

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Texas and the United States.—Public meetings continue to be held in various parts of the United States, against the annexation of Texas, which, together with the warnings given by Mexico, have placed President Tyler in a very awkward position. That the latter country will declare war against the United States the moment the treaty is concluded with Texas, is evident from the following letter, written by the Mexican Minister at Washington, to Mr. Upshur, in November last:

"On sanction being given by the Executive of the Union to the incorporation of Texas into the United States, he will consider his mission ended; seeing that, as the Secretary of State will have learned, the Mexican Government is resolved to declare war as soon as it receives information of such an act."

Blowing up a Vessel under sail.—The Baltimore Sun states that it is the intention of Mr. Cull, the celebrated operator in submarine explosions, shortly to attempt the grand experiment of exploding a vessel while under full sail, as she approaches the Navy Yard at Washington.

The Portland American says that Gen. Fessenden, appeared before the district court and moved that a colored gentleman from Boston, who was with him, be admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law in the courts of Maine. The motion was made under the new law, which makes all citizens of good moral character eligible to admission. The court refused the motion on the ground that the candidate was not in fact a citizen. A successful application will probably be made at the October term, adds the American.

The Wheat and Rye crops in the Western States are represented as looking very luxuriant, and promise great abundance. An Ohio paper says:—"The whole crop of the country looks remarkably well this spring. There was a large quantity put in last fall, and, if the present prospect is not blighted, there will be an immense surplus this season for exportation."

"We learn from Washington," says the N. Y. True Sun, "and from a source entitled to the fullest credit, that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, aided by Mr. Archer, of the Senate, has prevailed upon Mr. Calhoun to dispatch a special messenger to Mexico, with a proposition for the consent of Mexico to the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of Texas; the effect will be to delay any action upon the treaty in the Senate until the return of the messenger, of course to defeat the ratification during the present session of Congress, and in all probability altogether, because the British Minister who is believed to be fully authorized to act for his government, is exerting himself to make a treaty with Texas, on better terms than the United States offer. It is thought that the concession to opposition will be fatal to treaty."

Yankee Enterprise.—A letter in the Boston Traveller, from St. Augustine, Florida, relates the following:

Four men, whomakers, from Stoneham, near Boston, after having bent over the bay, and taken their required relaxation, and after a long exercise, sailed from Georgetown, S. C. in the fall, prepared to spend the winter in hunting. One of them has previously passed several winters there very successfully. They bring with them their bedding, cooking utensils and every thing needed for their comfort or the success of the expedition. They hire a cotton raft of some planter, build a sort of temporary cabin upon it, with berths and other accommodations, and when well rigged, push their way up the various inlets and bays, the favorite haunts of the wild game. They take their rest at night, and in the morning put out in a skiff, running into the bough houses of some of the plantations, along the shores; and from this concealed position they shoot the ducks as they return from the rice plantations. The ducks have regular paths which they travel, and leave the rice grounds at about the same hour every morning. In this way they are sure to secure a respectable number with little trouble. They also take a kind of striped bass in the bays, which sells at a much higher price than the common bass. They hunt the other too with some success. They have an agent in Charleston, S. C. to whom they send their fish and game, twice a week by steamboat, where it always commands a good price. These shrewd Yankees thus have the opportunity of spending the winter in a warm climate; they assume an employment well calculated to improve their health, and are able to return home in ample season for the spring business.

The same letter says, there is not a sweet orange grown in St. Augustine; and I have seen none but a few Havana oranges brought from Charleston. Previous to 1835, this city was, as it were, embosomed in orange groves, and the sales of the rich fruit formed a principal source of revenue. It is estimated that in good seasons upwards of four millions of oranges were shipped for market. The rich had large groves, and every inhabitant with a foot of land had his orange tree. On the 5th of February, 1835, a very severe frost destroyed every tree; and no orange culture has been able to make them flourish since. Some individuals still flatter themselves that the trees now coming forward will produce fruit; but they are attacked by an insect, equally as destructive as the frost. This insect is so small as scarcely to be visible to the naked eye, and no means can be found of destroying it.

