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a great variety of Ribbons,  
and Worsted Yarns  
—ALSO—  
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Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Ground  
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D. BRADLEY.

## OTICE.

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JOHN LOCHARY.

## S WANTED.

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- July 10, 1840.

## & DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

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Saturdays at 7 p. m.  
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THE  
DREWS STANDARD,  
ED EVERY FRIDAY, BY  
W. SMITH  
fice in Saint Andrews,  
BRUNSWICK.

## TERMS.

delivered in town or called for  
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RTISEMENTS  
to written orders, or continued  
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12 lines, and under, 3s  
1 day.  
all over 12 lines 2d per line,  
ver 12 lines 1d per line,  
the year as may be agreed on.

by individuals who have no ac-  
Office to be paid for in advance  
ie, &c, struck off at the shortest  
aid-for on delivery.

## AGENTS.

Mr. S. Connick.  
Mr. W. Campbell.  
Mrs. Alice Esq.  
Treat. Moore Esq.  
Jas. Brown Esq.  
Mr. J. Gledhill.  
Mr. David Turner.  
Mr. Wm. Braith.  
Mr. D. Gilmour.  
Joshua Knight Esq.  
Wilford Fisher Esq.  
D. M. Hall Esq.  
W. J. Layton Esq.  
Mr. Henry S. Beck.  
Jas. Cain Esq.

EASE NOTICE  
advertisement will be inserted  
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persons having open accounts  
fee, as usual. BANKS and  
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# The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1840.

Number 34.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA! Ten Days later—the quickest passage yet! Only twelve and a half days from Liverpool.

The Acadia took up this morning somewhat by surprise. Owing to the smoke and haze on the Bay, she was not signalled till about half-past eight, when she came past Long Island Head, and by a quarter before ten she was in her dock.

She left Liverpool on the 4th, and of course she had been only about twelve days and a half, on the route, including the stoppage at Halifax. This is the quickest passage ever yet made from England to the United States.

The Acadia was detained at Halifax five hours longer than otherwise, on account of the dense fog.

The Acadia was saluted from East Boston and from the Navy Yard, which she returned. Before going into her dock, she took a sweep up past the wharves, and around by the Navy Yard—exhibiting to the thousands of anxious gazers who had suddenly assembled, one of the most perfect models of naval architecture that ever floated.

We have by this arrival our regular files of London papers up to the evening of the 3d, and Liverpool to the morning of the 4th.

There appears to be no revival in trade, & commercial prospects continued rather gloomy.

## THREATENED EUROPEAN WAR! ARMING OF FRANCE.

The engrossing topic of the week has been the disagreement of the English & the French Government on the Eastern Question, the settlement of which England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia have agreed to attempt without the co-operation of France. The French, at least the French papers exclaim against the perfidy of the English; declare that the alliance between France and England, which they now say, they always regarded as hallowed, is dissolved; and threatened instant war against England and her allies. The bellicose tone of the Paris papers had caused some uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, where the prices of all kinds of stock had fallen. We believe, however, that the quarrel between the Sultan and his Viceroy will be settled without provoking a general war in Europe.

The London morning papers of the 3d Aug. in common with those of the whole of the preceding week, are filled with comments on the menacing tone and attitude of France, who is terrible indignant that England, Russia, and Prussia, should attempt to coerce Mehemet Ali, and prevent him carrying into effect his designs against the Sultan.

If our private correspondent be well informed, further improvement may be expected, for he asserts, that although much hurt by the proceedings of Lord Palmerston (who has all the credit of the new treaty,) King Louis-Philippe was still determined on cultivating the friendship of this country, and on maintaining general peace. Still it would appear that the most sanguine in their hopes that war will be averted were compelled to admit that chance might defeat the intention of his Majesty, and involve the world in hostility.

The ministerial journals before us are less violent than those of Friday. The Debats abstain altogether from comment.

Paris, Aug. 1.—I have only to refer you to the Monitor of this day for the resolves of the French Government, arising out of the state of affairs into which Lord Palmerston has brought you.—130,000 soldiers, 10,000 seamen, 5 sail of the line, 13 frigates and nine steamers, are forth with ordered into service.

On these facts you will make your own comments—here they are generally considered the precursors of war; such however, I am bound to tell you, is not the belief of persons well entitled to credit. They do not believe that war is intended, for the king is not disposed for war. M. Thiers is urged on by circumstances, by the press, and (but I hope that this is incorrect,) by the desire to gain a place for himself in history. Rely upon it no war is contemplated by the King, but who shall say that those who have done so much (Lord Palmerston and his friends) may not do much more! Moreover, who can venture to assert that no incident shall occur calculated to bring about a collision and a general war?

The king is very angry with Lord Palmerston, and he is said to be displeased with M. Guizot, for having permitted himself to be absorbed by the Whigs, the enemies of the Conservative principle, of which that eminent scholar and statesman was the chief advocate. If this be true, and I think it unquestionable, we are not likely to have the particulars, for though Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Thiers has nothing to do with the embassy to England, that branch is reserved and managed by the king himself. His Majesty is also angry at and can see no reason for admitting Prussia into the notable alliance. What has Prussia to do with the Turkish question more than has the elector of Hesse! All this, however, I shall express more clearly, at least more at length, to-morrow. At present I shall only repeat, that in the best informed quarters the king's pacific disposition and policy is relied

on; but it is admitted that if the new alliance attempt to coerce Mehemet Ali, France will cover Alexandria with her fleet, will commit no act of aggression, will act upon the defensive, and throw the onus of hostilities on those who seek it.—Corresp. of Times.

