

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

By the Indian Mail arrived by Express, we have accounts of importance from China.—Chusan has been re-taken, Amoy and Ningpo taken, and the great Canal blockaded. Cotton Market very firm—about 4500 bales sold to-day, with a healthy market. Trade in Manchester is somewhat better. The general opinion now is, that we have got over the worst of the dull times. We hope it may prove so.

We have learned just now, that three of the largest houses engaged in the China trade, have chartered a large ship to load immediately an assorted cargo for Amoy. This is quick work, and will doubtless strengthen the Cotton market and tend to give renewed animation to the spinners, and to the trade generally among our manufacturing districts, which have been suffering so long and so severely. Bread stuffs again cheaper, and the quantity required for our wants will be much under what was anticipated.

All this augurs well for business during the spring; and we trust you may sympathize with us on your side the Atlantic, in the speedy return to a more satisfactory and steady state of business.

Lord Ashburton, the Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States, was expected to embark at Portsmouth about the 24th of January, in a Government Steamer, for New York. If this statement be correct, or even if he embarked in a frigate, as was previously announced, his arrival may be daily expected. Mr. Everett, the American Minister, left London on the 31st, on a short visit to Lord Ashburton, at his seat at the Grange, in Hampshire. The question of search, as embraced in the correspondence with Mr. Stevenson, is a good deal discussed in the London papers, and appears to be regarded as presenting the main point of difficulty between the two countries.

The overland India mail had brought news of some importance from India and China, though the latter was not of so late a date as our latest advices from Canton, by way of the United States. Particulars will be found in the extracts below. Official accounts were received of the capture of Amoy, and an unofficial account of the loss of the Madagascar, in consequence of which one of her boats, with about fifty of her officers and crew, had fallen into the hands of the Chinese. Among the officers were Captain Dacey, of the Madagascar, and Captain Grattan, of the 18th Royal Irish.

The latest news from China by the overland mail, appears to have been brought to Bombay by the ship Mor, which left Macao October 9, and brought information from the head quarters of the China expedition to September 11, when the squadron was seen in lat. 27, proceeding to Ningpo and Chusan.—September 1st, five days after the capture of Amoy, that place was abandoned, a garrison of 500 men being left on the Island in the immediate vicinity, and on the 4th the expedition sailed for Ningpo.

From Burmah, the news is, that the extraordinary activity of the Calcutta Government had surprised Tharawaddie; for within almost to him an incredibly short space of time, a considerable force appeared ready to resist his contemplated attacks on the British possessions. Eight hundred men, several vessels of war, and some steamers, have proved that the British were not to be taken unawares.—The chances of his beginning a war are, therefore, not great, particularly as he is now aware of the British success in China. The peaceful return of Tharawaddie to his capital will place at the disposal of the Indian Government several vessels of war, which in case of necessity may be sent to reinforce the expedition to China.—There are, it appears, two American frigates now near China, in order to protect the interests of the United States there.

There has been some hard fighting with the Ghilzie, a tribe of hardy mountaineers, who hold the mastery over the passes leading from Cabul to Jellalabad and Peshawar. It appears that a tribute, or black mail, paid to them for liberty to pass through their defiles, having been reduced or not paid by Shah Soojah, they stopped the mails coming from Calcutta, and through the Sikh country. There were orders issued to clear the passes, and a force under Sir Robert Sale proceeded from Cabul for that purpose. The force encountered considerable obstacles; the mountaineers, being fully acquainted with the ground, chose such positions as enabled them, with their long matchlocks, to do great execution among the British. Of the officers, there were killed, viz.: Captain Wyndham, 85th Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant Jenkins ditto; and Lieutenant Edward King, of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry. Among the ten officers wounded is Sir Robert Sale. The fighting in the defiles, with an enemy almost unseen, is much commented on. The utility of forming an effective rifle corps is also encouraged.

The number of British rank and file killed or wounded in this engagement was 250. The Bombay Times says—"It is a sad satire on our whole African arrangements, that after having spent thirteen millions sterling to get there, we cannot get away again without paying a tribute of 40,000 rupees a year to the chiefs, who have just shown us how severely they can make us smart for refusing to comply with their demands for letting us pass out and into our own territories."