Shot.—An American sailor killed and great excitement.

The New Orleans Bee contains Havana dates to the 10th inst.

There was a serial report that more than a hundred negroes had been shot at Matanzas, for having taken part in the late insur-

rection. A large number of prisoners were still in confinement at Havana. The subjoined letter from our correspondent furnishes the principal items of news.

Havana, April 10th, 1844.
A man from the American brig Mary Pennell, from New York, was shot yesterday, by the sentinel at the wharf, for not obeying immediately his order to take away the boat from that place. The name of the murdered seaman was Michael Murphy, a naturalized citizen, aged 22 years. The Mary Pennell, Merryman, master, belonged to Portland, Me. and arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. from New York. The outrage was committed in the presence of hundreds of spectators of all nations, who denounced it as the foulest deed they ever witnessed.

In less than half an hour after it was committed every foreign vessel in port had its colors at half-mast, and the same mark of indignation was repeated the next day.

We are pleased to see that the Captain General promptly arrested the authors of this outrage, and that upon the representations of the American Consul the whole affair should undergo a legal investigation.

Montreal Election.—We learn from the Albany Advertiser, that this Election has terminated, Mr. Molson, the Government candidate, having entered a protest, resigned, any further contest, and intended to petition against the return of Mr. Drummond.—*Boston Advertiser, April 24.*

We are sorry to have to state, though we think it will surprise none of our readers, that the infamous mob of the Ex-Members and their friends to the passions and prejudices of labourers on the Lacine and other works have been attended with the most dangerous consequences. When the rumour of their intention to enter the city of Montreal and carry the election by force was first hinted abroad, they were distinctly warned that if they quitted their work for any such purpose, they would not be employed again. It was obviously the duty of the Board of Works to keep within the bounds of order, so far as in their power, the persons in their employment, and to prevent their being a terror and a pest to a peaceable community. If a Government cannot keep order among its own workmen, and prevent their intrusion into its capital, for the purpose of dictating the return of its representative, it would seem to afford but a slender security against entire anarchy.

Accordingly, every effort was made short of downright coercion to keep these men to their duty. Our readers are aware that the first indication of the bad spirit which prevailed, was shown in the breaking down of the coffee dam, and the searches for arms on Monday night; and that on Tuesday morning the men, on a given signal, simultaneously struck work, and in the face of their employers, poured into Montreal; and what they did there we need not repeat.

Elated with their exploit, and fully persuaded that they had now done sufficient to demonstrate their power to set the Government at defiance, and dictate what terms they pleased, they returned to their work as if nothing particular had happened, and to their immeasurable surprise and indignation were told, that having quitted their work in violation of the terms of their engagement, they could not according to the rules of the Board of Works, of which they had ample notice, be employed again. This was great reverse to men who had just been led to believe that they had achieved an exploit by which they had become practically masters of the Government and of the whole country. In the course of the week, no employment and no wages being forthcoming, their discontent grew deeper, and threats were heard, that if they were not taken into employment again, they would destroy the locks of the docks, by which the whole trade of the country would be brought to a standstill. It was understood that preparations for that purpose were in actual progress, when a strong military force, consisting of several companies of the 43d and 89th Regiments, and of Captain Jones' troop of Light Dragoons, was dispatched for Lachine, and guards having been placed on the locks, the mischief has so far been averted.

Under the presence of a military force all is quiet so far, but the calm, we fear, cannot be of long duration. With the habits of this class of people, who are precisely similar to the class called "navvies" in England, it can scarcely be expected that they will disperse in search of agricultural employment, and indeed they have not the means of moving themselves and families. On the other hand, it is as little likely that a thousand families will starve in peace. The determination to help themselves is, we understand, very openly avowed, and threats of an alarming nature are current.—*Montreal Gazette, April 23.*