London, August 3.  
Lord Granville arrived at Paris on Friday night, and his appearance is considered a most pacific symptom, and the funds have rallied from their great depression, which is further adduced as a proof that war is not contemplated by M. Thiers. It is likewise said that Louis Philip has taken a very sly and sure course to ensure general tranquillity, by sending Count Walewski on a private mission to Mehemet Ali, recommending the Pacha to accept the conditions offered by the conference, so that our correspondent, whose opinions we are quoting, calculates that the pacific relations of this country with France are not on this occasion to be interrupted.

A report was spread on Friday night at Paris of the resignation of Lord Palmerston, which had also its effect on the public mind, as, of course, it was done at the instance of M. Thiers. The funds rose 1 per ct. on that report.—Morning Herald.

We copy the following from the third Edition of the Times of August 3.

We have received the following telegraphic dispatch from Paris. In the present critical aspect of affairs, every symptom of change in the public feeling is of importance.

"The impression in Paris on Sunday was more unsatisfactory than on the preceding day, although the tone of the journals was less hostile. The measures ordered by government were in progress of execution."

The following remarks on the same subject, may be taken as the opinions, generally, of the British press—  
"This much is certain—that the question which has been pending so long between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali is now irresistibly impelled to a conclusion; and that whether this conclusion promises security or danger, gain or loss, peace or war, the speedy consequences of measures which are already being decided.

For several months an scheme has been under consideration for putting an end, by the united interference of Russia and England, to a state of things in the East which tended to reduce the Porte to the last stage of insecurity, and to raise the Pacha of Egypt to a position which he could only claim as the reward of successful revolt. The understanding which existed between these two Powers for this purpose, has been assented to by Prussia, and though much more tardily, by the Austrian cabinet. Had this arrangement been made with the knowledge and consent of all the five great powers, it would have afforded a satisfactory mode of adjusting the whole question; but the possible opposition of France may render the final settlement a matter of far more difficulty and uncertainty.

Departure of the President Steam Ship.—This splendid vessel left this port, on Saturday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, on her first voyage across the Atlantic. She carried out only a small number of passengers. The Great Western, which sailed from Bristol on the 25th ult. having taken all who were then ready, and the Acadia which sails to-morrow for Halifax and Boston, receiving the preference of the passengers for Canada and our other North American colonies.

Letters for Steam Ships.—There appears to have been much dissatisfaction among the mercantile community in London, in consequence of the prohibition, by the Post Office authorities, of the letter bags in the offices of agents of the transatlantic Steam Ships. The merchants trading with the United States had remonstrated with the proprietors of the new Steamer Laird, Secretary to the British & American Steam Navigation Company, informed them that the Solicitor to the Post Office having threatened the steam companies with legal proceedings, if they should receive letters for transmission by their vessels they had most reluctantly been compelled to refuse to receive any letters, save those for the consignees of goods on board the President.

The subject was brought under the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons when the Postage Bill was before the House. An arrangement was proposed, and not objected to, by which merchants were to be allowed to send in their letters for the steam ships up to the latest hour before the closing of the Post Office.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has presented his infant god-daughter, the child of Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, with a superb and costly basin, that was used at the font on the occasion of the christening.

The New Master in Chancery.—The Mastership in Chancery, vacant by the decease of Lord Henley on 1st recently, passed act of parliament, has been given to Mr. John Romilly, the son of the late lamentable Sir Samuel Romilly.

On Saturday Israel Turney, an American Indian, who has attained the extraordinary age of 91 years, accompanied by his wife, a young woman of 33, and his child of three years old, applied at the Mansion House for relief. The

old man said he had been living in Wales, but had been obliged to leave the principality from having been compelled to join in Frost's treasonable outbreak; and, having been examined as a witness in the case, he was driven away by the Chartist. He went to Bristol first, and then came to London. He wished, if possible, to get back to America. After several questions, the Lord Mayor gave him a letter to the City of London Union, with a request that his case should be investigated. The old man stated that he was the son of a chief, who had at first assisted the Americans in the war of independence, and afterwards joined the English. The applicant was born in 1749. At 15 years old he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Philadelphia, and after he was out of his time he came to Europe, and visited France and Spain. He was at Bourdeaux at the time Louis XVI. was beheaded. Furnen went into the service of Colonel Burrows, in 1793, and on being on board the brig Polly, at Antigua, he was in the following year pressed into the English navy, and remained in the British service till 1810, having been during that period in the Bellerophon, Capt. Cook, at Trafalgar, and was dreadfully wounded in that engagement; he was previously at Copenhagen, and at the taking of Flushing—all with Lord Nelson. He had twice been a French prisoner, and escaped to his ship.

On his discharge he settled principally in Wales. He said his tribe in America were very long-lived, and that nine years ago, when he was 82 years old, he had a letter from his father, stating him to be alive and well. In order to prove his strength, the old man performed several difficult feats of agility, to the great surprise of all present.—London paper of July.

The Phœbe des Pyrénées gives a private letter from Cadix, dated the 17th ult., which states that the Regate Belle Poule and the corvette Favorite, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, who is going to St. Helena to bring back the remains of Napoleon, arrived there on the 16th ult. The expedition it was said, would remain in that port for a day or two.