LONDON, Jan. 6.—We learn that the Queen has been pleased to grant to the forces employed at the capture of the outworks of Canton, out of the sum received under the Convention, a donation equal to one year's amount of the Indian allowance known by the name of the "Batta." The shares of Colonels will be £200 each; of Lieutenant Colonels £120; of Majors, £50; of Captains, £210; of Lieutenants, 144; etc.—the officers of the Navy sharing according to their relative rank

with those of the Army. Those who were not present at the operations against Canton, but who were engaged in other operations of the war, such as the taking of Chusan, are to receive six months' Batta.

Lord Ashburton is expected to arrive at Bath House, Piccadilly, on Monday next, from his seat, the Grange, Hants, to make his final arrangements for departing on his important mission to the Government of the United States. His Lordship, we understand, will embark at Portsmouth, on board a Government steam frigate, for New York, about Monday the 24th instant, and that he will be attended by only a limited suite, as his Lordship's stay at Washington, where the personnel of our embassy already consists of Mr. Fox, cousin to Lord Holland, and Mr. James Hudson, is expected to be brief. The noble Lord's Lady, before her marriage, was Miss Bingham, of Philadelphia, and his Lordship was at one time proprietor of immense tracts of land in Pennsylvania.

Lady Ashburton and the Hon. Misses Baring do not accompany the noble envoy to America.

The decrease in the Excise for the quarter, is £277,086, against which we have to set an increase in the Customs for the same period, of £114,368; in the Stamps, of £21,571; in Taxes, of £123,239; and in the Post Office, of £29,000. The net increase on the quarter amounts to the very considerable sum of £338,548.

The net increase in the last year is £506,084. The agreement for the protection of the iron trade went into effect in Scotland, Jan. 1, by the extinction of a large number of the furnaces. The Glasgow Chronicle says that a number of furnaces in that iron district look black and cold. The price of iron had advanced in London.

A frightful accident happened at Greenock, January 3, in the launching of a ship for the East India trade, by which it was apprehended a large number of lives were lost. As the vessel glided off the stocks, the deck was thronged by 150 to 200 boys—suddenly the ballast shifted, and the vessel fell on her side, till the water was within two feet of the hatch. Boats went immediately to the relief of the sufferers, but it was apprehended that in the confusion a considerable number were lost.

It is said that the British Government has interposed to adjust the question of etiquette between the French Government and the Regent of Spain. A Paris correspondent of the Times, says, that the new instructions sent to the British and French Ministers, were of a nature calculated to effect an arrangement, unless the Spanish Government should manifest obstinacy, in which latter case, M. de Salvandy would positively withdraw.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, January 7.—At our market this morning the attendance of dealers was exceedingly slender, and but few transactions occurred in any article of the trade. Foreign Wheat and Flour were held at the late currency. Irish Wheat and Flour being nearly quite neglected. Flour is dull at 29s to 30s.

London Money Market, January 7.—The advance which the satisfactory intelligence from China was calculated to produce, met with obstruction, however, from the state of the market, which occasioned a considerable demand for money. Consols for the Account improved 1 per cent.

Cult's Case.—No sentence will be pronounced on Cult, until the decision of the Supreme Court is known in regard to the bill of exceptions. The bill was not ready yesterday morning, but will be settled in open court to-morrow morning.

New York, Feb. 16. Yankee Beef for H. M. Navy.—The brig Tremont and New Orleans, bound to Bermuda, take out deck loads of oxen, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. to supply the British North American fleet stationed at that place, during the winter months.

The Wisconsin for Campeachy takes out guns, gun carriages, shot, &c. for what purpose we are not informed.

Disasters at Sea.—The Sailor's Magazine for February—published in the United States—gives the number of vessels known to be lost during the 14 months ending with December, 1841. Many wrecks have been at sea, the fate of whose crews, it is feared, will never be known. Nearly all have been wrecked on the coast of the United States, and are as follows:—Ships 68 barks 47, brigs 130, schooners 246, sloops 21, steamboats 5, unknown 49. Of this number 94 were English vessels. In addition to this list 28 missing vessels have been reported, which, it is feared, have gone down with all on board. The number of lives ascertained to have been lost is 650. It has been ascertained, from an average of many years, that the number of merchantmen wrecked annually on the coast of England, amounts to upwards of five hundred, and the value of property lost, is three millions sterling.

