

FORMS

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ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
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The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 6. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1839. Number 11.

ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN
MAIL STAGE.
12 UNUS 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 Satur-
day mornings at 7 o'clock, and going through in
one day. Fare each way twenty five Shil-
lins.
WAY FARES.
From St. Andrews to Megawade, 7s. 6d.
From Megawade 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. M. L. L. and in St. John at the Port.
Carleton and experienced drivers have been
engaged, and first rate Carriages provided.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. BIDDLE of Pa. made a very
able and eloquent speech against
the bill for giving to the Presi-
dent of the U. S. additional powers
for the defence of the U. S. States
in certain cases, against invasion,
and for other purposes. He ad-
vised the House not to play the
fool and the braggart on this oc-
casion, as they did in relation to Mex-
ico. All our hostility to Mexico
evaporated in a little executive
bluster and a few war speeches in
the House; and now, after all our
threats, we were an object of con-
tempt and defiance even with that
paltry power. But with the proud
and haughty government of Great
Britain we could not trifle. We
could not make experiments on
her with impunity; and, there-
fore, we ought to be well convinced
that we are in the right, and be
well prepared to sustain ourselves,
before we ventured to challenge
that power to a strife of arms.
He hoped that we should make
no display of bold words with a
view to intimidate Great Britain;
to accomplish our ends in that man-
ner. Before we entered upon a
struggle with this great power, he
hoped we should receive the un-
divided co-operation of the whole
people. The people must have a
clear case, or they will not pa-
tiently endure the privations of the
conflict, protracted and disastrous,
as it would probably be, under the
most favorable circumstances.

Mr. Biddle examined the cause
of war now before us, and contend-
ed the circumstances did not pre-
sent a justifiable ground for hos-
tilities on our part. As to the right
to the territory, we stood on un-
disputed ground; but that strong
ground we leave and take up an in-
cidental question, and threaten to
make war upon it. He examined
this incidental question, and showed
that Great Britain had for years
asserted this jurisdiction, and had
exercised it, and that this govern-
ment had tacitly acquiesced in it.
He considered this country as es-
tablished by known acquiescences
from any resistance to this claim.
Our land agents had repeatedly
been seized and imprisoned, and no
atonement had been made for the
outrage. He referred to the for-
mer speeches of Mr. Evans and
others in the House as justifying
the British government in the inference
that exclusive jurisdiction over the
disputed territory had been con-
ceded to them. He had himself al-
ways been under the impression
that this jurisdiction belonged to
Great Britain, and all the corres-
pondence between the two govern-
ments would lead Great Brit-
ain to infer that the jurisdiction
was conceded to her. He read
some resolutions of the State of
Massachusetts, in which it is de-
clared that exclusive jurisdiction had
been yielded to Great Britain, and
in which this was urged as a rea-
son for the immediate settlement
of the dispute. He implored gen-
tlemen to consider whether a pla-
cible case was not likely to be made
out against us, and how great would
be our humiliation on this event;
after taking such ground as is as-
sumed in this bill.

After all, what was this jurisdic-
tion that Great Britain had claim-
ed? A jurisdiction to keep the
peace. We never, until lately,
thought it worth while to make
any question about this jurisdiction

scarcely a member of this House
thought it worth looking at. But
ere we are, plunging the country
into a ten years war, upon a ques-
tion which not ten members of this
House ever examined or even
thought of. In his opinion, the
case did not present a substantial
cause for war.

Mr. Biddle, in the course of his
remarks, referred to the probable
consequences of a war, into which
gentlemen were so ready to rush.
He asked them to call to mind the
result of the late war with Great
Britain. How did that war end?
Why, in the abandonment of every
ground on which we went to war,
and in the abandonment of our
claims for spoils on our com-
merce, committed by Great Britain
during the period of twenty-five
years. That war spread desolation
and ruin along our coast, and it
tended to swell the wealth and
power of our enemy. Yes, he had
himself traced in the magnificent
mansions of the British prize agents
&c. the vast wealth robbed from
the merchants of Boston, and New
York, and Philadelphia, and Bal-
timore. These robberies were
still unatoned for,—for the war
only served to apply a sponge to
our claims. He alluded also to some
unpleasant reminiscences of that
war. The country was divided,
and a large portion of it held
back from the struggle, declaring
England to be the "bulwark of our
religion," and he could not even now
forget the shame and indignation
he felt when the territory of the
very State which was so ready to
drag us into a war, was held by the
enemy in undisputed possession.

This Bill, Mr. Biddle contended
was a measure, which pledged the
country to a declaration of war,
and if we passed it, it would be con-
sidered as tantamount to a declara-
tion of war.
Mr. Howard replied to Mr.
Biddle at length, and argued, that
the whole Bill was based upon a
contingency; and that, if there
was no invasion, there could be no
war.
Mr. Saltonstall regretted the
hasty course pursued by the Gov-
ernor of Maine, which was the
cause of all present difficulties.—
He considered it as a most unfortu-
nate step, to say the least of it.—
Mr. S. after taking a view of the
whole affair, alluded to that portion
of the bill which makes provision
for sending a special Minister to
England. He gave that section
his hearty concurrence, inasmuch
as he considered that measure
would not fail to remove the whole
difficulty. He considered the treaty
of 1783 as so remarkably clear,
that, upon the proper representa-
tion of a special Minister, Great
Britain would immediately accede
to our claim.