An Atrocious act of Barbarity has been brought to light in Lisbon. A young lady the daughter of the late Admiral Ross, who commanded the squadron of Don Miguel, was discovered imprisoned in a private dwelling house, in which she had been kept in solitary confinement for nearly two years. A magistrate of the district, on being informed of the circumstance, summoned the mother of the imprisoned girl to appear before him. She came accompanied by a son and two daughters. The magistrate inquired if she had another daughter. She replied, after some hesitation, that she had another but that the girl was an idiot. The subterfuge proceeded to the place of the girl's confinement, accompanied very reluctantly by the mother. He found a young woman, about twenty-two years of age, shut up in a room on the ground floor, the windows of which were secured by iron bars. The girl was lying on a straw bed, without clothes or

other covering than a shawl. On being interrogated, she said she had been put in confinement by her stepmother two years previously; she was frequently beaten by her and she showed the marks of violence on her body caused by severe beating the day before. The minister of justice being informed of the circumstances, gave orders to have the unfortunate girl removed to a hospital, and instructed the magistrate to institute criminal proceedings against the inhuman stepmother.

(From the Cape Town Gazette.)
Most Important.—*Abolition of the Port Dues.*—We are happy to announce to the Shipping Interests all over the world, that the Port, Anchorage, and Light House Dues, or any other description of Port Charges whatever, in any Port of this Colony, in respect of all vessels, whether British or Foreign, are from this day abolished.

In addition to the announcement we have given above of the abolition of Port Dues, we are happy to be able to communicate to our Commercial friends, that an order of the Queen in council has been passed, for removing the prohibitions which have existed since 1832, in respect of the importations of Foreign Oil, Beef, Pork, and Fish, which will be now admissible at the undermentioned moderate scale of duties, viz:—

Meat, salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the rate 3s.

Meat, salted or cured of all sorts, being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the rate 1s. 3d.

Oil, spermaceti, of foreign fishing, the ton, imperial measure, 27 10s.
Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing or taking, for every £100 of the value thereof, 2s. 12d.

It is impossible to overrate the favourable results which may be anticipated by the combined operation of these two measures, they will induce a great result of foreign Shipping, particularly American whalers, to our ports, and a wholesome check will be placed upon the prices of provisions for shipping at our ports, by the admission of foreign provisions at the moderate duties stated.

The Mail for England will close on Tuesday the 15th inst. at 3 p. m.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, May 8, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Director next week—Hon. T. W. W. W.
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.

Sims and Clark House.
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. KING, Esq., President.
Director next week—Y. 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, Apr. 18 Montreal, April 26
Liverpool, Apr. 19 Quebec, April 26
Edinburgh, Apr. 16 Halifax, April 26
Paris, April 16 New York, May 3
Toronto, April 26 Boston, May 4

Arrival of the Steamer



HIBERNIA.

The English mail was received here last evening bringing dates to the 19th ult.

European Intelligence.

From Wilner & Smith's European Times. LIVERPOOL, APRIL 19.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.
The death of Lord Abinger, on Sunday night, has proved one of the most striking events of the fortnight, not only from the large space which he filled in the public eye as an accomplished Judge, and, while at the bar, the most successful advocate of his day, but from the important legal movements contingent upon his decease. The late Chief Baron was great only as a Nisi Prius lawyer.

As a statesman, his career was of the humblest. The son of a Jamaica wheelwright attaining the highest judicial honours, a peerage, and becoming the founder of a great family is a sight witnessed in few countries but England. It is not less creditable to the talents of the individual than to the genius of his adopted country.

Of course, Sir Frederick Pollock succeeds, by the etiquette of the profession, the

deceased Chief Baron; and a more admirable lawyer and excellent man it would be difficult to find—for, so he is esteemed by all classes and shades of politics. Sir William Follett, by the same rule, is promoted from the Solicitor to the Attorney-Generalship.

Parliament met after the Easter holidays on Monday, and the popular branch of the legislature has since been engaged in the consideration of a number of multifarious, but not very absorbing questions. On the first night little was done beyond moving for writs in places where new elections are rendered necessary by the late law changes.