Montreal, Feb. 21. CANADA.—Since Thursday last, our streets have been, owing to the heavy fall of snow, nearly impassable. In some places, where it has been thrown from the side-paths on, both sides of the street, passengers on the opposite sides cannot see more of each other than the crowns of their chapeaux. Sleights and such like luxuries, when they do venture into the open day, are obliged to usurp the side-paths, as to travel on the portion of the street allotted to them is impossible.

Montreal, 19th February.—Last night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the house occupied by the officers of the 23d Regiment, situated in Great St. James' St., and very speedily it raged with so much fury, that, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of a strong body of firemen, the whole of the building, as well as that next to it, inhabited by Mrs. Perry, was enveloped in flames. A-

bout one o'clock this morning, the roofs of both houses fell in, and nothing is now left standing, save the blackened brick walls. We are sorry to learn that the furniture in neither house, was insured.

Halifax March 2. The Unicorn proceeded to Boston on Friday to bring either the Mails which would be made up yesterday afternoon for England. She is expected back to-morrow, and will take the Mails to Liverpool, unless the Calcutta arrives before she is ready for the voyage, which we hope will be the case.—Royal Gazette.

Curiosity of the Season.—A bird's nest was found about 20 miles from this City, in the Parish of St. Martins, on the 22d ult. by Mr. Henry Shanklen; the nest contained three young birds, about the size of sparrows; they had red heads and necks, and were almost able to fly. This is certainly as great a curiosity as a butterfly in winter; and serves to show those at a distance, the almost unprecedented mildness which our climate has been blessed with this season.—Morning News.

Melancholy.—Serjeant Beveridge, a young man of great promise, belonging to the 36th Regt. stationed here, shot himself on Wednesday morning last. We have been informed that he was at a Serjeant's Ball the evening previously, in company with his sweetheart, a girl of doubtful character who had followed him from Fredericton. Some objections being made to her, they withdrew from the ball room, the girl to her lodgings, and he to his room in the barracks. So greatly was he excited by the proceedings of the previous evening that he took his musket with him to bed, when he placed the muzzle of the piece under his chin and discharged it with his toe, the ball passing through his head nearly blew off the top of his skull.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. March 3.

Copy of a Communication from Joseph Howe, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General, at Halifax, in reference to the establishment of a direct Line of Post-Communication between Fredericton and St. Andrews.

General Post Office, Halifax, 24d February 1842. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, accompanied by a communication addressed to His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, by the Honorable Thos. Wier and Hatch, of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, and Messrs. Owen, Hill, Boyd and Brown, Members of the House of Assembly, recommending the establishment of a direct Line of Post-Communication between Fredericton and Saint Andrews; and in answer, have to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency, that I have given directions to the Postmaster at Fredericton to advertise for tenders for the conveyance of the Mails between those places, said service to commence on the 6th April next.

I have the honor, &c. (Signed) J. HOWE, D. P. M. G. A. Reader, Esquire, &c. &c.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. February 23.

The Bill for the better and more effectual auditing of the Public Accounts of this Province, was lost in the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Robertson from the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to prepare Addresses to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, on the subject of protective Duties upon Colonial Timber, reported a Draft, which being read were agreed to by the House, and are as follows:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The Humble Address of Your Majesty's Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.

May it Please Your Majesty. "Your Majesty's most faithful subjects the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, having heard with great alarm that Your Majesty's Ministers contemplate such alteration in the Duties upon Wood imported into the United Kingdom, as will lessen the protection now afforded to Colonial over Foreign Wood—a measure involving consequences so ruinous to all Your Majesty's North American Colonies, and especially to New Brunswick, beg permission to lay at the foot of the Throne, this their humble representation.

"By the protecting system originally adopted for the purpose of rendering the Mother Country independent of Foreign Nations for a supply of Wood, a trade of vast importance has been created, in which British capital and British enterprise alone are engaged, and British interests alone promoted.

"That the Wood Trade is the staple of this Country, employing a numerous population of Emigrants and Lumberers, a large amount of capital invested in Saw Mills, Wharves, Warehouses, and other establishments, and that while it encourages the settlement of the country it affords to the Agriculturist a ready and convenient market for the produce of his labors.

