

ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY SAUNDERS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
GEO. N. SMITH.
TERMS.
12s. 6d. per year, delivered in town or sent by mail.
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Entered according to written orders, or continued
if such if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines and under, 3s.
Each repetition of do. 1s.
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3s. per line.
Each repetition over 12 lines 1s. per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 6. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1839. Number 13.

ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN
MAIL STAGE.
RUNS both ways, three times each week,
leaving St. Andrews on Monday, Wednesday,
and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and
Carleton on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
mornings at 7 o'clock, and go through in
one day. — Fare each way TWENTY FIVE Shil-
lings.
WAY FARES.
From St. Andrews to Magaguadavic, 7s. 6d.
From Magaguadavic to New River, 6s. 3d.
From New River to Musquash, 6s. 3d.
From Musquash to Carleton, 6s. 3d.
Stage Books will be kept in St. Andrews at
Mrs. McLevy's, and in St. John at the Hotel.
Careful and experienced drivers have been
engaged, and first rate Carriages provided.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
LATE FROM ENGLAND.
The North American arrived at New York on the
13th inst. having left Liverpool on the 7th ult.—
The most interesting intelligence is the Duke of
Wellington's speech in the House of Lords. It
was as follows:—

My Lords, I now come to the
last part of the speech, to
which I have listened with the
utmost anxiety; and I am happy
to find in this speech what was
thought necessary on a former oc-
casion, namely, a declaration on the
part of Her Majesty's firm deter-
mination to maintain her sover-
eignty over her provinces in North
America. My Lords, I could wish
that this declaration of Her Maj-
esty had been accompanied by cor-
responding efforts to enable Her
Majesty to carry these intentions
into effect.

It is a trifling insurrection, and
confined to one part of the coun-
try; but it has been accompanied
by an invasion and an attack upon
the persons and property of her
Majesty's peaceable subjects on
all parts of the frontier adjoining
the United States, by inhabitants
of the United States, and for no
reason whatever but because her
Majesty's subjects are obedient
and loyal to her Majesty [hear! and
cheers].

Certainly, my Lords, I should
wish to see a corresponding prepa-
ration made, and measures adopted
with a view of carrying into ex-
ecution the intentions which her
Majesty has declared, of maintain-
ing her sovereignty over these
provinces. [Cheers.] My Lords,
the system of private war which
prevails on that frontier, is unknown
in any part of the world. We read
of such things in the history of bar-
barian nations—we read of such a
system carried on against the Aus-
trian monarchy, which lasted from
century to century. All these were
wars of barbarism against civiliza-
tion. Never were there any in-
stances of such wars between civil-
ized nations, except in the case
before us.

I trust noble lords and the other
house of Parliament will look a lit-
tle farther into this very important
subject, and draw the attention of
government closely to it; for it ap-
pears to me eminently necessary
that some measure should be taken
to induce the government of the
United States to put into operation
some effectual steps for the sup-
pression of these outrageous pro-
ceedings. [Hear, hear!]

Let them consider closely the
consequences of that invasion, for
it seems to me, that if some steps
are not speedily taken on the part
of her Majesty to enforce that pas-
sage of the royal speech of which I
approve so highly, we shall find our
province in Upper Canada treated
much in the same way in which
the province of Texas has been
treated. [Hear, hear, hear.] This
is a point to which I beg to draw
the particular attention of her Ma-
jesty's government.

I entreat of them to consider this
war as a great national war [hear,
hear!]; to remember that the high-
est national interests are involved
in it; and that we must proceed on
a large scale of action, if we wish
to bring it to an early and satisfac-
tory period [hear, hear!]

I have no doubt of the intentions
of the President of the United
States in the matter; but at the
same time, I cannot but feel regret
when I see American subjects
congregated into our territory,
armed and provided to, with can-

on taken from the United States,
and belonging to the United States
[hear, hear!]. I cannot say, but I
feel deep regret and much surprise,
when I see those American subjects
publicly invading our territories,
and am told that it cannot be pre-
vented by the government of the
United States [hear, hear!]

There can, I conceive, be no
doubt but that the civil government
of any country is capable at any
time of preventing the collection
of bodies of troops within its terri-
tory, and their invasion of neigh-
bouring states [hear, hear, hear!]
But here we see the United States
sitting down quietly, and taking
hardly any notice whatever of the
invasion by its subjects of the Brit-
ish provinces.

Lord Melbourne.—In alluding
to another part of the speech, the
subject of which it is impossible to
regard without considerable uneas-
iness and vexation,—I refer to the
state of Canada—the noble Duke,
while he appears to approve of that
part of the speech, states that he
could have wished to see some cor-
responding measures of vigor adopted
by the Government, in order to
carry that determination into ef-
fective operation.