Hydrophobia.—The Liverpool Mercury has the following:—We are indebted to M. Coster, French physician, for the following valuable discovery as a preventive to hydrophobia: Take two table spoonful of fresh chloride of lime in powder; mix it with half a pint of water; with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attacks the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite.

Extraordinary Trial.—Crim. Con.—Damages Eight Thousand Pounds. The action of Heaviside against Dr. Lardner, came on at Lewes, in the County of Sussex, the first week in August. It appeared in evidence that the defendant, an accomplished and elegant gentleman, of great literary attainments, had employed the powers of his mind to accomplish the seduction of Mrs. Heaviside, who was the daughter of Col. Spicer, of the Lancers. Mrs. Heaviside had three children, two girls and a boy. The eldest girl was 14 years of age, the second 13, and the boy 6. The guilty parties, it appeared, eloped from Dr. Lardner's house, and proceeded to Ostend, Dunkirk, and were finally discovered lying in Paris as man and wife. The plaintiff followed them, found them in Boulogne at breakfast together, and took occasion to inflict a severe chastisement upon the Doctor. Many letters were found, completely satisfying the minds of all parties, that the illicit intercourse had been brought about by the art of Doctor Lardner, and the Jury rendered a verdict of Eight Thousand Pounds, for the plaintiff.

It appears that Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside were still living together as man and wife, in France.

## EXTENSIVE FORGERIES UPON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

APREHENSIONS OF THE FORGERS.  
Birmingham, Sunday.—The police have for some time past been aware that forged notes, purporting to be of the Bank of England, were extensively manufactured in Birmingham; but it was not until yesterday their plans were sufficiently matured to justify them in apprehending the parties suspected. All being "right," however, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Superintendent Stephens, accompanied by Inspector Hall and Sergeant Hildon, proceeded to a house in Henry-street, recently taken by an elderly widow, named Mary Fritchard. Having procured a ladder, Inspector Hall ascended to the top story, where he observed a man and woman working a small iron press. He immediately communicated the fact to his brother officers, when Superintendent Stephens, and Sergeant Hildon broke in at the lower window while Mr. Fritchard threw up the sash, and entered the room in which the parties were at work. The three officers entered at nearly about the same time, and discovered the man turning the rollers. Underneath was the plate of a forged Bank of England note for £5; in other parts of the room were found

no es in all stages of preparation for issuing, but only a few completed.

George Bradnock, the man apprehended, is by trade an engraver, but was for some years employed as an exciseman at Wellington, in Shropshire and has been long suspected of being extensively engaged in Bank of England forgeries. The female prisoner, there is little doubt, has also been for a long period connected with the trade. She has a family of eleven children, and is closely related to some of the most respectable families in the town.

It is understood that the prisoners were engaged when disturbed in getting up an order for 250 £5 notes and 250 £10 notes for certain parties in Manchester, who were waiting in Birmingham for its completion. At the time the police were in the house these gentry were seen in the neighbourhood, but catching a sight of the officers, they suddenly and expeditiously escaped. In the course of a few hours the order would have been finished, and Manchester and its neighbourhood in the course of a week inundated with forged paper. The notes completed were for £5 dated November 14, 1838, and signed "J. Booth." The press and implements employed are in every respect perfect, and the notes well executed.

The prisoners were on Wednesday brought up for examination before the magistrates, & committed for trial.

Confabulation Museum at Paris.—I had caught a bad cold, and just I had lifted up my head to sneeze I saw through one of the windows of the Mayor's office, in the twelfth arrondissement, the body of a negro hanging by the neck. At the first glance, and even at the second, I took it for a human being whom disappointed love, or perhaps an expeditious justice, had disposed of so suddenly; but I soon ascertained that the ebony gentleman in question was only a kind of doll as large as life. What to think of this I did not know; so I asked the door keeper the meaning of it.

"This is the contraband museum," was the answer; and, on my showing a curiosity to examine it, he was kind enough to act as my cicerone.

In a huge dusty room are scattered over the floor, on the walls, and along the ceiling, all the inventions of roguery which have been confiscated from time to time by those guardians of the laws, the revenue officers. It is a complete arsenal of the weapons of smuggling—all, unfortunately, in complete confusion. Look before you, there is a hogshcad dressed up as a nurse, with a child that holds just two quarts and a-half. On the other side are logs, hollow as the Trojan horse, and filled with whole armies of cigars. On the floor lies a huge box constructor, gorged with China silks, and just beyond it a pile of coal, curiously perforated with spoils of cotton.

The coloured gentleman who had excited my sympathy so much at first, met with his fate under the following circumstances:—He was built of tin painted black, and stood like a hey-duck or Ethiopian chasseur, on the foot board of a carriage, fastened by the feet and hands. He had frequently passed through the gates, and was well known by sight to the soldiers, who noticed that he was always showing his teeth, which they supposed to be the custom of his country. One day the carriage he belonged to was stopped by a crowd at the gate.

There was, as usual, a grand chorus of outcries and yells, the usual part being performed by the drivers and cartmen, and the instrumental part by their whips. The negro, however, never spoke a word. His good behaviour delighted the soldiers, who held him up as an example to the crowd. "Look at the black fellow," they cried "how well he behaves!" Bravo, nigger, bravo! He showed a perfect indifference to their applause. "My friend," said a clerk at the barrier, jumping up on the footboard, and slapping our sable friend on the shoulder—"we are really very much obliged to you!" O, surprise! the shoulders rattled. The officer was bewildered; he sounded the kotman all over and found he was a man of metal, and as full as his skin would hold of the very best contraband liquor. The juicy mortal was seized at once and carried off in triumph. The first night, the revenue people drank up one of his shoulders, and he was soon bled to death. It is now six years since he lost all the moisture in his system, and was reduced to a dry skeleton.—From the French.