"That the Province of New Brunswick has always been distinguished for the sound Constitutional principles of its inhabitants and its unshaken loyalty to the British Crown.

"That from the combined advantages of its Wood trade and the cultivation of its soil, this Province has in the course of a few years sprung from helpless infancy to vigorous manhood, and achieved for itself a high station among the Colonies of Great Britain, the real worth of which can scarcely be appreciated during a period of tranquillity.

"That any alteration in the present scale of Duties already so nearly equalized as barely to afford such protection to Colonial over Foreign Wood as enables the Trade to be prosecuted, with the most rigid economy, would, in the opinion of Your Majesty's Petitioners be ruinous to this Province: because notwithstanding its rapid growth, it is yet too young to exist by its Agriculture alone, because its capital invested in Saw Mills, Wharves, Stores, Shipyards, and every other variety of fixed property necessary for prosecuting an extended Commerce and Ship building would under any change of duty, or even in the present mode of collecting the same, be not worth the ground they stand upon, and because its rapidly increasing Marine will be at once without employment.

"The free Foreign Trade and the abrogation of all fiscal restraints propounded by speculative theorists as an equivalent for the destruction of the staple trade of the country, Your Petitioners look upon as chimerical and delusive.

"The North American portion of the British Empire and particularly New Brunswick, is not yet in a position advantageously to avail itself of a Foreign Trade, nor of any commercial intercourse which is not based upon an exchange of its staple commodity.

"It is to Great Britain alone that New Brunswick can look for the preservation and protection of its Commerce, and the upholding of its prosperity and importance.

"That an amount of capital greater than the entire commercial wealth of its inhabitants is invested in that description of real estate which (in the event of the dreaded measure being carried) could find no purchasers in Ships and Lumber depreciated to one fourth of their costs, and in Stocks on hand of British Merchandise, which must become nearly valueless.

"That the prosperity and improvement of this Colony is not the only consideration pressing upon the minds of Your Majesty's Petitioners,—Your Royal Navy would lose its best nursery for Seamen,—the British Manufacturer one of the most extensive and profitable markets,—Great Britain a most promising receptacle for her redundant population,—the outpost of all the North American Colonies demolished by the depopulation of New Brunswick, and the fairest portions of Your Majesty's Colonial Dominions exposed to the cupidity of a rival and most ambitious neighboring power. Nor is this all: the ability to raise the means of paying the recently established Civil List of this Province so cheerfully granted to Your Majesty depends entirely upon the demand for its staple export, and the settlement of its wilderness lands. That the debts due to the British Merchants by the people of New Brunswick, must be nearly if not wholly unredemmed.

"That the property and capital created by the steady industry of an enterprising and loyal people will be wasted, and the Commerce of the Province become annihilated as no capitalist would be found so deficient in sagacity as to invest money in a country without Trade, Agriculture or any other channel from which a return might be expected.

"That no amount of parliamentary compensation to the people thus stripped of what they deem to be their just and equitable rights, could alleviate the distresses assuredly to follow the adoption of the contemplated measure.

"In conclusion, Your people of New Brunswick are essentially British,—they consume no other Manufactures,—they possess no other Trade,—they desire no other connection, and as they look to the Home of their Fathers for succour and support, so are they ever ready to shed their blood in defence of their Sovereign and of Her Dominions.

"We therefore humbly and earnestly implore Your Majesty to take this our Petition into Your Majesty's most gracious consideration, assuring Your Majesty, that it is only by a rigid adherence to the present protective policy in favor of the North American Colonies, that Your Majesty's subjects resident therein will be preserved from ruin."

From Supplement of Fred. Sentinel, March 2.

There has been a very animated debate going on in the Legislative Council during the present week, on the subject of initiating money votes. Resolutions having been introduced by the Hon. Solicitor General, to the effect that whenever the Assembly shall alter its present practice in that respect, that body will give up that of deciding upon those grants, which may be sent up separately, and the whole can come up by Bill. To this it was moved yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Cunard, that the further consideration of these Resolutions should be deferred till that day three months.

The question is an open one, the members of government voting as they please; but it was supported by the Hon. the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and Messrs. Kinneir and Hatch; and it was opposed by the Hon. Messrs. Canard, Botsford, Chandler and Robertson; the latter of whom made an excellent speech in favour of responsible government, and pointed out the necessity for a loan, if the Provincial Government intends to keep faith with the public creditor, or to prevent that depreciation in the current value of its liabilities, which would seriously affect the advancement and improvement of the country.

