

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The communication from St. George will be attended to.
Agriculture is received.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—J. Wilson, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 12.
BILLS AND NOTES FOR DISCOUNT must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week—T. Sims.

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, Feb. 9. Montreal, March 2.
Liverpool, Feb. 10. Quebec, March 2.
Edinburgh, Feb. 7. Halifax, March 4.
Paris, Feb. 7. New-York, March 6.
Toronto, March 3. Boston, March 7.

ARRIVAL of the PRESIDENT.

The Steamship President, Capt. Roberts, arrived at New York, on the 2d instant, after a passage of 20 days of unusually tempestuous weather, bringing Liverpool papers to the 11th, and London to the evening of the 9th February.

The Duke of Wellington had been ill, but by the last accounts was much better. The cotton market was dull at Liverpool; the duty on Foreign Flour had fallen 1s per barrel in England. The news from China had raised Teas about 20 per lb.

Trial of Lord Cardigan.—The Lords committee have made a third report on this affair; 6000 sent have been provided—only one ticket is to be delivered to each lord.

The American Consul for Paris, Daniel Brest Esq., died on the 31st January aged 68. Great destruction was caused in England in consequence of the freshets produced by great rains.

The King of the Belgians had arrived in England to attend the christening of the Princess Royal.

The Steamship President, brought out 50 passengers and large cargo of goods valued at £500,000. In her we received the first number of the *Enquirer*, published in connection with the N. Y. Albion.

Mr. Wightman an eminent barrister has been appointed the new judge, vice Lord Lytton, retired.

THE FUNDS.—Feb. 9.

Lord Stanley's question last night in the House of Commons respecting the arrest of Mr. McLeod, as well as the answer of Lord Palmerston, is read with much interest in the city, and more particularly by the Americans. The debates in the Commons last night have not had any effect on the British market. Consols are a shade lower than in the early part of the morning, and may be quoted at 88 3/4 for the Account; Money 88 1/2; Exchequer Bills 7 5, rather lower; Bank Stock 163, also a shade lower; India Bonds 20 10 dis, improved.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, Feb. 8.
The Case of Mr. McLeod.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL drew the Lordships' attention to the case of Mr. McLeod, a British subject, who had been seized by the authorities in the United States, and imprisoned, for having assisted in destroying the steamboat Caroline during the late Canadian troubles. He had learned from the public papers that a correspondence had taken place between Mr. Fox, the British minister at Washington, and Mr. Forsyth, the American secretary of state, as the subjects of the American government had refused to deliver him up.

Most violent speeches had been made on the subject in the American Congress—not only against the country, but attacking Mr. McLeod himself, so that it would be impossible almost but that he should fall a victim to the prejudices excited against him. He trusted the government would act in such a manner as to uphold the dignity of the country; of they did not, we should be degraded, and British subjects would be liable to all sorts of insults in the United States. (Hear.) The Caroline was engaged in an act of piracy at the time she was taken, and therefore those engaged in capturing her were justified. Had any foreigners taken a British vessel engaged as the Caroline had been, and had they destroyed the ship, and hanged the crew, the B. government would never have thought of interfering. Gen. Jackson of Florida had hanged two British subjects for interfering in the Indian war, and this country had not interfered to protect them, as they were engaged in an unlawful act, but the United States seemed to have one law for themselves and another for other nations. He wished to ask the noble lord if her majesty's government had received any information of the arrest of a British subject named McLeod, by the authorities of

the state of New York, on a charge of murder and arson, for being concerned in the capture of the steamer Caroline, and what steps had been taken by the government in consequence?

Viscount Melbourne replied in the affirmative, and said the noble lord might rest assured that every measure would be taken that was necessary to secure the safety of her Majesty's subjects, and to uphold the honour of the British nation.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.
Lord Melbourne, after eulogising the services of Lord Keane, moved an address to her majesty, to the effect mentioned on the previous day. The address was then put and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, Feb. 8.