A Clever Thief.—A few days ago, a farmer, at Odell thrashed out some wheat, and upon removing straw, found a sack of wheat hidden under it, evidently put there by some person intending to fetch it at some future time. In order to catch the thief he sent for a policeman, who came accompanied by his superintendent, and after giving them a capital supper, he set them to watch. They did watch but how long is not known, for when the thief came he found them both snoring, and actually took the sack of wheat from under their very noses and walked away with it. The indignation of Mr. Dines, the farmer, may be easily imagined.—Hartford Farmer.

Quebec Aug. 12.  
Fish.—Mr. Mayor Martin, 81 River du

Loop, below Quebec, has taken out a patent for a newly invented net to catch porpoises, which still abound in the River St. Lawrence, but few are now taken in the ordinary method. He expects complete success to attend his new invention, and a company is about to be formed to give it a fair trial.—Gazette.

Emigration as it ought to be.—Last week five respectable looking Irish families arrived here by way of the Rideau Canal. It appears these people were here about 14 years ago, and wrought for a short time on the Rideau Canal, at the commencement of that work, but like many of their countrymen, were deluded by the reports of large wages and numerous comforts in the United States. Having for above thirteen years tried and tested the blessings of Democracy in the boasted land of liberty, they are now returned with the determination of settling and to spend the remainder of their days on British soil, and under a Government congenial to their feelings.—Bytown Gazette.

## FOETRY. THE FORSAKEN.

He never meets me as of old,  
As friends, less cherish'd meet me;  
His glance is ever calm and cold,  
To welcome or to greet me.  
His sighs ne'er follow where I move,  
Or tell what others' sighs do;  
But if it's his lips ne'er say "I love,"  
I often think his eyes do.

He never turns amid the throng,  
Where colder ears will listen;  
Or gives one thought to that poor song,  
Once made his eyelids glisten:  
But sometimes, when our glances meet,  
As looks less warm—more wise—do,  
Albeit his lips ne'er say, "tis sweet,"  
I often think his eyes do.

Oh! brighter smiles than mine may glaze  
His hours of mirth, or sorrow;  
And finer forms than mine may pass  
Across his path to-morrow:  
But something whispered solace yet,  
As stars through darkened skies do;  
His lips ne'er say, "I don't forget,  
I often think his eyes do!"

Married.—At Mobile, Mr. Thomas E. Tart, to Miss Martha Riggs.

Martha was very fond of Tart,  
And Tart loved wedding rigs;  
Riggs gave her heart to buy a Tart,  
While tart was running Riggs.

Halifax, Aug. 18.  
Regatta.—This amusement took place last Thursday. The day was fine, and the races were well contested.—Times.

The challenge of the St. John, N. B. Boat Club to row a boat in Halifax harbour, against a Nova Scotia boat of the same dimensions & similarly manned, has been accepted by the Halifax Yacht Club, who have named the stake \$1000. A committee has been appointed, and preliminaries have been communicated to the challengers.—ib

A Literary Pun.—Why is a school-boy like the stamped post-office labels? Answer—Because you must lick him well on the back to make him stick to his letters.  
A farmer in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline was thus accosted by his landlord:—"John, I am going to raise your rent." John replied, "Sir, I am much obliged to you, for I cannot raise't myself."

On a tombstone in the churchyard of Heydon, in Yorkshire, is the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of William Strutton of Padington, buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 97, who had by his first wife, 28 children; by a second wife, 17; was father to 45, grandfather to 86, great-grandfather to 97, & great-great-grandfather to 23; in all, 251."—Gent's Magazine.

The Wooden Pavement.—A day or two since Smith was holding forth at great length to Jones, on the manifold excellencies of the wooden pavement. "Capital thing, Jones; excellent thing; what a pity that all the parishes don't adopt it!" "True," replied Jones, "and so easily effected, too. A wooden pavement I why, if only some of the parish authorities would but lay their hands together, all London might be covered with it."

Horticultural Fete.—One of the Irish members, on being asked his opinion of a beautiful shell, replied, "that he was no botanist," and for the same reason we shall attempt no description of the flowers. An amusing incident occurred which may not be unworthy of notice; a bouncing dame who had evidently emigrated from the regions which lie to the east of Temple-bar, was asked by her daughter if she could tell her the name of one of the many beautiful flowers. The blooming boy, geese—who, it appears, was not, as Pope says, "Skilled in every herb that grew." And every plant that drinks the morning dew"—replied, "Oh, don't ask me; the hard Latin names puzzle me horribly. The only two flowers I can ever remember are the aurora borealis, and the delirium tremens."—Morning Post.



## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

## STEAM PACKET, ACADIA.

## Death of the Earl of Durham.

From the hour of his Lordship's arrival at Cowes there appeared no hopes of his recovery, and he has been daily getting weaker, but his medical attendants considered he was not in immediate danger—that the acute disease had been changed into the chronic; indeed he had no medical man in attendance for some days, and his amiable lady and family had been lulled into a false security. His Lordship had not eaten anything for a week past, excepting a little fruit, and had taken only beef tea. On Sunday and Monday he did not rise even to have his bed made; his lady was his sole and constant attendant night and day; no one else ever went into his room. His Lordship had taken a great fancy to the town, and to the last was very anxious to purchase or take on a lease of fourteen or twenty years a large house for his family, and Mr. Moore had applied to the Earl of Belfast, Sir Thomas Tamer, Mrs. Goodwin, and others for that purpose. His Lordship considering himself better, and that he would recover. At five o'clock this morning he was taken worse, and Mr. Day was for the first time called in; he attended immediately, and pronounced him dying—that he could not live five hours. At ten minutes past nine his Lordship expired. It was a terrible and unexpected blow to his lady and children, for if ever a husband was devoted to an amiable and affectionate wife it was John George Lambton, Earl of Durham.

**Lord Ebrington.**—The rumoured resignation of the viceroyalty of Ireland by Lord Ebrington, has been flatly contradicted by the *Dublin Morning Register*.

**The Army.**—A large draft of the 67th (South Hampshire) Regiment, arrived in this city yesterday from the headquarters of the depot at Galway, and wait the arrival of a transport to convey it, with several other drafts, to join their respective Regiments in Canada. The 67th embarked for foreign service in 1832.—*Cork Constitution*, July 30.

**Intended alteration in the small Fire-arms of the Royal Artillery.**—On Friday, two gunners and drivers belonging to the battering train of the Royal Artillery were ordered to proceed from Woolwich to the Ordnance Office in pall-mall, the one armed with a gun of the same description as those of the soldiers of foot regiments, and with the cross-belts accoutrements as at present used by the foot artillery; and the other with a carbine similar to those used by regiments of light-horsemen. The men having gone through different exercises, according to the carbine and musket practice, the Master-General, Sir Hussey Vivian, was so pleased with the carbine, that he decided upon that description of fire-arms being universally adopted in the Royal Artillery, that they will in future be issued instead of the musket, until the whole of this corps are supplied with them. In consequence of this alteration, the cross-belts, or those supported on the shoulders, will be discontinued, and the Master-General has approved of the pouch being supported, and made to move backwards and forwards on the frog-belt as it is termed. This belt is fastened round the middle, and is at present used in the battering train department. The intended alteration appears to be hailed with great satisfaction by the men, as it will relieve them of a great weight on guard, and must prove a valuable acquisition to the field of battle, and be made available as a weapon of defence when muskets could not be used by those having to perform the arduous duties of artillerymen. Application was made on Saturday at the Tower of London to ascertain if there were 7090 carbines in the depot for military store; and if there is issued immediately at head-quarters, at Woolwich, and at the various other stations at home and abroad on the first opportunity.

**The Dublin Monitor** says that "it has been determined to allow the vacant Chief Baronship of the Exchequer to be filled up according to the established custom of bar promotion. Mr. Brady will, therefore, be the new Chief Baron; Mr. Pigot, Attorney-General; Mr. Sergeant Moore, Solicitor-General; and Dr. Stock, will be the new Sergeant."

The Evening papers of yesterday announced the demise of General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B., the Governor of Chelsea College. This statement was erroneous, it being the gallant general's brother, the Hon. Sir A. Paget, whose death we have to record. The Right Hon. Sir A. Paget died, on Sunday last, at his residence in Grosvenor-street. He had been seriously indisposed some weeks before. He was the second son of the first Earl of Exbridge, and brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, and was born January 15, 1771, and married Lady Augusta Jane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and sister of the Countess of Jersey and Viscount Burghersh, whose marriage with the late Earl of Morley was dissolved by act of parliament in 1809, by whom he had a family of nine children, six of whom survive him. Upwards of thirty families are placed in mourning by his death. By the demise of this gentleman an insignia of a knight grand cross of the Bath becomes vacant, and a pension of £1,200 per annum, which Sir Arthur received for his diplomatic services, reverts to the civil list.

**House of Commons, July 27.**  
On Monday Sir R. Inglis, brought the subject of idolatry in India before the House, the hon. Baronet in answer to Sir John Hobhouse said,—"nothing could be more satisfactory than the right hon. gentleman's answer so far as regarded Bengal and Bombay, and he trusted that, as regarded the Presidency of Madras, measures would be adopted to remedy the evil complained of."

Mr. Labouchere, in answer to Mr. B. Wood, with reference to the commercial treaty between this country and France, said,—"That he is in a hope that the negotiation going

on the subject would be soon brought to a conclusion, so that he might be able to submit it to the consideration of Parliament early next session, and to obtain their sanction for the alterations it might propose. He could not, however, entertain such a hope for the present session."

**CHINA AFFAIRS.**—Mr. Gladstone's Charges.—The resolution, voting £173,442 for the expenses of the expedition to China, called upon Mr. Gladstone, who could not allow the present opportunity to pass without entering his protest against the expedition to China. He was not about to enter into the general question, whether a warlike expedition ought or ought not, under all the circumstances of the case, to be sent against China. He would leave to Her Majesty's Ministers the responsibility of the expedition.

Sir John Hobhouse characterised the speech of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) as only a repetition of the China debate. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to considerable length, and with much ability, to correct the statements and refute the arguments of the hon. gentleman.

Lord Sandon contended that the hon. member for Newark had not been met on any of his arguments.

Lord Palmerston vindicated the Government with an able and eloquent speech.