The House of Assembly has, during the last two days, proceeded with the Municipal Bill, which has been amended to suit the feelings of the country. It provides that the Warden shall be elected by the District Council from that body, subject to the approval of the Governor; the qualification for office, being property free from incumbrances, the value of £200.

On Wednesday evening at half past 3 o'clock, the Council divided, when the Government Resolutions were lost, by a majority

of ten to seven. The following is a list of the division.

For the Resolutions.—Hon. W. Black, Hon. Mr. Saunders, The Attorney General, The Solicitor General, Hon. Mr. Hatch, Hon. Mr. Kinneir, Hon. Mr. Shore.

Against the Resolutions.—The Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. Chandler, Hon. Mr. Botsford, Hon. Mr. Peters, Hon. W. H. Robertson, Hon. Mr. Wier, Hon. Mr. Cunard, Hon. Mr. Lee, Hon. S. Robertson, Hon. Mr. Bailie.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—J. W. Street.

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.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioner next week—John Parkinson.

Marine Assurance Association.

Director next week—Hon. H. Hatch.

Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.

Director next week—G. D. King.

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.—Jan. 12 Montreal.—Mar. 3

Liverpool.—Jan. 15 Quebec.—Mar. 3

Edinburgh.—Jan. 5 Halifax.—Mar. 3

Paris.—Jan. 8 New York.—Mar. 5

Toronto.—Mar. 3 Boston.—Mar. 7

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the Packet Ship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool at New York, we have received dates to the 13th January. The Money market remained easy. Great preparations were being made for the christening of the Prince.

Messrs. Buchanan & Co. of Liverpool had issued their mercantile circular, reviewing the state of trade for the past year. Various causes are assigned for the derangement in money matters, and reference is strongly and pointedly made to the suspension by the American States, and the failure of houses in that trade, which, having a large amount of capital locked up on this side of the Atlantic, have been reduced to the necessity of winding up; while also the state of their foreign relations is indicated as having pressed heavily on business in all departments.

FRANCE.—Papers from Paris to the 18th have been received. The National of the 7th contains an account of a fight between two regiments of the garrison of Paris. The combatants were 2,000 in number and were armed mostly by sabres, but some with bludgeons. Several were severely wounded but not killed.

SPAIN.—Madrid papers to the 1st had been received. Nothing had been decided as to the quarrel between the French Minister and the Spanish Cabinet: M. Salandy insists on presenting his credentials to the Queen instead of the Prince Regent. It is expected that he will soon address his ultimatum to the Government and set out for Paris, leaving a Charge d'Affaires at Madrid.

Heavy falls of snow are not usual in the neighbourhood of London; but they had one there on the 12th of January, which lasted six or seven hours. Out of the metropolis the snow lay ten inches deep, and where there were drifts the travelling was much impeded.

The meeting of Parliament was fixed for the 3d of February. The usual notice to the supporters of the Ministry had been issued, requesting their punctual attendance. A serious riot had occurred at Carlou. A private letter from Vienna, dated the 2d of February, brought the following intelligence:—

"On the 15th of December, the Porte forwarded a note to the representatives of the five great powers, apprising them that if within fourteen days the Greek Government did not comply with all their just demands, the Sultan was determined to have satisfaction by force of arms.

The Russians have been flogged again by the Circassians, having lost 3500 men in the action.

NINE DAYS LATER.

H. B. M. steamer *Clyde*, of 1,842 tons, Lieut. Woodruff, R. N. Commander, formerly of the Britannia, arrived at Charleston, S. C. on the evening of the 22d ult., from Grenada. She was to proceed on the same day for Halifax, N. S., via New York—returning the same way to Charleston—thence to Savannah and Havana.

The Clyde brought no papers, and but few letters from England which she received from the steamer *Dec*, G. Ormond, commander, arrived at Grenada. By a mercantile friend, the Charleston Courier has received Liverpool accounts to the 15th ult.

The steamer *Columbia*, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th January.

The Penny Postage.—We believe that we may give the most unqualified contradiction to a paragraph which has gone the round of the Radical press, stating that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to increase