It is quite clear that a state of
things does exist on the North
American frontier greatly to be
deplored; yet, when we remem-
ber the disposition exhibited by the
various states there to interfere
with each other's affairs, and the
tendency to private warfare with
each other, it is not greatly to be
wondered at. When, however, the
noble duke so strongly expresses
his regret at not seeing a vigorous
demonstration made in our Cana-
dian provinces, in order to enable
our subjects there to repel the out-
rageous aggressions upon them, I
am somewhat at a loss to under-
stand what he has to complain of in
this respect.

There is in that country a very
large regular establishment, be-
sides a very considerable militia
force, together forming an army
powerful enough to laugh to scorn
any attempt which may be made
by the sympathizers. When, how-
ever, we consider the character of
the country, its innumerable and
extensive lakes, forests, and mor-
asses, it would be impossible to
keep up such a force as utterly to
prevent all sudden aggressions and
predatory excursions.

Therefore, I know not, with re-
ference to this province itself, what
stronger measure you could adopt;
but, with respect to the govern-
ment of the United States, I agree
with the noble duke that every
means should be taken to do that
which is the duty of every govern-
ment to do, namely, to keep its
subjects within its own frontiers,
and prevent bodies of men, the
subjects of one state, making attacks
on their neighbours in another.

There is no reason, I apprehend
to doubt the sincerity of the govern-
ment of the United States as to
its wish to carry into effect the sti-
pulations binding on it as regards
its duties to its neighbours; but,
considering the nature of the coun-
try—considering the vast extent of
the frontier—considering the com-
parative wildness of those district
—and also considering the charac-
ter of the government—it must be
admitted that it has serious diffi-
culties to contend with in carrying
this object into effect.

A very exertion, however, has
been used, and every representa-

tion has been made, in order to
induce the government of the U.
States to exert itself for this object
[hear, hear!]. I therefore trust
that these exertions will be suc-
cessful, and, above all, when it is
known what has been the result
in our provinces, where every at-
tempt that has been made at inva-
sion, has been completely discom-
fited. I trust, therefore, that an
end will be put to this wild spirit
which is as dangerous to their neigh-
bours as it is discredit to those
citizens of the United States [hear,
hear!]

Lord Brougham.—The territory
which bounded the American
States towards Canada was wild,
barren, and in many places unculti-
vated for a considerable distance;
the frontier could be easily passed
over, and there was little or no im-
pediment to going from the terri-
tory of one state to that of the other.
The noble duke said that the feel-
ing which induced the parties to
engage in the attempt on Canada
did not arise from any wish to aid
the rebellion, but that they were
influenced by a worse feeling.

The noble duke said that if this
predatory system continued—if it
were persevered in—all the pow-
ers of the English government in
Canada would not be able to pre-
vent retaliations by the people of
Canada on the United States.

We are to be told that all
the powers of the government—
which was more solidly establish-
ed and much more vigorous in its
character than the government of
the United States could be—were
they to be told that our govern-
ment with 12,000 regular troops
besides a large militia force, even
when backed by the bulk of the
people—was unable to do that
which Mr. President Van Buren
with very slender means—with
the people not taking part with
him, but with the people against
him, and not having a regular army
and a strong militia to back him—
was strongly censured for not
doing?

How readily and how justly could
Mr. Van Buren put forward this
excuse when he heard it said, on
the authority of the noble duke,
that even our own government
with a much larger force, and much
more firmly established, could not
prevent reprisals. They were also
told that these proceedings chiefly
arose from the intensity of the
feeling of dislike to the British
government.

Admitting, however, that the in-
tensity of this feeling was as great
as was represented, still he thought
that there was little doubt as to the
sincerity of the American Presi-
dent. He felt, for his own part,
very strongly with respect to an
attack on the American people or
government, which might put a
stop to the peace that happily ex-
isted between this country and the
United States, which he looked
upon as of the greatest possible
importance to England as well as
to America, and, indeed, to the
peace and civilization of the whole
world.

Looking, therefore, in the one
scale of the balance at the contin-
uance of those pacific relations, and
of the unbroken harmony that now
prevailed, while in the other was
the value of the whole of the Cana-
dian possessions of the crown, the
latter would most certainly, in his
opinion, kick the beam.

On the subject of the corn law,

Lord Melbourne said:

The opinion, my lords, which I
expressed, and to which I now
distinctly adhere is, that though I
am not prepared to pledge or bind
myself to the maintenance of the
present system as the best possible,
I am not at the same time prepa-
red, either as a member of the
Government, or as a member of
Parliament, to pledge myself, from
any information which I have, to a
change or alteration of the law as
it stands—[hear, hear.]

In the house of Commons Lord
John Russell said—

He was not prepared at the pre-
sent moment to enter into a dis-
cussion of the subject; but he
thought that the respectability and
importance of the interests calling
for the repeal of these laws entitled
them, not perhaps to be heard at
the bar of the house, but to the
most patient investigation on the
part of the house of any facts which
they might bring forward, so that
it should not go forth that the house
had shown itself indifferent to any
subject so deeply affecting the in-
terests and welfare of the people
at large. [cheers]

IRELAND.