**In the House of Commons, July 29.**  
Mr. Labouchere, in answer to enquiries from Sir R. Peel, said that the question regarding the re-arrangements of the duties on coffee would be abandoned for the present session, owing to the difficulties attending the attempt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a subsequent part of the evening, withdrew the Customs Bill, adding that he did not intend to bring in any other bill in its stead.

## NEW DECK-LOAD LAW.

An Act for preventing Ships clearing out from a British North American Port loading any part of their cargo of Timber upon Deck.

23d July, 1840.

**WHEREAS** great loss of life and severe sufferings have been occasioned amongst the Crews of Ships and Vessels laden with Timber and Wood Goods of having a portion of the Cargo of such Ships stowed on or above Deck:—Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lord's Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall not be lawful for any part of the Cargo of any Ship or Vessel wholly or in part laden with Timber or Wood Goods, and clearing from any British Port in North America, or the Settlement of Honduras, for any Port in the United Kingdom, between the first day of September and the first day of May in each year, to be stowed, or placed, during any part of the voyage, upon or above the Deck of such Ship or Vessel; and the Captain or Master of every Ship or Vessel so laden, and clearing from any British Port in North America, or the Settlement of Honduras, for any Port in the United Kingdom, between the said first day of September and the first day of May in each year, shall not be permitted to sail without first procuring a certificate from the Clearing Officer that all the Cargo is below Deck.

II. And be it enacted, that if any Captain, Owner, Supercargo, or other person having command of any such Ship or Vessel shall so place, or cause or permit to be so placed, any part of the Cargo, every such Captain, Owner or Supercargo, or other person so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, to be recovered before any Justice of Peace, or in any Court of Record in the United Kingdom, or in any of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad where the offender may be. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the carrying upon Deck the necessary Stores Spars for the Vessel's use, or the removal of Deck of a portion of the Cargo of such Ship or Vessel, in cases where the same may be rendered necessary by the springing leak, or other damage during the voyage; nor to any Ship which may have cleared out from any Port in British North America, or the Settlement of Honduras, before the first day of September, or within seven days after notice of this Act shall have been received at the Custom House of the respective Ports.

III. And be it enacted, that this Act shall continue in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

IV. And be it enacted, that this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed during the present Session of Parliament.

Lord Ebrington has put down by proclamation the tee-total processions in Ireland, it having been found that these temperance meetings had resolved themselves into vast political associations.

**The Princess Augusta.**—The following is the bulletin of this day. The Princess Augusta continues better.

Lieut-General Sir Edward Paget died on Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, after an illness of a few days, in Grosvenor Street. Sir Edward was the brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, and was in his sixty-fifth year.

The Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, died at Baden-Baden on the 2d July. His Lordship was one of the first Roman Catholics promoted to that high station.

**GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.**—On Wednesday afternoon the Grand Lodge of Scotland assembled for the purpose of addressing her Majesty upon her recent providential escape from the treasonable attempt upon her Majesty's life, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost Grand Master Mason in the chair. On proposing the address his lordship stated, that while all classes were vying with each other in expressing the sentiments of loyalty and esteem upon the present occasion, he was sure the freemasons of Scotland, whose bond

was that of brotherly love to all men, would not be behind in showing their attachment to our beloved Sovereign, especially at a time which loudly called for the sympathy of all her subjects, and their gratitude to Providence for saving her Majesty from the hands of an assassin. He had therefore lost no time in calling the brethren together, to submit the propriety of forwarding the address, which was unanimously agreed to, and was directed to be forwarded to the Earl of Dalhousie, past grand master mason, for presentation. Thanks were voted to his lordship for thus anticipating the wishes of the brethren, by affording them an opportunity of expressing their regard and devotion to our youthful Queen.

## COMMUNICATION.

## For the Standard.

To His Excellency the Honourable C. P. Roome, Governor General of British North America.

## May it please your Excellency.

Although there happily prevails in this Province, a general satisfaction with the management of public affairs, and an unusual harmony among the different branches of the Government, there are yet among us a few malignant spirits, who disappointed in their expectations, and defeated in their desperate attempts to maintain a system of government in opposition to the known wishes of the people, do now continually employ themselves in dealing falsehood and slander around the land, and thereby endeavouring to stir up all manner of discord and strife in the Colony. The channel through which these wicked men spread abroad their productions, is a weekly newspaper called the "*Chronicle*," published in the City of Saint John; but it being well understood that these malevolent articles have no other effect than to gratify a certain class of readers, they are generally allowed to pass unnoticed.

In your Excellency's reply to the address from the Town of Halifax, an allusion was made to the Road system, which the "*Chronicle*," has eagerly seized as a subject for a series of letters to your Excellency, the first of which, to the signature of "a New Brunswick Freeholder," has just been published. The character of this article differs in no respect from the productions which usually appear in that odious print; and it is only worthy of notice, as being connected with the aforesaid allusion so made by your Excellency.

