





# SUMMARY OF NEWS.

London, Jan. 4.

It blew a most violent gale yesterday morning, with heavy rain and hail, accompanied with much lightning and thunder. The storm at about 7 A.M. was at its height, but at half-past seven it suddenly lulled, and gave place to fine clear weather, with the sun shining in great splendour. At ten, dark heavy clouds with rain rolled down from the West, and with a moderate gale, and again cleared up at noon, and at 4 P.M. the wind chopped round to the northward, and it turned immediately to a sharp frost, and continued throughout the night.

In comparing the list of ships in commission at the present period, with the list of those in active service last Jan., we find the strength of the navy is increased by 3 three-deckers, two eighty-four 3 fifties, 5 sloops of war, and 7 first class steamers, forming an addition to our defence of 294 guns and 6,399 men, the whole of which are in addition to any estimate proposed by Parliament and is an expense which the pressure of the times has compelled the Government to incur, and under a full reliance on the emergency of the case, justifying them in asking for the necessary supplies. The number of seamen, marines, and boys now in employ exceeds 43,000.

**Mr. Backingham's arrival in England.**—The British and Foreign Temperance Society held a large tea-meeting at Exeter Hall yesterday week, to give a welcome to Mr. J. S. Backingham on his return from the U.S.; after an absence of three years and a half. Mr. Backingham addressed the meeting in the recommendation of total abstinence, he had tried it himself during his sojourn in America, under cold at 29 degrees below zero, as well as when the thermometer was up to 140 degrees and he found himself as well as ever he was in his life. He said the ladies would scarcely credit that he took nothing but water, and exclaimed, shaking their heads, "Ah, you really do take a glass of wine in secret." (Laughter.)

**London, Saturday.**—The Letters from St. Petersburg, by to-day's Dutch boat, repeat that Count Nesselrode had received despatches from Kiska, dated 15th of Sept. mentioning that a report prevailed there that Pekin had been taken by the English, and teas had advanced at Petersburg 15 or 20 per cent. which looks as if the report was believed to be true.

**Interment of Napoleon's Remains.**—The ceremony of the interment of Napoleon's remains took place on Tuesday the 15th of Dec. immense masses were attracted to behold the spectacle, but it passed off with inconceivable apathy, except at particular points. A ridiculous attempt to raise a cry of "Down with the ministers!" "Down with the English!" failed on the instant, and with that exception not a single incident occurred to command attention. The people looked on as it were at a theatrical exhibition, or with so much respect that it could not find its way in words. The frost was intense; and perhaps that circumstance repressed any exhibition of feeling. Neither in the passage of the Invalides, nor in the Church itself, was any emotion testified.

The funeral car which conveyed Napoleon's remains is stated to have cost £2,300.

**Accident on board the Meadea.**—A most dreadful accident occurred on the 23d of November, on board the Meadea. The gunner, gunnery officer, and a bombardier had taken a shell out of the shell-room and were examining the lump of the fuze, when, before they had taken a turn or two with the steel wrench supplied for that purpose, they observed that it was ignited (the fuze cut 4 seconds); it exploded of course almost immediately, blowing the bombardier almost to atoms, severely wounding the gunner, and in a most wonderful manner throwing the gunner officer (who was going on to the upper deck) some distance up, taking his coat completely off his back, with the exception of the sleeves, and not hurting him in the least, the captain slightly wounded in three places; the master very severely, not expected to live (also the gunner), and one of the captain's servants; several slight confusions amongst others, but of no consequence; the whole of the bulkheads from the afterpart of the engine-room to the captain's cabin were knocked down and greatly destroyed, the upper deck forced up and one beam broken besides, of course, destroying almost every particle of property in the cabins and mess place of the officers.

It gives us the highest pleasure to learn from the London Gazette of Friday week that Capt. Edward Boker, of the "Pique" frigate, has been promoted to be a Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered on the coast of Syria. A list of the naval promotions, including our gallant townsman, will be found elsewhere.—*Dover Citizen.*

It is calculated by sober and experienced judges, that the British Infantry is short by 20,000 men of the amount which would be requisite to discharge the duties assigned to it, even in the time of peace, with any decent consideration for the health and comfort of the soldier. India is now supposed to require a reinforcement of not less than 6000 European Infantry, keeping in view the dangers which beset our empire from west of the Indus to the north of the Ganges. Keeping in view the obstinacy of the people in the United States on the subject of their north-eastern boundary, and the political impossibility of an acquiescence on the part of Great Britain in their demands upon her, it is clear that no Minister of this country can think of reducing the present British force in our N. American provinces; and, as some of the regiments in those quarters have never seen England for 14 years, it is difficult to guess, with the scanty number of troops at home, where the relief for Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, are to come from.

**Island of Chusan.**—In reference to this fine island, which has recently fallen into the hands of the English, a late London paper says, it is the most northern station in which tea is made. The whole island is said to abound with tea trees, even to the tops of the mountains; and it may become important, not merely as a military position but as an additional means of rendering this country independent of the caprice of the Celestial Empire for supplies of tea.

**Ordination.**—On Sunday morning, the 24th inst. the Bishop of the Diocese, held an Ordination in St. George's Church; when the Rev. John Storrs, A. B. of Trinity College, Dublin, and Curate of the Parish, was admitted to the Office of Priest. The Rev. Jas. W. Disbrow, A. B. of King's College, Fredericton, assistant Missionary at Lunenburg, and Mahone Bay, was also admitted to the office of Priest. And Alexander Stewart, from England, was admitted to the office of Deacon, on the nomination and title of the Rev. F. W. Gray, Rector of St. John, N. B.