Apprehension of Mr. McLeod.
Lord Stanley having narrated the whole particulars of the transactions which led to the burning of the Caroline, and the seizure of Mr. McLeod, and adverted to the dangerous position in which the life of that gentleman was placed, put the following questions, of which he had given notice, to the secretary for foreign affairs:—“Whether he has any objection to lay on the table the correspondence between her majesty's government and the United States relative to the destruction of the Caroline?—Whether he has received the despatches which Mr. Fox stated he had transmitted, relative to the apprehension of Mr. McLeod?—Whether her majesty's government have taken any, and if so, what steps for the protection of Mr. McLeod? and whether the noble lord will lay upon the table of the house the correspondence upon that subject, between the government at home, the British representative at Washington, and the representative of the United States?”

Lord Palmerston admitted the statement of the occurrences made by the noble lord to be correct, but said, that from the delicacy of the subject, involving considerations of a grave nature between the two countries, it required to be touched with great reserve. He thought it inexpedient in the present state of the discussion between the two governments as to the seizure and destruction of the Caroline, to lay on the table that correspondence, but whenever it should be brought to a close he should offer no objection.

Lord Stanley.—The noble lord has not answered one question. One question, and one of great importance I asked, was, whether the government has taken any, and if so, what steps for the protection and liberation of Mr. McLeod? (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston.—Sir, a case somewhat similar in principle to the present was expected a year and a half, or two years ago, and instructions were sent at that time to Mr. Fox, on which he founded the communication he made to the American authorities. Of course the house will suppose, I trust, that her majesty's government will send— they have, indeed, sent—certain instructions; but till we get the conclusion of the correspondence it is impossible to send final instructions. I trust the house will believe the government will send such further instructions as they may think it to be their duty to do, but I assure the house I am not prepared now to state formally what those instructions are. (Hear.)

Mr. Hume must request the house to suspend their judgment on the case till they had before them the whole of the papers on the subject.

In a subsequent part of the evening, Mr. O'Connell said the subject just now before the house ought not to be left as it was. The life of Mr. McLeod was at stake—(hear, hear)—and he (Mr. O'Connell) was sorry that his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had interfered—(hear)—for he thought there ought to be expressed in that house that Mr. McLeod should be saved, as he acted under the command of the officers of her majesty's government—in fact, under the command of her majesty. (Great cheering.) Whether Mr. McLeod was right or wrong, the house ought to declare that it was quite ready to assist the governor in preserving him. (Cheers from both sides.)

CHINA.

London, Feb. 6.—By an extraordinary express we have dates from Canton to Nov. 3; from Calcutta, Dec. 22, 1840; from Bombay, Jan. 1; from Alexandria, Jan. 23; and from Malta, Jan. 28. The latest intelligence from the island of Chusan is dated October 24, and from Macao November 3. By these it appears that the posture of affairs in China remains unchanged since our last advices, and the most gloomy apprehensions as to the final result of the proposed negotiations were entertained. Both in China and in India the conduct of the Admiral is commented upon, in most severe terms, and it seems to be the universal opinion that in consenting to withdraw his forces from the immediate neighbourhood of Peking, he has committed a gross error, and allowed himself to be duped by the Chinese commissioners.

The negotiations would probably be protracted indefinitely by every artifice common in Chinese diplomacy, and a fresh expedition, after all, would be required to effect the original objects of the present. The Admiral was still at Chusan, which had been found extremely unhealthy. Out of 3,650 men landed there, only 2,036 were fit for duty, chiefly owing to bad diet and want of fresh meat. The Admiral was expected to leave for Canton about the middle of November. Letters received at Ningpo stated that they were treated well, but suffered for want of proper clothing. Mr. Stanton still continued a prisoner at Canton. The British naval force consisted of 20 sail of pennants, exclusive of steamers. Lia had been deprived of all authority, but he had petitioned the Emperor and appealed to his mercy; pleading his good intentions, but admitting to his inability. He declares

that he is unjustly accused of robbing the English of opium, since he has in his possession Captain Elliot's petition entreating him to receive it. He admits the superiority of the British in war, but suggests that they may be tired out by delays and sickness, and counsels the Emperor to make no concession, as the English would therefore increase their demands; and he expresses an opinion, that our interference and blockade will draw on us the hostility of other nations. At present the external trade of China is quite at a stand.