NEW-BRUNSWICK HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL.
February 27.

APPROPRIATIONS.

To George Anderson, Supervi-
sor of the Great Road from Saint
John to Saint Andrews, the sum of
£319 8s 6d. being the balance of
his contract for building the Dig-
guash Bridge.
£1,180 11s 6d. for the improve-
ment of the Great Road from St.
John to Saint Andrews; £200 of
which sum to be expended on the
line between the Bridge near the
late Stuart Seely's Farm and John
Roix.

To the Mayor, Alderman and
Commonalty of the City of Saint
John, the sum of £4,250, to assist
in building Piers and Landing pla-
ces on the Eastern and Western
sides of the Harbour of Saint John,
in order to form a connexion with
the several Great Roads, by the es-
tablishment of Steam Ferry Boats,
for the safe, and speedy con-
veyance of Her Majesty's Mails
and passengers across the said har-
bour.

£2,500 for the improvement of
the Great Road from Fredericton
to Saint Andrews.

£300 for the purpose of remu-
nerating Dr. A. Gesner for making
a partial Geological Survey of a
part of the Province; the same be-
ing in addition to £200 granted
towards this service at the last ses-
sion of the Legislature.

To Levi Weston, the sum of £21
8s. for services by him performed
in the winter of 1837 and 1838, as
a Vaccinating Surgeon, under the
direction of a Committee of the
Board of Health for the County of
Charlotte, at Saint Stephen; also
to Samuel Bayard £9 12s for like
services, under the like direction;
also £25 18s 9d. to William Coulter,
for like services, under like direc-
tion.

The Committee appointed to
report upon a Petition from the
inhabitants of Grand Manan, re-
commended that a sum not exceed-
ing £500 be granted to establish two
Packet Boats to convey the Mails
from Saint Andrews to Deer Is-
land, Indian Island, Campo Bello,
and Grand Manan; and from those
respective places back to Saint An-
drews; and we further recommend
that measures be adopted by this
House to open a passage into Dark
Harbour, and to form a safe Port
there for small fishing vessels and
boats.

HEAD QUARTERS.

FREDERICTON, 25th FEBRUARY 1839.
MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and
Commander in Chief has been plea-
sed to make the following Promo-
tions, &c.

3rd Battalion Charlotte.
TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign William Chaffey, vice
Lord, 15th February, 1839.

Ensign George Fountain, vice
Curry superceded for non-attend-
ance at inspection, 16th Feb-
ruary.

Ensign William Price, vice Le-
onard superceded for non-attend-
ance at inspections, 17th Feb-
ruary.

Ensign B. Fitzgerald, 18th February.
"T. Bason, 19th "
"John Calder, 20th "

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Charles Edward Owen Hathe-
way, Gent. vice Chaffey, promoted
15th February.

Church Meigs, Gent. to be Quar-
ter Master of the Division at Grand
Manan, vice Foster removed from
the Province, 15th February,
1839.

4th Battalion Charlotte.
TO BE CAPTAINS.

James Maxwell, 15th Feb-
ruary, 1839.

William Libby, vice Jacob Lib-
by, resigned, 16th February
1839.

William McLeod, of a new com-
pany, 17th February, 1839.

David V. Clendennin, do.
18th February, 1839.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensigns Alexander Buchanan,
vice Hill M'Allister, dated 15th
February, 1839.

Ensign Joseph Andrews, Gent.

vice F. H. Todd, 16th February
1839.

John Grimmer, Gent. vice W.
Thompson, 17th February, 1839.

Ensign John Nesbit, vice Jo-
seph Clendennin, 18th February
1839.

Ensign Josiah Moore, of a new
company.

Ensign William Watson, do.
do.

Ensign John Maxwell, vice Lu-
gus Campbell.

TO BE 2d LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph H. Maxwell, vice John
Porter, 15th February.

Joseph Young, vice Joseph Hill,
16th February.

Daniel M'Allister, 17th Feb-
ruary.

Jacob Opps, vice James Brown,
18th February.

TO BE VANTERS.

James Murchie, Gent. vice A.
Buchanan, 15th February.

Jesse Christy, vice Stephen
Hitchings, 16th February.

Harris Thompson, do. Elisha
Thompson, 17 February.

Harris Scott, do. Wil-
liam P. Scott, 18th Feb.

John McLeod, 19th February.

Justin Moore, 20 "

Samuel Thomas, 21 "

Jacob Reid, 22 "

FREDERICTON, 1st March, 1839.