The Bishop was assisted in the Ordination by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Dr. Twining, Garrison Chaplain, and the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Rector of Saint George's. The Services were solemn and interesting, and calculated to impress both ministers and people with a deep sense of the wisdom and purity of the Ordinances of the church. The Bishop's Text was taken from the 20th chap. of St. John, 21st verse, "As my Father hath sent me, even so, send I you." His discourse was an able exposition of the Divine origin and appointment of the three Orders, Bishop, Priest, and Deacon, and of the Apostolic succession, in the church. His Lordship addressed the Candidates in the most impressive manner on the sacred and important duty of the Ministerial office; reminded all present of their mutual responsibilities, and affectionately exhorted the congregation to improve the spiritual privileges they enjoyed, by keeping holy the Sabbath Day, and devoutly waiting upon God in all the appointed means of grace.

The Rev. J. Storrs, on leave of absence from St. George's, is to spend a few weeks at Cornwallis and Horton.

Rev. J. W. Disbrow proceeded to Gay's River, and Rev. A. Stewart is appointed second Curate at St. John's, N. B.—*Times.*

## NEW-BRUNSWICK, PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

**Monday, January 25th.**  
Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Margaret Healey, of the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to her for teaching a School at Deer Island, in the said Parish, for the following periods, viz:—six months in the year 1839, the like periods in the year 1840 and 1841; which was received and referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from James Curran, Mail Carrier, between St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, and Robinsontown, in the U. S. praying to be reimbursed sums paid for Fares from 1839 to 1841; and further, that some additional sum may be granted towards conveying a daily Mail between those places, over and above the allowance now paid by the Post Office Department; which was received, and referred to the Committee on the subject of improvement and reduction in the rates of Post Communication, to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Edward and Joseph Wilson, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying for a return of Head Money, paid by them at the Treasury on Passengers by the Brig Sarah & Nancy, from Cork in the month of May in the year 1840; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from John Porter and George M. Porter, of St. Stephen in the County of Charlotte, setting forth that they had paid into the Casual Revenue, a certain amount of duty on Saw Logs cut in excess, under the several five-year licenses granted to them, and praying that the same may be refunded; which he read.

And upon the question that the said Petition be received and lie on the Table, it was decided in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. Weldon, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, laid before the House copies of various despatches received from the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies. From among them we select the following, viz:—

**MILITARY AND POST COMMUNICATION TO LOWER CANADA.**  
"Downing Street, 13th May, 1840.

"Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 26, of the 6th. April, communicating the grant by the Provincial Legislature of a further sum of £1500, which has been placed at your disposal, for the completion of the Military and Post Communication between New Brunswick and Lower Canada.

"I have to express my gratification at this renewed mark of the liberality of the House of Assembly.

"I take it for granted, that, in executing the work for which this money has been appropriated, you will not sanction any proceeding which shall contravene the subsisting agreement between the British and American authorities, on the Subject of the Disputed Territory.

"I have, &c.  
(Signed) "J. RUSSELL."

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.  
"Downing Street, 4th Jan., 1840.

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 28, of the 6th ultimo, transmitting an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, without a suspending clause, enabling the Lieut. Governor to grant 100,000 acres of land to the B. N. American Colonial Association of Ireland, upon the condition therein specified, that is, by private sale, without an auction, at the rate of three shillings per acre. This is therefore a departure from the general principle under which the Crown agreed to transfer to the Lieut. Governor and Executive Council the conduct of the business of settling the waste Lands of the Province. It is also an exception to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, under which that power was created. Her Majesty's Government have, however, not thought it necessary to advise the Queen to disallow this Act, on account of this irregularity, but you will consider yourself forbidden hereafter from assenting to any Act depriving from the general law, in favour of any private person or body of persons, without previous reference to the Crown, or without a clause suspending the operation of the Act for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

"I enclose an Order passed by Her Majesty in Council, on the 22d inst. leaving the Act to its operation, and I have forwarded a copy of the Act to Earl Fitz William, according to your request.  
(Signed) "J. RUSSELL."  
Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.  
"Downing Street, 3th June, 1840.

"Sir—With reference to the Despatch which I addressed to you on the 4th inst. on the subject of the Act lately passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick to authorize the Lieut. Governor of that Colony to dispose of 100,000 acres of Land by private sale, to the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, I desire to add that although I cannot doubt that it is the intention of the Legislature to apply the proceeds of this extensive sale to the encouragement of Emigration, I wish, nevertheless, that you would, on the earliest occasion after the meeting of the House of Assembly, suggest to them the great benefit which the Province would derive from applying the proceeds of this sale to such purposes as Emigration.

"I have, &c.  
(Signed) "J. RUSSELL."

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.  
On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House went into a Committee of the whole on a Bill, to provide for the expenses of Grand and Petit Jurors serving in the several Courts of Justice in the County of Charlotte.  
The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill, under the Title of—A Bill to provide for the expenses of Grand and Petit Jurors in the County of Charlotte.  
Ordered, That the Report be accepted, & the Bill engrossed, as amended, under the amended Title.

**Tuesday, Jan. 26th.**  
The Bill to provide for the Grand and Petit Jurors in the County of Charlotte, passed the House and was taken to the Council by Mr. Boyd.

**Wednesday, Jan. 27th.**  
Mr. Owen presented a Petition from Thomas Moses, Esq. Deputy Treasurer for the District of West Isles and Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, praying that some additional allowance may be granted to him for his services as such; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Owen presented a Petition from Stephen Saunders, an old Soldier in the Revolutionary War, now resident at Campo Bello in the County of Charlotte, praying that the usual allowance under the Act, giving aid to old Soldiers and their Widows, may be granted to him; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Owen presented a Petition from John Moses, of Indian Island, in the Parish of West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School at that place for a period of one year and six months, ending on the 1st day of May, 1840; which was received, and referred to the Committee on School Petitions, to report thereon.