The following is a letter from Macao, dated October 24, which contains in substance nearly all we have learned on the present occasion:—“Our dates from Chusan come down to the 13th inst., and all the letters we have seen are written in the most desponding tone—they were daily making attempts to kidnap the stragglers, and had, we regret to say, succeeded in carrying off an artilleryman and a sepooy. The expedition had returned from Ningpo without having succeeded in releasing a single individual of the Kite's crew or Captain Anstruther. It would appear, that there is no intention of having recourse to strong measures to liberate these unfortunate; and as Mr. Stanton will most probably be passed over in a similar way, the most gloomy forebodings of their fate may be entertained, should the ill-omened attempt to negotiate fall to the ground. In the meantime, the Admiral has liberated all the junks that had been taken previously, and has suspended the blockade of the different ports on the coast. The military were being received into their winter quarters in the town of Tingkai, and it was hoped that with the aid of fresh provisions, which were becoming more plentiful, their health would improve.

It was rumored that military stations were to be placed all over the island, and also that the Admiral would leave about the 20th inst. for the province, with two line of battle ships and the greater part of the fleet. The Admiral, however, preserves the strictest silence with regard to his future intentions, and Captain Elliot says he is not in the secret. Store ships to the extent of 5000 tons have been discharged. From Canton we learn that Lin has handed over the seals of office to the Fooynen, or deputy-governor, and that he (Lin) leaves Canton immediately. Of the Commissioner Keshin we have heard nothing authentic lately.

Our fleet has been improved by the arrival of the Samarang, 28, from the West Coast of Africa; the Herald and Orestes are expected immediately. —*Doubay Times*, Dec. 16.

UNITED STATES.

Extracts from the Report of the American Boundary Commissioners.
NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1841.

Sir.—The commissioners having assembled in this city, in conformity with your orders under date of 29th July, beg leave respectfully to report:

That the extent of country, and the great length of the boundary-line included in the objects of their commission, would have rendered it impossible to have completed the task assigned them within the limits of a single season. In addition to this physical impossibility, the work of the present year was entered upon under circumstances very unfavorable for making any great progress. The law under which they have acted, was passed at the last period of a protracted session, when nearly half of the season, during which working parties can be kept in the field, had elapsed; and although no delay took place in the appointment of commissioners to carry it into effect, the organization of the board was not effected, in consequence of the refusal of one of the commissioners, and the agent to accept of their nomination. The commissioners, acting under these disadvantages, have done all that lay in their power to accomplish the greatest practicable extent of the vexed and important question which has been committed to them; but, after having fully and maturely considered the subject, and interchanged the results of their respective operations, they have come to the conclusion that it would be premature to embody the partial results which they have attained, in a general report, for the purpose of being laid before the political and scientific world. The meridian-line of the St. Croix has not been carried to a distance of more than fifty miles from the monument at the source of that river; and the operations of the other commissioners, although they have covered a wide extent of country, have fulfilled but one part of the duty assigned them—namely, that of exploration; while, even in the parts explored, actual surveys will be necessary for the purpose of presenting the question in such form as can admit of no cavil.

In particular, the results of the examination of the most northern part of the line appear to differ, in some points, from the conclusions of the late British commission. Satisfied that the latter had been reached in too hasty a manner, and without a sufficient time having been expended upon comparative observations, they are cautioned by this example against committing a like error. In respect to the argumentative part of the report of the British Commissioners, the duty of furnishing a prompt and immediate reply to such parts of it as rest upon the construction of treaties, and the acts of diplomacy, has been rendered far less important than it might at one time have appeared, by the publication of the more important parts of the argument laid before the King of the Netherlands, as umpire. This argument, the deliberate and studied work of men who well understood the subject, is a full exposition of the grounds on which the claim of the United States to the whole of the disputed territory rests. It has received

the sanction of successive administrations, of opposite politics; and may, therefore, be considered, in addition to its original official character, as approved by the whole nation.

The country which has been the object of this reconnaissance, is, as may already be understood, of very difficult access from the settled parts of the State of Maine. It is also, at best, almost impenetrable, except by the water courses. It furnishes no supplies, except fish and small game; nor can these be obtained by a surveying party, which cannot be strong enough to allow for hunters and fishermen as a constituent part. The third detachment alone derived any important benefit from these sources. The best mode of supplying a party moving on the eastern section, would be to draw provisions and stores from the St. Lawrence. It is, indeed, how obvious, although it is contrary to the belief of any of the persons professing to be acquainted with the subject, that had the commissioner proceeded from New York, by the way of Montreal and Quebec, he might have reached the district assigned to him a fortnight earlier, and have accomplished twice as much work as his party was able to perform.