The second night was devoted to subjects which elicited some discussion, though they possessed little interest. The remainder of the session is likely to be more than usually barren of interest, and an early adjournment is confidently anticipated. There will be a good deal of fighting on the Irish franchise and registration bill, upon which the popular party, with O'Connell at their head, look with great jealousy, as being calculated, they say, to curtail, instead of enlarging, the franchise. Sir Robert Peel's position this year is far more secure and elevated than it was at the corresponding period last year, when the sister country was almost in a blaze with the repeal mania. That has been put down—by what means we stop not to enquire; the revenue is improving, the factory population is employed, and the country appears to be in a more sound and prosperous state than it has been for years past. The only thorn in the minister's path are the ten hours factory men and the Anti-Corn-Law League.

Rumours prevail that Sir James Graham is about to retire from the Home office, and a variety of causes are assigned; amongst others, the failure of the factory bill, which has given dissatisfaction to his colleagues, and impaired their strength; personal pique in being defeated the lord lieutenantcy of his native county, which has been bestowed upon the Earl of Londsdale, is alleged as amongst the causes. It is undeniable that Sir James is viewed with an unfriendly feeling by the principal parties in the state, and by their organs in the press.

The question of the imprisonment of Mr. O'Connell, which has been on the tapis for some time past, will, before the present week is out, receive a solution. We have given, under the head of "Ireland," the proceedings which will take place when the parties are brought up for judgment. Ministers it is said are determined to throw the great question into gaol. It is a bold stroke; whether it is a wise one, is foreign to the question. The only point of interest, at present, is, will the imprisonment commence with the passing of the sentence, and before the exceptions to the proceedings have been taken before a higher tribunal? The chief actor speaks of his "dungeon" and his "prison bars" as though he felt unmolested of them. If the Government do intend to incarcerate him, their interest certainly lies in doing it speedily, for Mr. O'Connell talks of coming over to England, and, if necessary, "dying" on the floor of the House of Commons, in opposition to the new Government measure relative to the franchise in Ireland.

The agitation in favour of a ten hours factory bill, has been carried on with great energy during the last few days, in the great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire.

The Revenue accounts made up the 31st inst. showing a gratifying state of progression in the national comforts. During the year, the increase on the Customs is £558,355; on the quarter, £384,910. The Excise has increased during the year, £474,607; during the quarter, £285,316. The Income Tax during the year has produced £335,887, whereas Sir Robert Peel originally calculated it at three millions. The total increase on the year is nearly four millions and a half.

IRELAND.—*State Prosecutions.*—Monday being the first day of Easter Term, the vicinity of the courts of law was crowded by an expectant multitude, who were on the tip-toe of expectation to learn the sentence of the convicted conspirators in the late state trials. They were, however, disappointed. The court sat, the city and county grand juries were sworn, a few motions of no general interest were heard, and the court adjourned, without the name of O'Connell or his case being once mentioned throughout the day.

Out of Court, we learn that the Crown has served the convicted Repealers with a four-day rule, to appear for judgement, which is according to usual practice; and they, on the other hand, have served the Crown with a two-day rule of notice, to move for a new trial; this latter would expire on Wednesday but as the Court sit in error on that day, it would not come on until Thursday; and on Friday the Attorney General would be entitled to move for judgement, but whether he will do so when there is a pending motion for a new trial, remains to be seen.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.
The Repeal Association held a meeting in Dublin on the 12th inst. when a letter was read from Dr. M'Haile, Archbishop of Tuam, addressed to Mr. O'Connell expressive of the admiration which the writer entertained for the learned gentleman, and sympathy for his present position. Accompanying the letter was £115, contributed by the writer and his clergy.

Prince Albert returned from Germany last week. At the end of the present month the Duchess of Kent proposes to pay a visit to the King of the Belgians, from whence she will proceed to Paris and then to Germany.

New Law Appointments.—Sir Frederick Pollock has been made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the place of the late Lord Abinger; Sir William Follett is the new At-

torney General, and Mr. Thieser is the new Solicitor General.