Mr. Owen brought in a Bill, to levy a Tax on Dogs in the Parish of Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, which was read a first time.

To the Commissioners of Machias, Seal Island, Campo Bello, and Saint Andrews Harbour Light Houses, the following sums to pay for services for the year 1841:—

To the Keeper of the Light House on Campo Bello, the sum of £120;  
To the Keeper of the Light House on Machias Seal Island, the sum of £130;  
To the Keeper of the Light House in the Harbour of Saint Andrews, the sum of £140.

For the Grammar School in the County of Charlotte the sum of £100.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from William White and Wm. Simpson, praying that the grant passed at the last Session of the Legislature, for keeping the Ferry between Oak Point and the mouth of Waweg River, may be continued until such time as the Bridge over the said River is completed; which was received, and referred to the Committee on Internal Communication, to report thereon.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**  
Fredericton, 28th Jan. 1841.

Mr. EDITOR.—On Saturday last the House took up the Governor's speech and discussed it at full length. At the close of the debate an Agricultural and Emigrant committee was raised, also a Post Office and Mail Route committee, and a committee on the Fisheries. On Monday a Bill was brought in to limit the duration of the House of Assembly to four years.

Several despatches from the Colonial Secretary were read with reference to the Laws passed at the last Session, and one or two small Bills passed the House. As I sat in the gallery who should come in but Mr. Peter Sime of Chamcook. Hello! Mr. Sime, says I, is this you? Why Jack, says he, are you here again? Well I'm glad to meet you, because you can tell me all about things, here. Eh! man that's a beautiful picture over there. That's Lord Glenelg, says I, and that venerable looking gentleman in the big chair with his hat on, is the Speaker of the House.

"Dear me, man! says he, but that's a splendid picture! There's a whole set of fine pictures, and a nice clock, and two handsome fire places, and a beautiful carpet, and all the seats and accommodations for the members, and then the members themselves all plain dressed, sober looking, decent, middle aged men"—here the Speaker called upon Mr. Boyd to go on with his Bill for the payment of Jurors for the County of Charlotte.

To this Mr. Boyd replied, that Messrs. Owen, & Hill were still absent, and he was afraid to bring the Bill on for fear of losing it. Some of the members insisted on going on with the business of the House at any rate, upon which Mr. Brown said that the House had promised last year to pass a Bill for Charlotte alone, and perhaps would not now oppose it. This proposal appeared to be well received, and Mr. Boyd made a motion to go on with his Bill, and Mr. Hannington took the chair.

Mr. Beardsley approved of the principles of the Bill and would extend it to the County of Carleton.

Mr. Fisher would extend it to the County of York.

Mr. Boyd said, that the hardship of Jurors serving without pay, had been complained of in Charlotte for many years; that various petitions had been presented and Bills brought in both by his predecessors and by himself, but all those endeavours had hitherto been defeated; that last Session a promise had been made, that if a petition from Charlotte, numerously and respectfully signed were presented, the House would so far yield as to pass a Bill for that County alone, for a short time, by way of experiment. That a petition had accordingly been drawn up and most numerously signed, not only by the common people, but by a great number of the leading men, and that too with a full knowledge of the principles of the Bill; in addition to which three other petitions, from three separate Jurors, which had served in the County during the last year had also been forwarded, all in favour of the measure. He was thankful to the two learned members for their good wishes, but hoped that the Bill would be allowed to pass for Charlotte unfettered with the addition of any other County.

Mr. Brown predicted the certain defeat of the Bill in the upper House should any other County be connected with it, as there was not a petition from any other County in the Province.

Mr. McLeod opposed the Bill and would by no means allow it to pass even for Charlotte—the principle was bad, and the precedent dangerous. It went to raise money by direct taxation, a proceeding always offensive to a free people; tedious, vexatious, harassing, and troublesome, which would in fact create far more real hardship and distress than the evil it proposed to remedy. Its tendency was to produce packed Juries, as persons of idle habits would importune the Sheriff to be appointed, which would tend to overthrow the principles of justice.

Mr. Speker would not oppose the Bill as it appeared to be the desire of the people of Charlotte to have it pass. He certainly did not like its principles, and had stated his opinions fully on a former occasion. Petit Jurors should be paid by the litigants, and Grand Jurors should serve gratuitously.

Mr. Crane pointed out the tendency of cheap law to promote litigation, and maintained that the Bill would have that tendency. In raising a direct tax it was vexatious—in its tendency to promote law suits it was dangerous—it might be a popular measure—it might spread from Charlotte to the whole Province—the people might petition for it and desire it, still they could not be so well aware of its previous effects as the members of that House. In fact the people were often incapable of properly estimating the consequences of those very measures which they themselves anxiously desired. He should vote against the Bill from a sincere conviction of its mischievous tendency. He would be willing to raise the allowance to Petit Jurors in some less objectionable method, but must oppose the provisions of this Bill. As its supporters however, had brought it forward with an understanding that it would pass, he should not seek by offering amendments to destroy it, he should merely give his vote against it, were the committee called to a division.