The "*Freeholder*," represents the "*abominable system*" complained of in Nova Scotia, as prevailing here to a more abominable extent, and proposes to bring the fact under your particular notice. He shews, that in our House of Assembly a committee of one member from each County is appointed to consider what sum is necessary for the improvement of the Bye Roads—that this committee, taking into consideration the state of the finances, and the relative condition of the Roads in the several Counties, report the necessary sum with the apportionment thereof, for the adoption of the House. This part of the system is certainly judicious. The sums thus apportioned are then handed over to the members of the respective Counties for distribution. This is represented by the "*Freeholder*" as the most abominable part of all; these members being, as he says, unwise, unfit, indigent, mercenary, and rapacious; but your Excellency is perfectly aware that the gentlemen so traduced were freely elected by a constituency as loyal, intelligent, and independent, as any in the Empire, and are in fact the very men by whose wise and patriotic exertions the Province has been raised to a state of unexampled prosperity—besides it is impossible that the money can be distributed by the House in any other way the local state of the respective Counties being only known to the individual members of such Counties; and your Excellency may rest assured, that the judicious and impartial distribution of the Bye Road monies is a part of the public service to which the respective constituencies pay particular and marked attention. And here it will be proper to inform your Excellency, that great pains are generally taken by the members during the recess, to ascertain the state of the Bye Roads, and the people in the several Parishes, and particularly the Parochial Commissioners of Highways, appointed by the Court of General Sessions, annually send up lists and Petitions during the Legislative Session, recommending such Bye Roads for Provincial aid as they deem most important, pointing out the particular portions of the same where the Statute Labour is insufficient to make the necessary improvements and repairs. These papers are all carefully examined and compared by the county members at the time of making the distribution, and in fact this part of the system, so far from being abominable, being thus "*in accordance with the known wishes of the people*," agrees exactly with a most important principle of your Excellency's administration. If this important service is not to be performed by the representatives of the people, who and what are they who shall constitutionally perform it? The money belongs to the people—the members of Assembly are the servants of the people, and are anxious to act in accordance with the wishes and instructions of the people!

The "*Freeholder*" affirms that the Assembly have usurped the power of recommending Commissioners, and that great corruption attends the practice. These are as base falsehoods as his letter contains! The truth is, the Executive Government requires the members to make the recommendations. Various expedients were formerly devised for the appointment of Commissioners, but experience has proved that the present mode is by far the most efficient, and gives the greatest satisfaction. At one time the Justices in their General Sessions were required to forward lists, but the Courts sitting at different periods of time caused such confusion and irregularity, that the season for Road work was far gone in

some Counties before the commissioners were named. This method was abandoned, and a few individuals in each County, known at Fredericton, were appointed, most of whom were Supervisors of Great Roads, Deputy Treasurers, and other Government Officers. Each person had charge of a great number of small grants in each County, and the result was, their utter inability to attend the inspection of the numerous contracts in progress at the same time. The Executive Government then adopted the present mode, and the assertion that the Assembly arrogated to themselves powers and advantages at variance with the Constitution is a base falsehood!

The persons named as Commissioners are generally resident near the places where the respective sums are to be expended, and are almost invariably such as have been for years acting as Parochial Road Officers, by appointment of the Justices of the Peace, and are therefore the best Road makers in the country. They attend personally to the sales at auction by law required—make the contracts direct and inspect the work as it is in progress—measure, receive, and pay for the same when finished—charge the Province with all sums paid to the contractors—credit all monies received from the Treasury—report the manner of the Sales and the condition of the Roads—take receipts as vouchers for the several payments—to which set of documents is attached the certificate of a Magistrate, that such commissioner personally appeared before him and made oath, that the "accounts and statements are just and true." These documents are forwarded to the Secretary's office for the inspection of the General Assembly, and for the whole of this service the commissioner receives five per cent, although the "*Freeholder*," true to the lying spirit of his letter, maintains that he receives TEN. The auditing of these accounts is a task of considerable magnitude, owing to the great number of small sums; but taking them separately the audit of each is a matter so plain, that a mistake is hardly possible. The Road proceedings are regulated by law, & the accounts must be such as the law requires, otherwise, they are invariably reported "*unsatisfactory*," and referred to the whole House for further proceedings, as the individual cases demand. By the laws of this Province, the inhabitants labour annually on the Bye Roads, in districts of a convenient extent. In a district where the population is dense, there is plenty of labour to keep the Road in repair, where the population is scattering, or where a road passes from one settlement to another through the wilderness, a grant of money is necessary to put such part in a condition to correspond with the rest of the line of communication. The constituencies of the several counties, with their representatives, are therefore the only persons who know where such grants are wanted, and who are the most suitable individuals to direct and superintend the improvements.

Your Excellency's visit to this Province has been in the highest degree gratifying to the whole of the population, except the small disappointed party who figure so furiously in the "*Chronicle*." You have found the affairs of New Brunswick so able and so satisfactorily conducted, under the direction of our highly gifted Lieutenant Governor, that you have deemed it unnecessary to alter them in the smallest degree; on the contrary you have repeatedly expressed your high satisfaction in being an eye-witness of the harmony which prevails throughout the colony, and among all branches of the Government, and whatever similarity may be found to exist between our Road System and that of Nova Scotia, such a false and malicious production as that of the "*Freeholder*," can have no force whatever in the estimation of Your Excellency.

I am with the greatest respect,  
Your Excellency's,  
Most Obedient Servant,  
ANTHONY CLODPOLE.  
20th Aug. 1840.  
For the Standard.