The Irish Representative Bis-
hops in the next session of Parlia-
ment, are the Archbishop of Tuam
and the Bishops of Limerick, Dro-
more, and Elphin.

A beautiful painting was pre-
sented to the chapel of Moycar-
key, County of Tipperary, by Miss
Stannicks, upon whose estate the
chapel stands. The subject is the
Holy Family, from the pencil of
Miss Stannicks herself, executed
at Versailles with the purest taste,
and set off with a richly embossed
gold frame. This evidence of pro-
testant liberality has been gratefully
acknowledged in an address
from the parish priest, the Rev.
Robt. Grace, and his affectionate
flock.

Lord Morpeth gave 500 lbs. of
meat, 200 loaves, 150 pair of blan-
kets and cloaks, and tea and sugar,
at the Phoenix Park, to about 200
poor people on Christmas Day.

The Marquis of Thomond, al-
though residing in England for
some time, did not forget like
other absentee landlords, that a
number of poor persons required
a good dinner at Christmas. His
Lordship gave directions to kill 2
fat bullocks, and 10 of his best
sheep, with a profusion of bread
and turnips, and have all given a-
way. Lady Thomond also order-
ed a large quantity of blankets and
flannels to be distributed.—Cork
Standard.

A new Masonic Lodge was con-
stituted in "due form" in the town
of Durrow, in the County of Kil-
kenny, on a late occasion. The
master of the Kilkenny Lodge 642,
accompanied by some experienced
brethren of that body, attended at
Durrow, for the purpose of con-
ducting the ceremonial of its con-
stitution, and the installation of its
officers, under the usual Masonic
authority.—This Lodge is num-
bered 646, and has been opened
under highly favorable auspices.

SCOTLAND.

The last monthly meeting of
the "Society for Promoting Chris-
tian Knowledge" contains some
very interesting statements regard-
ing the Eastern Churches, com-
municated to the secretary in a
letter from the Rev. G. F. Schlitz.
It seems that a new Arabic trans-
lation of the Bible and the Book of

Common Prayer is in course of
preparation, and the publication is
looked forward to with deep in-
terest by the Eastern Churches.

Dundee Trade.—We are happy
to learn a good deal has been done
in linens and yarns, at some ad-
vance on both, particularly Dowlas.
Our flax market is also higher, and
likely to continue.

Testimonial.—The Rev. Wm.
Mitchell, A. M. Minister of Hol-
born Church, Aberdeen, was pre-
sented by his Congregation with a
handsomely-bound copy of Gill's
Commentary on the Old and New
Testament (9 vols.), as a testimony
of their respect for him as their
pastor.

Smuggling Extraordinary.—A
slaughtered pig, which had just
been landed at Wapping, from the
steamship Perth, Dundee, was
seized by the officers of Excise, in
consequence of a bladder—not its
own—having been discovered in
its inside, containing about two
gallons of prime Highland whiskey
on which English duty had not
been paid.

Oatmeal in Caithness.—Scarcely
any meal was offered for sale in
our market. A few bolls were
readily picked up at 24s. and 25s.
demanded by some holders.

French Steamers in the Mediter-
ranean.—(From the Athens Cor-
respondent of the Morning Post.)
—Having admitted the efficient
manner in which the French line
of Government steamers convey
the mails, the public should be
made acquainted with their ex-
cellent internal arrangements as
regards passengers, and the way
in which they are often treated,
and also as regards the quar-
antine regulations. Persons in
quarantine from Alexandria and
Constantinople, whence foul bills
of health are generally issued, are
mixed with those from Greece,
which is entirely free from the
plague, and actually passengers
from France, coming out to Greece,
have to perform a quarantine in
consequence of their being trans-
shipped at Malta into vessels that
have not taken *pratique* there. In
the French vessels there is a total
absence of the cleanliness observed
on board the English steamers,
and the French officers (who how-
ever are to be distinguished from
the officers of the regular French
navy) are many of them extreme-
ly overbearing and arbitrary. A
case recently occurred on board
one of the French steam-packets,
coming from Constantinople to
Malta, where the courier to some
English travellers was actually for-
cibly landed at the Dardanelles,
without money, and a perfect stran-
ger, merely because a dispute
arose on his being prevented from
messing at the table of the fore-
cabin with the other passengers, al-
though his regular passage money
had been paid. The captain also
refused to return the passage mo-
ney; but on the vessel's arrival
at Malta, the travellers who had
been thus outraged very properly
commenced legal proceedings
against the commander, and it is
hoped satisfaction will be obtained.
On another occasion, an English
gentleman was put in irons for ap-
pearing, during the very hot wea-
ther, at table in a blouse, although
the attendants waited without their
jackets, and played at cards with
their officers.