Mr. Beardsley maintained that the Bill was just, equitable, and reasonable, and loudly called for by the whole country. Jurors were to his certain knowledge, often subjected to great hardships for want of pay, and ought to be relieved. But, said Mr. B., we are told by one hon. member that this will produce cheap law, and cheap law is a great evil—let him look on the other side of the picture—do not the rich sometimes oppress the poor? Dear law may become a denial of justice—may bar the door of justice against the poor oppressed honest man—and where is his remedy, Sir? But there is another consideration, another objection to this Bill, it has not been named, but I dare say it is felt, Sir. It will bear hard upon the rich man, who by its provisions must bear his share of the assessment according to his property. An hon. member says that by this Bill Juries will be packed and injustice done. Well, Sir, let him help me with my Bill now before the House, and Jurors will be drawn without the

possibility of partiality. But who, I would ask, is most exposed to bribery, the poor starving Juror without a penny in his pocket, or the poor independent Juror secure in the supply of his daily bread? I support the Bill, Sir—I wish it success, and I hope to see its provisions extended to the whole Province.

Mr. Weldon although opposed to the principles of the Bill, would allow it to pass for Charlotte by way of experiment. It had been long and earnestly called for, and the present petitioners were numerous and respectable. To be sure there was nothing British in it, nor any precedent for it. Here the hon. member described the practice in the United States, and pointed out its similarity to the provisions of this Bill.

Mr. Gilbert said the Bill was most obnoxious and would be found subversive of every just and equitable principle. What right had the community to be taxed to pay the expenses of other people's law suits? None whatever—and then the Sheriff's would be constantly importuned by persons wishing to serve as Jurors for the sake of the pay. He should oppose the Bill in every possible way.

Mr. Brown begged the committee to allow the Bill to pass. His constituents had long desired it, and the House had promised last Session to let it pass for Charlotte for two years by way of experiment. There were four petitions before the committee in favour of the Bill, and none against it. An hon. member had objected to the measure because it was popular, and maintained that we in the House are far better judges than those who send us. He (Mr. Brown) could not set up his own opinion against the petition of the High Sheriff, the Magistrate, the Clergymen, the Merchants, and the Farmers, of the county; nor did he believe that the whole of their wisdom was centered in the four men whom they had chosen to send to the House. The experiment was desirable, and the mode of legislation fair. The petitioners would feel the consequences, and would be the first to complain should the predictions of some hon. members be verified. In the meantime the whole Province would reap the benefit of the experiment, and be prepared to adopt or reject it as a general measure, according to the result. Hon. members who opposed the principles of the Bill were still entitled to the thanks of his colleagues and himself, for their liberality in allowing it to pass.

Here the question was taken upon the first section, and that passing without a division, Messrs. Fisher and Wilmot moved some amendments which made the Bill more perfect, and it passed for two years. Upon this Mr. Boyd and Mr. Brown started up, and nodding to my friend Mr. Sime, the three went off together. I listened to some conversation in a place which the members call "Solomon's Porch," and least that after all the Bill will be thrown under the Coacal table.

Since that time a great deal of the ordinary business of the Session has been disposed of. The Treasurer's accounts have arrived and are under examination by the select committee. The casual Revenue accounts have also been sent in, but not yet examined. Many thousands of pounds have been already granted for the public service for the current year. Long despatches on the sum due from the Land Company—on the Post Office and Mail Routes have been received and read—An address to the Queen on the birth of a Princess Royal has been prepared, and this day there has been a long debate on the question of paying for land by instalments.

Yours, JACK ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Standard.

You will confer a favor upon a number of the inhabitants of Grand Manan, by publishing the following in your useful paper.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of Grand Manan, held at Grand Harbour, pursuant to public notice of October 30th, 1840.

Cochrane Craig, Esq. J. P., was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. John Cunningham was elected Secretary, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the Reverend Mr. Dunn, congratulatory of his conduct as a clergyman, and of his great zeal and exertions in promoting the building of the new church, and that Messrs. Robert Waugh, Lorenzo Drake, and John Cunningham, be a committee to prepare the same.

To the Rev. John Dunn, A. M., Rector, of Grand Manan.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Grand Manan, sincerely sympathize with you, on the late trying and painful situation in which the burning of the church placed you. While we admire and approve of your patience and exemplary conduct, during the proceedings which were instituted to discover the perpetrators of the crime, and which we regret were unsuccessful.

We beg to add our testimony of approbation to the diligence and zeal you evinced during the erecting of a new church built of durable materials and sufficiently large to accommodate the inhabitants of the Island, and we kindly thank you for your liberal contribution as well as your liberal exertions in obtaining aid from a benevolent portion of the Province, to whom we return our sincere acknowledgements, and it is gratifying to observe the lively interest manifested at the opening of the church, and how numerous and respectfully public worship is celebrated.

It is with pleasure we avail ourselves of the present occasion to convey to you our warmest thanks for your attention and kindness in sympathizing with, and in administering to the wants of the sick, and of promoting the education of the young and rising generation.

The high opinion entertained of your worth during your residence in the Island,

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had secured we earnest the exercise place, and may be found in the copy of the day of the good and joy of thy Signed habitants