Although much remains to be done in this region, an extensive knowledge of a country hitherto unknown and unexplored has been obtained; and this not only sheds much light upon the boundary question in its present state but will be of permanent service in case of a further *ex parte* examination, or of a joint commission being agreed upon by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The season was too late for any efficient work, as the line to be explored was not reached before the 22d of September. Not only were the rivers at their lowest ebb, but ice was met, in the progress of the parties, as early as the 12th of September, and snow fell on the 21st and 22d of September. The actual setting in of winter, which sometimes occurs in the first week of October, was therefore to be dreaded. From this time, the country becomes unfit for travelling of any description, until the streams are bound with solid ice, and a crust formed on the snow of sufficient firmness to make it passable on snow-shoes. The only road is that along the St. John's river; and it would be almost impossible for a party distant more than ten or twelve miles from that stream, to extricate itself after the winter begins.

No duty could be well imagined more likely to be disagreeable than that assigned to professor Renwick. The only feasible modes of approach lay, for hundreds of miles, through the acknowledged limits of the British territory; and the line he was directed to explore was included within the military posts of that nation. It may be likened to the entry upon

the land of a neighbour for the purpose of inquiring into his title. Under these circumstances of anticipated difficulty, to acknowledge his duty, as well as his pleasure, to acknowledge the uniform attention and civilities he experienced from all parties, whether in official or in private stations. All possibility of interruption by the local authorities was prevented by a proclamation of his Excellency Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick; & the British warden, Colonel McLaughlin, who personally instrumental in promoting the comforts of the commissioner and his assistants. Similar attentions were received from the officers of the garrison at Fort Ingal, the commandant of the citadel of Quebec, and from his excellency the Governor General. Even the private persons, whose property might be affected by the acknowledged limits of the American claim, exhibited a generous

About 160 miles of country along or near the “height of land” have been traversed, the travelled distances carefully estimated, and the courses measured with a compass. Barometrical observations were made as often as necessary for giving a profile of the route from the head of Hall's stream to Arnold's, or the Gaudiere river, and thence to Lake Magalloway, via the corner of the State of New Hampshire. Some further barometrical observations were made between this lake and the Kennebec river; but, for a portion of that distance, the barometer was unserviceable, in consequence of air having entered the tube. Astronomical observations were made as often as there was an opportunity, but, owing to the prevalence of clouds, not as often as was desirable. They will serve for correcting the courses and estimated distances as travelled. Barometrical observations for comparison were made at the intersection of the Kennebec river and height of land, hourly, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., while the parties were on the dividing ridge.

The only discovery of interest made by this party, is, that the Magalloway river does not head any of the branches of the Connecticut, as it was generally believed it did; and consequently our claim to Hall's stream is derived from the fact that all the other branches were headed by an Atlantic river, and consequently, could not be reached by the line along the height of land from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia.

The other commissioner (Major J. D. Graham) did not receive his appointment until 16th August, to fill the place left vacant by the non-acceptance of Professor Cleveland; and to him was assigned the survey and examination of the due-north line, commencing at the source of the river St. Croix, and extending to the highlands which divide the waters that flow into the river St. Lawrence, from those which flow into the Atlantic ocean.

The point decided upon as the true source of the river St. Croix, by the United States and British commissioners appointed for that purpose, under the 5th article of the treaty of 1794, was found and identified, both by the inspections upon the monument erected there

to mark the spot, and also by the testimony of a living witness of high respectability, who has known the locality since it was first designated by the commissioners under the treaty of 1794.

Observations were made, during portions of three lunations, of the transit of the moon's bright limb, and of such tabulated stars as differed but little in right ascension and declination from the moon, in order to obtain additional data to those furnished by chronometrical comparisons with the meridian of Boston, for computing the longitude of this meridian line.