The Draft for service from the
1st and 4th Battalions, Charlotte
County Militia, made under the
General Order of the 17th Febru-
ary last, being completed, the
Commander in Chief directs that
they be embodied without any
delay.—Those drafted from the 1st
Battalion to be stationed at St. An-
drews, and those drafted from the
4th Battalion to be stationed at
St. Stephen's to protect public
and private property.

The following Officers are ap-
pointed to the above mentioned
Drafts.

1st Battalion Charlotte.
James Boyd, Captain.

John Patterson, Lieutenant.

Charles Walker, 2d Lieutenant.

4th Battalion Charlotte.
Thomas Mitchell, Captain.

Alexander Buchanan, Lieutenant.

John Campbell, 2d Lieutenant.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE,
Adjutant General Militia.

Since our last, intelligence has
reached us of the continued ag-
gressions of the authorities of
Maine. A new line of road has been
cut from the Restook to Fish River,
at the head of Madawaska. An-
other, we hear, has been commen-
ced from Houlton to Restook, mak-
ing the distance much shorter, and
affording a greater facility for com-
munication. Our neighbours are
busy entrenching themselves.—
Woodstock Times.

F. Rice, Esq. from Madawaska,
passed through this village on Mon-
day last by express to Head Quar-
ters. He informed us that on the
Sunday night previous, about 30
Americans made prisoners of a party
of men, (eleven in number) with
their teams, that were engaged
lumbering on Fish River.—Ibid.

St. Augustine, Feb. 9.
An officer just arrived from Pic-
cata reports that Capt. Lloyd
Beall, with a party of the 2d Dra-
goons, had just taken and sent in
from near Lake Opopka, a party of
18 Indians—8 of them warriors.

Two of the warriors are near re-
lations of Wild Cat, and another is
a cousin of Sam Jones, which last
reports that Sam Jones says he will
hang any Indian who talks of com-
ing in, or any white man who comes
to him.

We publish the following extract
of a letter, from a resident in New
York, to his friend in this City:—
it is dated February 27th, and
contains the truth, the whole truth,
and nothing but the truth:

"The signs of the times are
indeed ominous. Wars and ru-
mours of wars. The whole city
is in excitement about the news
from our Maine neighbours.—
Doubtless, ere this, blood has been
spilt. The conduct of Governor
Fairfield has been outrageous and
wicked! Every paper here, and
every respectable citizen condemn
him. He ought to be cashiered.—
The General Government, I be-
lieve, will compel this brazen man
to keep cool. Strange infatuation!
The Americans, here, candidly
acknowledge their country to be
in the wrong. But the fact is,
this nation has no idea of going to
war with Great Britain. She
knows better. England can send
her "wooden walls" to our south-
ern seaports,—and when this is
done, she has secured upwards of
THREE MILLIONS of Na-
tive Soldiers, including the Slave
and Indians, who are ripe for throw-
ing off their allegiance to such a
cursed and hypocritical Govern-
ment! This may be imaginary—
but I firmly believe, the time is
drawing near, when American Sla-
very must cease forever—yea, ably
if it can—forcibly, if it must."

News Room.—The News Room,
established in May last, by H.
Cannon, Esq. is one of the great-
est acquisitions to our City. This
establishment is conducted upon
the most liberal principles—and
is decidedly popular among all
parties—being supplied with most
of the various, useful and enter-
taining newspapers and periodicals
of the day. We advise all, who
have not subscribed to Mr. Chubb's
Room, to avail themselves of the
present season—as we can assure
them, they will find it a favorite
resort—to spend a few leisure
hours each day—especially when
the arrival of every mail brings
something of importance to excite
or amuse. The proprietor makes
every exertion to obtain the latest
shipping and commercial intelli-
gence—which is the greatest desi-
deratum in a Public News Room.
We feel ourselves indebted to Mr.
Chubb, for his kindness in leav-
ing us at different times, papers
containing the latest intelligence.
—St. John's Land.

PORTS OPEN.

Extract from a letter received at
this Department from the United
States Consul at St. Pierre,
Martinique, dated February 7,
1839.

I have to inform your honor
that in consequence of the recent
disaster, the Governor and Council
have been pleased to throw open
the ports of this island for the next
six months on all kinds of broad
stuffs and building materials, free
from duty.

Also, the colonial duty on molas-
ses is withdrawn for the like pe-
riod of time, making molasses come
about one dollar less on a hog-
head than heretofore.

Bermuda, Jan. 22.

The French Brig-of-war D'Es-
perance, from Vera Cruz and Havre,
is, from Vera Cruz and Havre, A-
rrived at Bermuda, on the 10th inst.

She arrived on Friday last, in want of
provisions, and having obtained a supply,
she sailed on her voyage yesterday.—By the
news, that the whole of the French fleet,
with the exception of two vessels, had left
Vera Cruz, and that the British fleet, which
had arrived there from Jamaica, was about
to return to the West Indies.