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GENTLEMEN Permit me to say very highly my service conviction lity. An add followed t portion of tifying to compensa to which While fidence of this Island as respects its benefit



ality. But who, I would  
sed to bribery, the poor star-  
at a penny in his pocket, or  
dent Jurot secure in the sup-  
? I support the Bill, inces,  
and I hope to see its led to the whole Province.  
though opposed to the prin-  
would allow it to pass for  
of experiment. It had been  
ly called for, and the present  
numeros and respectable.  
was nothing British in it,  
at fur it. Here the hon-  
ed the practice in the United  
ted out its similarity to the  
Bill.  
id the Bill was most obno-  
se found subversive of every  
principle. What right had  
o be taxed to pay the expen-  
le's law suits? None what-  
the Sheriff's would be con-  
ed by persons wishing to  
or the sake of the pay. He  
e Bill in every possible way,  
gged the committee to allow  
His constituents had long  
he House had promised last  
pass for Charlotte for two  
experiment. There were  
fore the committee in favour  
none against it. An hon-  
bled to the measure because  
and maintained that we in the  
ster judges than those who  
fr. Brown) could not set up  
s against the petition of the  
Magistrates, the Clergymen,  
and the Farmers, of the coun-  
elieve that the whole of their  
ted in the four men whom  
to send to the House. The  
desirable, and the mode of  
The petitioners would feel  
s, and would be the first to  
the predictions of some hon-  
died. In the meantime the  
would reap the benefit of the  
be prepared to adopt or re-  
tal measure, according to the  
members who opposed the  
Bill were still entitled to the  
league and himself, for their  
wing it to pass.  
in was taken upon the first  
passing without a division,  
and Wilnot moved some am-  
made the Bill more perfect,  
two years. Upon this Mr.  
rown started up, and nodding  
Sine, the three went off to-  
ed to some conversation in a  
r members call "Salomon's  
r that after all the Bill will  
the Council table.  
a great deal of the ordina-  
Session has been depas-  
surer's accounts have ar-  
r examination by the select  
to casual Revenue accounts  
in, but not yet examined,  
of pounds have been already  
public service for the current  
patches on the sum due from  
ny—on the Post Office and  
e been received and read—  
e Queen on the birth of a  
has been prepared, and this  
ren a long debate on the ques-  
land by instalments.  
Your's,  
**JACK ROBINSON.**  
Editor of the Standard.  
er a favor upon a number of  
of Grand Manan, by publish-  
g in your useful paper.  
ecting of the inhabitants of  
rand Manan, held at Octo-  
to public notice of Octo-  
vig, Esq., J. P., was unani-  
the chair, and Mr. John Cun-  
ected Secretary, when the  
tion was unanimously adopt-  
ittee be appointed to prepare  
e Reverend Mr. Dunn, con-  
his conduct as a clergyman,  
zeal and exertions in promo-  
g of the new church, and that  
Waugh, Lorenzo Drake, and  
am, as a committee to prepare  
hn Dunn, A. M.,  
Grand Manan.  
Sir,  
resigned inhabitants of Grand  
ly sympathize with you, on  
nd painful situation in which  
the church placed you. While  
approve of your patience and  
luct, during the proceedings  
stituted to discover the perpe-  
crime, and which we regret  
ful.  
dd our testimony of appropia-  
gence and zeal you evinced  
ting of a new church built of  
ils and sufficiently large to ac-  
inhabitants of the Island, and  
it you for your liberal contri-  
is your liberal exertions in ob-  
a benevolent portion of the  
om we return our sincere ac-  
s, and it is gratifying to ob-  
in earnest manifested at the  
church, and how numerous  
public worship is celebrated,  
assure we avail our-elves of the  
to convey to you our warm-  
r attention and kindness in  
rith, and in administering to  
e sick, and of promoting the  
e young and rising generation.  
opinion entertained of your  
our residence in the Island,

had secured our confidence and respect, and we earnestly hope that you may continue in the exercise of your pastoral charge in this place, and we fervently pray that your life may be long and useful among us, persevering in the practice of every christian virtue in the course of your ministry, that when the day of account comes you may be greeted with the delightful welcome "well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."  
Signed by 183 males, and 171 females, inhabitants of Grand Manan.  
**GENTLEMEN,**  
Permit me very sincerely to thank you and my other friends for your kind address. The very highly favourable estimation in which my services are held in accord with my own convictions of deficiencies and want of fidelity.  
An address couched in such terms, and followed by the signatures of so large a proportion of my Parishioners, is extremely gratifying to my feelings, and affords no trifling compensation for the annoyance and trials to which I have of late been subjected.  
While conscious of the good, will and confidence of the generality of the inhabitants of this Island, I look upon this expression of it, as especially acceptable and seasonable from its beneficial effects to the Parish at large, as well as myself personally, in removing the extremely erroneous impressions that are so widely spread. It will be a source of gratification to you to know, that this object has been materially promoted by the kind attention to our welfare, of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the appointment of commissioners to enquire into the causes of discontent among us, an extract from whose report (kindly furnished me by the Lieutenant Governor at their request) is expressed in (I believe) correct, and I feel gratifying terms, upon which his Excellency has been graciously pleased to offer me his congratulations.  
Of the prevailing good understanding and general unanimity between people and pastor, the immediate presentation of new robes, the very expeditions rebuilding of the church, and the subscription list afford ample testimony.  
Whether the church establishment in the Parish is a "dead letter" is sufficiently answered in the steadily increasing attention to the exercises of religion, manifested in the ordinary congregations, the addition from time to time of communicants from six to forty or fifty, and a total of over two hundred and forty Baptists, which numbers will be immediately increased.  
The course I have adopted with respect to the individually disaffected has been based upon a conscientious conviction of duty, from which, with Divine Grace no motive or influence whatever shall cause me to swerve. In all my communications on this subject, I have maintained freedom from errors in principle and intention, but that opportunity for consideration might have suggested a different mode of expressing my judgement on a most important point of duty, I have never denied, misrepresentation has been very active, and extremely successful with respect to the course pursued by me in this instance, and whilst I have courted an ecclesiastical investigation, I have refrained from any public justification upon the grounds of conscious rectitude, entire disregard of "exparte" representations and from a spirit independent of popular feeling so long as my usefulness in its proper sphere was not affected, and I believe no christian community could condemn me upon a knowledge of the whole truth.  
You will accept my grateful acknowledgements for the good wishes and prayer concluding your address; repeatedly have I declared that my ministrations should never be imposed upon a people to whom they were unacceptable, circumstances may at some period require my removal, but I trust never, to subvert the ends of any party or of enemies, or yet as a deserter from the post of duty, or from those who steadfastly pursuing the course dictated by the convictions of truth, are innocently suffering from the crimes of the wicked and the calamities of the false.  
The present objects of my ministrations furnish no cause for separation, indeed such has been their uniform kindness during the period of our connexion, so praiseworthy their conduct in the hour of trouble, trial and danger, so disinterested and unanimous have been their assurances of sympathy, and acts of kindness to myself and family that they shall ever be highly prized, and held in grateful remembrance. While in all our proceedings we study to maintain consciences void of guilt and wilful offense, my earnest exhortation to all my parishioners is that strictly guarding against any thing of a party or selfish spirit by a faithful adherence to your duties as christians, and due observance of the laws as British subjects, you live down, and put to silence the evil reports of adversaries, confidently trusting in the Divine Disposer of all events, that he will bring good out of the evil, make truth as clear as noonday, and maintain the cause of justice to the overthrowing of ungodliness and the establishing of righteousness, and that the divine blessing may ever defend us from all evil, and guide us in the path of peace and truth is the prayer of  
Your sincere Friend,  
and Pastor,  
**JOHN DUNN.**  
Messrs. Robert Waugh,  
Lorenzo Drake,  
J. Cunningham,  
From the New Orleans Bee.  
**YUCATAN.**—The Bulletin of yesterday contains a correspondence between the Gov. Sec'y of British Honduras, the commander of H. B. M. ship Comus, and the military commandant of Sisal, respecting the capture and condemnation of the schr. True Blue, belonging to British subjects alleged to have