At the first station, 4,578 feet north of the monument, and also at the Park's hill station, the dip of the magnetic needle was ascertained by a series of observations: in the one case upon two, and in the other upon three separate needles. The horizontal declination was also ascertained, at both these stations, by a full set of observations upon six different needles.

The details of these, and of all the astronomical observations alluded to, will be prepared as soon as practicable for the use of the commission, should they be required. To his Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, Major Graham acknowledges himself greatly indebted, for having, in the most obliging manner, extended to him every facility within his power for prosecuting the examinations. From Mr. Connell, of Woodstock, a member of the Colonial Parliament, and from Lieutenant Colonel McLaughlin the British land agent, very kind attentions were received.

The Cloud Gathering.—The Sandwich, U. C. Herald, of the 17th February, publishes the following paragraph:

“War and Rumors of War.—In a private letter, received by Saturday's mail from Toronto, is contained a rumor that the *Mediterranean fleet* has been ordered to the coast of North America! and that all officers belonging to the army, now on leave of absence, are ordered to join their respective regiments immediately.”

Extract of a letter dated Halifax, N. S., Feb. 19, 1841:

“Several regiments have been ordered to New Brunswick, and we are informed that orders have been sent from the home government to the West Indies, to embark all the regular troops there for this place; the Islands to be garrisoned by the militia.”

The Morning Chronicle, in an article on Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration measure, declares it as a plan which frustrates the insidious design of reducing the representation of Ireland to one vast rotten borough, available for the purpose of orange ascendancy and Tory tactics.

CANADA.

Kingston, (U. C.) Feb. 17.—COM. DREW.

From a private letter this day received in town, dated London, Jan. 24, 1841, it appears that this gallant but ill-used gentleman has as yet benefited nothing by his voyage to England. To his applications for compensation for his services in Canada, and for the inconveniences and expense to which he was subjected, in consequence of the Court Martial, the only reply of the Admiralty was, that an opinion could not be formed until the minutes of the court reached England, which they had not at the date of the letter. Lord J. Russell has declined taking any part in the matter. It is strange that the minutes of a Court held in Oct. had not been received in England after the lapse of comparatively speaking so long a time. Capt. Drew returns to Canada in the spring.—*Whig*.

ILLUMINATION.—It is intended, that Kingston, shall be illuminated on the night of his Excellency, the Gov. General's arrival in town. A very proper time and a very pretty compliment to pay Lord Sydenham.—*Id.*

Sir George Arthur was expected to return to England by the first April packet from Boston. Kingston.—The weather for the last fortnight has been very mild for the season. An inch or two of snow fell last night, which will much improve the sleighing in this vicinity. Our market continues to be well supplied.—Pork and Beef have advanced a trifle, since our last quotations, the former averaging about 22s. 6d. and the latter 20s. per cwt. Flour is in good demand at 12 shillings per cwt.

A praiseworthy disposition on the part of the inhabitants of Kingston has been manifested since the fact became publicly known, that unless buildings sufficient for the purposes, were available, the Governor General, would be under the necessity of holding the first session of Parliament at Toronto. The Board of Trade, with characteristic spirit, held a special meeting to take the matter into consideration, and they appointed a committee to go through the town, and ascertain what number of buildings could be procured for the service of the public departments of the Government. We are informed that the committee were abundantly successful. Building more than enough have been secured—some of the leading gentlemen of the town having voluntarily offered their private dwellings, and some of the merchants their shops. This speaks volumes for the public spirit and liberality of our fellowtownsmen, who have ever been emulous of good works.

Source of the Grenadier Guards.—Yesterday evening Lieut Col. Lascelles and the Officers of the Grenadier Guards received a numerous party of their friends and the fashionable of Quebec in the Citadel Barrack, the ground floor of which was fitted up for the occasion with great taste and ingenuity, and the *Soiree*, combined amusements not generally met with at similar entertainments in this country.

We have frequently been at the same apartments at similar entertainments, but have

never seen to advantage, guests, and amusement were rewarded by that evening.

Another were again o'clock, this The alarm a new wooden near the R by Mr. Garr covered to promptly on assistance in t tained too n at extinguish consequent the greater being isolat ges, and no ed.

Mr. Mur ty, at the A house £30; cury.

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