Sir William gave his assent to nine other Bills, making upwards of forty enactments this Session, and in his speech, which was candid and conciliatory, expressed his thankfulness for what had been done, and his hope for whatever in future might be required. He approved of the disposition to assimilate the Laws of the Province to those of the mother country; regretted that so much distress still prevailed in the Colony, and intimated that another Session might be required before the dissolution of the present House. Here Mr. Editor ends my brief chronicle, it contains a correct summary of the doings of the most laborious, the most protracted, and perhaps the most fruitless Session ever held in the Province. I may, at some future period, attempt to review some of those proceedings, but as this is uncertain, I beg at this time, to bid you and your readers farewell.

Yours &c.

JACK ROBINSON.

From the Fredericton Correspondent of the New Brunswick.

A very extraordinary proceeding of the Chief Justice, in addressing a letter to Lord Stanley, giving his reasons for voting against the Government measures, and also his opinion of the present administration, has been the subject of remark among the well-informed for some days past. This letter went by the last English Mail, and all parties join in condemning this step of the Chief Justice, which is justly viewed with indignation and alarm. To-day the matter has been publicly bruited, and some very sarcastic remarks were made by Mr. L. A. Wilnot, just before the House rose, on "Lord Stanley's new correspondent" in this Colony. Truly, this would seem a new era in this Colony, as a question may arise, whether New Brunswick is to be ruled by the Administration of the Government, or his Honor the Chief Justice. One thing is quite certain—that the impropriety of permitting the Chief Justice to take part in the politics of the Province, is now made clearly manifest, and a reform in that particular may be the consequence.

The unprecedented and high-handed conduct of the Chief Justice, with respect to the Stanley letter, meets the most unqualified approbation of all, and has caused much of the acerbity of feeling displayed by the House to-day. It is felt that the Crown is attacked, and that the Queen's Representative, and no other man in this Colony, should manage its affairs. All men will shortly join in supporting the Administration, against the dictation of any man, whether he be Chief Justice, or any other public functionary. The *clique*, who have so long "governed our Governors," cannot do so, with Sir William Colebrook, who has an opinion of his own, for daring to follow which, he has met the most determined and malignant opposition. Let every New-Brunswick, as he values his rights and privileges as a British subject, declare and maintain, openly and fearlessly,

"The Lieutenant Governor rules New-Brunswick, and not the Chief Justice."

The secret of the opposition to Sir William is laid bare, and the cause why the benefits he wished to confer upon the people have not been obtained, is fully developed. These things are now traced to their source; they stand naked before the people—and once known, they lose their power, and sink into utter insignificance.

The Saint Charles Theatre at New Orleans said to be the most elegant and extensive building of the kind in the United States, was destroyed by fire on the 13th ult.—Loss of wardrobe, \$70,000; the building was mortgaged for \$200,000. On the night of the 15th, part of a block of buildings at the corner of Pydras-street, was burnt—loss estimated at £100,000.

Fish Story. The Greenfield Gazette says:—Mr. Benjamin B. Barton of Gill, caught last Monday evening, the largest Pickerel ever heard of. It was three feet and a half in length, and nineteen inches in circumference, weighing 20 lbs.

We hardly know which we should rather swallow, the story or the fish.

The brig *Elgin*, McMaster, of this Port, lumber laden, for Jamaica, took fire in her cabin when four days out; every exertion was made to extinguish the fire, but without effect. The only alternative then left was to knock out the bow ports, which was done, and the vessel filled in a few minutes. After for days severe suffering the captain and crew succeeded in bringing her into Little River. Great credit is due to the officers and crew, preserving the vessel under these trying circumstances.

Mail between St. Andrews and Fredericton direct.—We are informed that Mr. Copeland, the enterprising proprietor of the St. Andrews and St. John Stage, has contracted to convey the Mail between this Town and Fredericton weekly. The Stage left here yesterday morning at 10 o'clock with the first mail; the days of leaving and hour of arriving at each place will be given next week.

Mr. FITZGERALD Editor of the St. John *Mirror*, delivered a Lecture on *Total Abstinence*, last Sabbath evening in the Catholic School House to a large assemblage. The lecturer was nearly through his lecture before we entered the School House, but we are informed that he treated the subject in a masterly manner, notwithstanding we heard him say, "that he was wholly unprepared for the task, and that had he known he would have been called on to speak on the important subject of total abstinence he would come prepared for the arduous undertaking." He wished all men to join the ranks of total abstinence without reference to creed for said he "Lever yet insulted a man by asking what his creed was, let us join heart and hand in this glorious warfare against that hydra headed monster, Intemperance." After some further remarks, he concluded by calling on those of his hearers who might feel disposed to take the *Mirror*.

THE AMARANTH for April was issued on Saturday; like its predecessors, it is well written, and continues to sustain its high literary character. The Essay on the fore-ought of nature, in providing for the reproduction of the Insect tribes, by Eugene, is not only highly interesting but instructive.

BYE ROADS.—The Charlotte County Bye Roads Appropriations will be inserted in our next paper.

A Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt for sums under Five Pounds, was lost in the Council.

The House have granted to Thomas Moses Esq. Deputy Treasurer at West Isles, the sum of \$50 to reimburse him for services performed the past year; and resolved that no further grant be made for the continuation of the service of that officer.

The Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Marine Assurance Company, passed the Council.

The good people of the United States are beginning to get restlessly uneasy. The juncture having resolved that there shall be a war, the slightest suspicion serves to alarm them, and circumstances that a few months ago would have scarcely attracted notice, are now set down as concealing some terrible danger. Thus the arrival of British steamships in the ports of New York and Boston, is set down as part of the plan of Great Britain to pounce upon the Republic, and the Government at Washington is severely censured for its supine indifference in allowing the entrance of foreign vessels commanded by regular Commissioned Officers into the harbours of the Union.

Poor Brother Jonathan, he is really to be pitied! Although priding himself on belonging "to the smartest nation in all creation," he discovers that the mainly honesty of John Bull is more than a match for him. If our steam frigates can run into New York and Boston as easily as they can into Liverpool or Portsmouth, we owe him nothing for it. Would he was bent on trying Mr. McLeod, and was blustering about the Caroline question, did England ever put herself out of the way? Not she. Her eyes are always open; her policy is always the same; and at the last moment Jonathan will find out, if the trial is ever made, that although she may appear to slumber she is in reality "wide awake."

Newfoundland dates to the 16th inst. have been received, from which we gather the following news:—

Sir John Harvey's administration does not give entire satisfaction. An appointment he has recently made, has called forth severe strictures from one portion of the press, which does not hesitate to declare, that his removal would be for the good of the Island. His Excellency has the honor of being defended by the Royal Gazette, and the Radical papers.

The Newfoundland Times states from private information, that the Representative branch of the Newfoundland Constitution has been suspended, until the noble lord who now rules the Colonies shall have acquired sufficient information to enable him to frame such a remedy for the evils of the present system, as will tend to prevent the really respectable portion of the people from being "delivered over a prey to their enemies."

Newfoundland.—An Agricultural Journal has made its appearance in the Island and records the proceedings of an Agricultural Society. These new features mark the greatly accelerated interest which has been attached to agricultural concerns of late years, in that part of the British possessions.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Colonel Jones, R. E. who has had the command of the Roy-