been seized whilst engaged in smuggling.  
The British officers insisted upon the production of the master and crew of the vessel that captured the True Blue, to be examined by them to ascertain the particulars of the seizure. With this request, the commandant of Sisal was not able to comply; but informed them that their demand had been forwarded to the supreme government at Merida.  
The British officers declined recognising the authority of the supreme government at Merida, in as much as the existence of such a government was not known to the authorities of Honduras; adding, that no other supreme government was known but that of Mexico, which had proclaimed the parties holding power in Yucatan as insurgents.  
After some further negotiation, the British ship Comus captured a brigantine, Eusebio, bound for New Orleans, and belonging to the citizens of Yucatan, by way of reprisal, when the commandant of Sisal was told that unless indemnity was given in two days she said vessel would be taken to the Balize and sold for the benefit of the owners of the True Blue. \$5,193 were given up to the British, with a protest against the seizure of the Eusebio, as repugnant to the laws of nations. Shortly afterwards, it is said, the True Blue was recaptured by Comus.  
The questions arising out of these proceedings, whether the British authorities had a right to resort to this extraordinary mode of redress, and whether the officers of a foreign power have any authority to determine the existence or non-existence of a government in Yucatan, for the purpose of suppressing infringements of the revenue laws. In this matter we think the British authorities have transcended their just powers—a practice in which they have got into the habit of indulging lately.  
Montreal, January 18.—There is not a word of truth in the statement of the Gazette, that Mr. McLeod has been conveyed from the Gaol of Lockport to New York for the purpose of being tried. We know this from the best authority.—*Courier.*  
On Saturday last the ladies of the Presbyterian congregation in Charlottetown presented the Rev. Angus Macintyre with an elegant pulpit gown in testimony of their esteem and regard for him as their Pastor. On the same day the young men of the congregation presented the Rev. gentleman with a valuable Bible, and Psalm Book.—*Colonial Herald, January 16.*  
**THE STANDARD.**  
SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1841.  
**Charlotte County Bank.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
Director next week—Wm. Babcock, Esq.  
**DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.**  
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.  
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.  
**Alms and Work House.**  
Commissioner next week—T. Sims.  
**Marine Assurance Association.**  
Director this week—F. A. Babcock.  
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.  
**Saint Stephens Bank.**  
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.  
Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.  
**DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.**  
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.  
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.  
**LATEST DATES.**  
London, Jan. 4, Montreal, Jan. 27.  
Liverpool, Jan. 5, Quebec, Jan. 27.  
Edinburgh, Jan. 2, Halifax, Jan. 27.  
Paris, Jan. 2, New York, Jan. 30.  
Toronto, Jan. 27, Boston, Jan. 31.  
**LATER FROM CHINA.**  
By an arrival at Philadelphia, news from Macao has been received to about the middle of August.  
Commissioner Lin is stated to have said that although the British might destroy the towns on the sea coast, should they attempt to penetrate the interior they would meet their destruction. The Chinese are hostile and confident.  
The troops expected from India had not arrived in such numbers as was expected. The troops now in China number about 4,500.  
Mr. Stanton, an English Missionary residing at Macao had been seized while bathing and hurried to Canton. The British demanded his release, which being refused, they attacked the forts above Macao, and destroyed them with about Seventy Chinese.  
An attempt had been made to seize two British Officers at Macao by throwing chains round their necks, the officers however, drew their swords and made good their defence.  
On our first page will be found a learned, labored, and lengthy production of a self-styled "Mordax," occupying three columns, which we have been induced to publish, to the postponement of some interesting matter, the more so, that no say might be hereafter made by that writer "that we had refused the advocates for the division of the County; an impartial and patient hearing or a full insertion." Nor would we have commented upon its merits, had he not addressed some vituperative terms to us. The terms "fallacious and absurd" are strong epithets requiring great discretion in their use and application, else on failure of support, they may revert upon him who uses them. Under the editorial head it would be ill-timed and misplaced, either to confirm by argument our former position or expose the incorrectness of our correspondent's reasoning;—warranted as we are in affirming our own views, unshaken, by the plausibility of Mordax. The same reasoning he has attempted to establish a division by, would with equal propriety and force apply to the erection of each Parish into a county. We consider the whole plan, as one devised solely to aggrandize one or two ambitious individuals, without regard to the distress and difficulty thousands would incur. It is however useless to multiply words about the matter just now; the Legislature will set the question at rest in a few days.  
We are positive that our correspondent at Saint James would not make a wilful misstatement, knowing him to be incapable of anything so mean and base. No doubt he is prepared to prove every word he has written if he thinks it necessary—which we do not.  
We have conversed with intelligent persons, nay, with some of the first people from these parishes on the subject and they have all expressed their disinclination to it, and their ignorance of any advantage it would confer.  
**One word to Correspondents.**—If they wish to ensure the publication of their articles in our paper, they must limit their letters to two columns at most.  
**News for Shingle Manufacturers.**—A respected Correspondent at Fredericton, has written us under date of January 30—  
"I beg to inform you for the information of that industrious class of Inhabitants, the manufacturers of Shingles for the West India Market, that on the question being brought before the House of Assembly, to relieve those persons from taking out permits, and paying stampage, survey, &c., the members of the Executive Government expressed a great degree of surprise, and have given their assurance that the matter shall be remedied."  
The Assembly got along famously, and from the appearance of things I anticipate many beneficial results to your County and the Province at large. The Home Government have offered to bear part of the expense of a Survey of the Bay of Verte Canal.  
The division of the County need not trouble the Leges, I know the minds of Members on the subject, and you will be allowed to remain as you ought to be an undivided people."  
Mr. Boyd's bill for the payment of Jurors has passed, he is entitled to much credit for his exertions. Mr. Brown spoke handsomely in support of the bill." S. D.  
**LITERARY CLUB.**  
D. S. MORRISON, Esq., concluded on Monday evening last, a lecture upon Astronomy in the course of which the lecturer explained in a lucid and pleasing manner the numerous theories of the solar system and its various properties of light and heat, &c. Also, the effect of planetary influence upon the tide—the occasion of changing seasons—winter, and summer, and the unequal duration of day and night on the various parts of the globe. His compilation of matter, the freshness of language and ease of delivery, were highly creditable to that gentleman. In his two astronomical treatises were embodied vast and choice information, and his observations of Deity and moral deductions at the close were gratifying as well as instructive.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Doherty has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.  
We solicit from our Agricultural friends, such information as they may have practically or otherwise acquired, and which they conceive likely to forward the interests of this good cause in this County or the Province at large.  
Our thanks are due to the Editor of the Sentinel, for his work on the River St. John and its tributaries we have merely time at present to acknowledge its receipt.  
And also to the publisher of the Royal Gazette, for a copy of the printed Journals for 1840.  
**MARRIED.**  
At St. John, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William H. Dumont, to Miss Ann Wallace, all of that City.  
**DIED.**  
At Halifax, on the 25th ult., after a long and tedious illness, Sarah Ann, consort of Lawrence O'Connor Doyle, Esq. and eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Driscoll, R. N., aged 27 years.  
At Cheltenham, Eng. John Sturge, Esq., son-in-law of Judge Wilkins, of Windsor, N. S.  
**Shipping Journal.**  
**PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.**  
—ARRIVED—  
Feb. 1, Schr. Curlew, Tobin, Digby, Produce Master.  
—2, " Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries.  
—3, " Midas, Avery, Eastport, Molasses, to Sundry.  
No Clearances.  
**RUM.**  
On Consignment.  
10 Pouchons St. Croix RUM.  
For Sale by  
J. W. STREET.  
Feb. 2, 1841.