The Morning Post states that the Queen has accepted the resignation of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. His Lordship is sixty-five years old, and he has spent forty-eight years in the diplomatic service. The rigorous climate of the Russian capital has proved too much for his health. The Hon. Mr. Bloomfield, Charge d'Affairs and first Secretary of the Embassy, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The intelligence brought by the Overland Mail from the East is of the most satisfactory character. Peace and tranquillity prevailed through the whole of the British possessions in India.—The affairs of Gwalior has been finally arranged to the satisfaction of the Governor General.

The accounts from China are also favourable.—universal peace reigns there.

The massacre of 3 Catholic Bishops, with 70 Christians at Corea, is confirmed.

Fare of the Unicorn.—The Halifax Morning Post contradicts, on authority, the statement which has found its way into several of the Colonial papers, that the fare of the steamer Unicorn had been reduced from 5 to £3. The price of carriage is the same as formerly.

The disease at Tracadie.—The Miramichi Gleaser says:—

We understand it is in contemplation to place all the unfortunate individuals labouring under this fearful and loathsome disease, on Shelburne Island. We do not think that a more eligible situation could be selected; it is sufficiently remote from the inhabited parts of the river—in an airy situation, and being isolated, all communication can easily be cut off with the main land, by a very small guard.—But before the Board of Health decide on such a step, they ought to ascertain whether the placing of these poor people there, will not have a tendency to militate against our trade, by preventing timid persons from visiting us, and subjecting vessels, clearing out at our port, to quarantine at other places. We know it would be exceedingly silly for persons to entertain any fears of contracting the disorder without direct communication and contact with the parties, but there are such persons in the world, and we know also it would be equally absurd to put vessels under quarantine that leave our port, because a number of deceased persons are placed on a remote island in our river; but we have before now seen as silly things done by Legislative bodies, and Governors in Council. The measure therefore ought calmly to be considered; and if there is the most remote fear to be apprehended that the trade will in any way be jeopardized, some other situation, if not so convenient or so eligible, ought to be selected. We throw out these hints, and hope they will have due weight with the proper authorities, whose duty as well as interest it is, to guard us from disease, and to protect our trade from sustaining any unnecessary injury by a hasty conclusion, or injudicious regulation.

From Newfoundland.—The steam packet North America, which sailed from hence on Friday the 19th inst. returned again on Saturday last, having made the voyage, including the stoppage at Newfoundland, in less than eight days. The North America was only 2 1/2 days on her passage to Saint John's, and made the passage back in 70 hours.

The business of the Legislature was drawing to a close. It was understood that the Bill for altering the Constitution of the Colony would not be passed during this Session.

The dwelling house of Mr. David Garland, at Harbour Grace was consumed by fire on Wednesday morning, the 3rd April about 6 o'clock. Melancholy to relate, out of seven persons who retired to rest on the preceding night, three fell a prey to the flames.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—We are requested to intimate that the Annual Examination of the Pupils of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, will commence on Monday morning the 12th of May, be continued on Tuesday, and close on the evening of that day with public Declaration. And that the Officers of the Institution would be much pleased to see the parents of the pupils and other friends of Education present on the occasion.—*St. John Observer.*

A despatch from the Colonial Secretary has been received by the Governor General of Canada, directing the next session of the Parliament to be held at Montreal.—*Id.*

An Emperor.—The Galveston Gazette is strongly impressed with the belief that Santa Anna will possibly establish himself as emperor of Mexico, and maintain his authority by the army. He has been industriously engaged in this project since his last election.—The army it is said has long since been organized solely with a view to this grand result; the officers and leaders are all devoted to his interests, and their attachments, and preference are all in favour of a strong military government. Indeed it is said that intelligent Mexicans doubt whether any other form of government can be established with a prospect of permanency, with such a population as Mexico contains. This was the opinion when Iturbide was declared Emperor, but, although an able military chieftain, he had not the energy or capacity of putting down intrigues among his Generals. He was deposed and banished. Returning to Mexico, a Napoleon, he was arrested and shot. Santa Anna will manage his cards with more address, and will have no rivals near him.

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