**MR. EDITOR.**—The grand undertaking and accomplishment of the Royal Steam Packets from Halifax to Great Britain is deserving of the highest praise to that noble and great minded man the Hon. SAMUEL CUNARD. He has done more for his country than any other man has done, and may God prosper all his ways. I consider some public testimonial should be got up throughout the British Provinces, as a mark of respect, and which will bear his name to posterity. The best Government in the world, Old England's, should not be overlooked in our grateful thanks, for her liberality in the endowment of money to aid in this magnificent undertaking. And to-day we witness another boon, the reduction of postage on letters. It is but a short time since a single letter to this Port by mail cost 2s. 4d. and the last mail brought us a single letter from Great Britain via Halifax for 5d., but what a multitude of proofs have we of the fostering care over us, of our noble Government. Can there be a British Colonist that is not Loyal and grateful to England for all her indulgences—my own heart overflows with gratitude.

There are matters connected with the transmission of the Mail from Halifax to St. Andrews, which I trust may soon be remedied. In both instances of the arrival of the Britannia and Acadia Steamers, at Halifax, we have received the news of their arrivals via Boston, before it reached us from Halifax. Now the distance from Boston to Halifax is 500 miles from Boston to Saint Andrews 350, and the distance from Halifax to Saint Andrews is only about 200 miles. I trust the Chamber of Commerce at Saint Andrews and Saint John, will take this serious inconvenience into consideration and represent it to the proper quarter for correction.

Yours, &c.,  
A SUBSCRIBER.

Aug. 26th, 1840.

Fredericton, Aug. 22.  
On Wednesday this place was visited with a severe thunder storm, which continued for some time. The rain fell copiously and there was some hail. We understand the lightning struck in several places, but without doing so far as we can learn any material damage.—*Sentinel*.

## THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1840.

## Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—Hon. T. Wyer.

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.

## Saints and Black House.

Commissioner next week—Thomas Turner.

## Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.

Director next week—G. D. King.

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, ... Aug. 3 | MONTREAL, ... Aug. 23  
LIVERPOOL, ... Aug. 4 | QUEBEC, ... Aug. 24  
EDINBURGH, ... July 28 | HALIFAX, ... Aug. 23  
PARIS, ... July 29 | NEW YORK, ... Aug. 23  
TORONTO, ... Aug. 16 | BOSTON, ... Aug. 24

We continue our extracts to-day from papers by the Acadia.

The Steam Ship *President* arrived at New York, on Monday the 17th inst. in 17 days from Liverpool, with 44 passengers—her letters reached the N. Y. Post Office only 4 hours before the Acadia's, which however were 4 days later.

**NEW DECK-LOAD LAW.**—A copy of the Act passed during the present Session of Parliament, restricting vessels carrying Deck-loads has been received by the Collector of H. M. Customs, in Saint John, and will be found in our columns to-day.

**SIGNOR BLITZ.**—A Correspondent in St. John writes us that Signor Blitz (who is about to visit this County, and whose advertisement will be found in this number) is truly a dexterous thaumaturgist. Independently of the eye-glancing celerity and precision with which he surprises his audience and heightens their enjoyment by the very consciousness of their being unable to comprehend the deception, Sign. Blitz possesses the wonderful & happy tact of amusing them by witty and always good humored observations, arising out of the incidents of the moment. He is thoroughly qualified to keep the interest and attention of spectators on the stretch during the whole time of his performances. Many are of opinion that his powers of Venetianquin stand unrivalled, and he has the merit of being the first to pronounce it an acquirable art, which he maintains on scientific principles. The astonishing feat of his sustaining a dance with the plates in perfect time to various measures of music, is a striking instance of what can be accomplished by the ingenuity of man. In fine, we are well assured that Signor Blitz is the Grand Signior of Scientific dexterity.

We have much pleasure in copying the following interesting article from the Saint John Courier. The thanks of the Province at large are due to that indefatigable intelligent, and talented body, the Chamber of Commerce of that City, for their untiring exertions in endeavouring to promote the interests of New Brunswick.

From the Saint John Courier, of August 22.

It is pleasing to observe that the various useless checks which have fettered, in a greater or less degree, the energies of the Province are one after another yielding to the more enlarged views which begin to prevail.—"The Bill to amend the Laws relating to Customs," introduced into Parliament on the 17th July, provides, at clause 20, that "Tea by former Acts prohibited to be imported into the British Possessions in North America, except from the United Kingdom, or from some British Possession in America, &c. &c., will soon be allowed to be imported into these Colonies from Asia, Africa, or America, on payment of ten per cent. duty—and that, by clause 21, the old duty of £7 sterling per ton on Wines imported from Madeira, and 10s. per ton of Port, Spanish, or other Wines, (except French,) will be repealed.

A letter from Sir GEORGE GREY, dated 29th June, 1837, stated, that, "in the present state of public affairs, Lord GLENELG apprehends that it will not be found practicable to pass, during this Session of Parliament, an Act in amendment of the Laws of Customs, but that during the approaching recess, the attention of Her Majesty's Government will be given to the suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce of New Brunswick, for the amendment of the Law relating to the Duties on Wines."—We rejoice to find that this duty will die off, and shall be still more so, when the fostering care of our Legislature, so perseveringly exerted in favor of the growth and protection of the now large contraband trade in low priced Wines, shall yield to a recognition of the first principles of trade, & to a regard for the Public Revenue, by the duties being reduced to 15 or 25 per cent., in place of 150 or 200 per cent. ad valorem.

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United States—the more station, joined respect to Fl at length re she has for plying of p in the more the western p we believe, rely on Moos.

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TEXAS. In journal the Co is the followi Minister, by sent a note to ment that if, a named, the M quered Texas, try will be ac Said note was gress.

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