**THEATRE!**  
On SATURDAY Evening, Feb. 6, 1841.  
Mr. J. F. ADAMS, respectfully intimates to the Public, that on Saturday evening next, will be performed  
**3 PETITE COMEDIES.**  
Particulars of which will be found in the Bills of the day.  
Admission—2s. 6d.—Children half price.  
Doors open at half past 6—Curtain rise at seven.  
Saint Andrews, February 5, 1841.  
**Ex British Queen, and Andover.**  
Via St. John.  
1 Ton best Picked Oakum,  
25 Coils, 2 & 3 yarn Spun yarn,  
4 Reams Sheathing Paper,  
20 Kegs best White Paint,  
16 Do. Do. Black, Do.,  
8 Do. Do. Green, Do.,  
2 Casks Paint Oil,  
J. S. JARVIS.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 2, 1841.  
**FLOUR & MEAL.**  
150 Bbls. best Superfine Flour, & Corn Meal, (in bags.)  
On Sale by  
J. W. STREET.  
Good Shingles will be taken in payment of the above.  
February 3, 1841.  
**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having leased the Blacksmith's Shop near the Chamcook Mills, from John Wilson, Esq., will continue from date the business of BLACKSMITH & horse shoeing on his own account.  
All orders left with him will be gratefully received and met with particular attention.  
NATHAN SMART.  
Chamcook, Feb. 1, 1841.  
**British and Foreign Newspaper Office and Reading Rooms.** Chester, England.  
**P. L. SIMONDS,** Newspaper and Advertising Agent, supplies with promptitude and regularity, and upon reasonable terms, all the London, Provincial and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals, Advertisements, Orders, and Communications are received for every Newspaper Published, specimens can be seen at this office.  
**Terms.**—A quarter's Payment in advance at a responsible reference in London.—Letters to be paid.  
Agent for all the Nova Scotia, N. Brunswick, Canada, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland Journals, which with the Newspapers of every other British Colony, and the principal London Journals, are regularly received and filed at Mr. Simond's News Office and Reading Rooms.  
Commissions executed, and News Letters forwarded upon reasonable terms.  
**Sheriff's Postponed Sale.**  
THE Sale of the Real Estate of Andrew Robinson, Daniel McLachlan, and Edward S. McLachlan, advertised to take place at the Public Landing in St. Stephen on Monday, the 11th January, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p.m. is POSTPONED for want of bidders, until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY next, then to take place at the time and place aforesaid.  
THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 19, 1841.  
**CENTRAL BANK STOCK.**  
Public Notice is hereby given that  
**600**  
SHARES,  
Of Twenty-five Pounds each,  
amounting to the sum of  
**£15,000.**  
BEING the remainder of the additional Stock of the Central Bank of New Brunswick will be put up to Sale by Public Auction in lots of four Shares each, at the BANK in FREDERICTON,  
On FRIDAY, the 12th day of MARCH next.  
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a.m.  
Five per centum on the said Capital Stock to be deposited with the Cashier at the Bank on Monday the 15th day of the same month, and to be forfeited if the purchaser extracts or makes default in payment of the subsequent instalment. Ninety-five per cent. together with the whole premium or advance to be paid into the BANK on Wednesday the 3rd day of JUNE next, during the usual banking hours.  
W. J. BEDELL,  
President.  
Central Bank of N. B.,  
Fredericton, Jan. 14, 1841.  
**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**  
RESOLVED, that every applicant for Common School Licence, present to the Board of Education, a satisfactory certificate of moral character, from two or more persons of respectability, known to the Board.  
H. H. HATCH,  
Secretary.  
St. Andrews, Jan. 19, 1841.  
**SPLENDID PUBLICATION**  
**THE CHRISTIAN HERALD.**  
CHARLES VARY, has arrived in Saint Andrews, to obtain Subscribers for the above excellent Work, THE HERALD, published in Edinburgh; was commenced in 1836, and has an immense and rapidly increasing circulation. 4 Vols. upwards of 850 pages, neatly bound and printed, and sold at the low price of Ten Shillings per Volume.  
Subscription List at the Standard Office, where the Work is to be kept.  
Jan. 29, 1841.

**CHEAP STORE.**  
—38—  
JUST RECEIVED  
**TWENTY-FIVE BALES AND CASES,**  
Containing a large assortment, viz:  
**BLANKETS** red, white, yellow, green, and blue twilled and plain Flannels,  
6 Pieces grey Cottons as low as 4d per yd.  
An excellent assortment of Prints as low as 4d per yard,  
Mermoes, Saxsonier, Orleans Cloths, Orleans de Floris,  
Princes Court, a new article for blanketing Mous de lain Mantus & Mantilla dresses  
A good supply of winter Shirts, Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths and Kerseys,  
Flaid Silks and Handkerchiefs  
ALSO—ON HAND,  
A few Boxes Ribbon Raising, Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Candles Poland Starch, Soap, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, &c.—As usual on hand, a lot superfine middling, and set rich FLOUR, superfine Rye and Corn Meal.  
The above are only a few of the leading articles.  
In consequence of it being so late in the season and to make room for my Spring Goods, I am determined positively to sell at very reduced prices. All those indebted to the subscriber of longer standing than 3 months will please call and settle their accounts so as to save further trouble.  
D. BRADLEY.  
St. Andrews, January 14, 1841.  
**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM GILLESPIE, of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are required to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all those indebted to make immediate payment to  
**CATHERINE GILLESPIE,**  
Administratrix.  
Pennfield Dec. 29, 1840.—m.  
**WINTER GOODS**  
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE BY THE  
Ship QUEEN, from Liverpool.  
ORLEANS for dresses, Cashmere for ditto, Extra only for ditto, handsome Cloakings, Victoria ditto, silk and cotton Velvets, plain and figured colored Satins, fashionable Ribbons, Brocade, and Gascin Laces, woollen Shawls and Turnovers, Corsetts ditto good black and colored gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, ladies & gentlemen's Gloves and Cuffs, Wedding, ladies and children's Flushing Snow Boots, Women's slippers, horse hair & cork shoes; silk coats and trunks, a great variety of German Wines, including Ports, Ladies' side Combs and dressing ditto, Tortoise shell Boxes, and ditto ditto, a variety of Toys with children's books of History and Poetry printed by steam; Straw Hats and Stocks of every description; Caneels, Calicoes white, grey, and printed Comportance, Chintz bed Furniture, silk Umbrellas, &c.,  
N. SUTTON.  
Saint Andrews, Dec. 30, 1840.  
**HARTFORD**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Connected, United States.  
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of  
**\$150,000.**  
THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honor and promptness.  
During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE but takes no marine risks.  
Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.  
**PRESIDENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams,  
James H. Wells, F. J. Harrington,  
S. H. Huntington, Eliah Colt,  
H. Huntington, E. B. Ward,  
and Albert Day.  
Eliphalet Terry, President.  
James G. Bolles, Sec'y.  
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.  
**THOMAS SIMS.**  
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1841.  
**Ex Ship ALEXANDER EDMUND,**  
Via St. John,  
—38—  
90 Bbls bleached Gunrock Canvas,  
from No. 1 to No. 7,  
40 do, bleached do do do,  
January 8, 1841.  
J. S. JARVIS.  
**Younger's Own! Younger's Own!**  
THE Subscriber having now commenced manufacturing ALE in his new Brewery in Dock street, shall be most happy to receive a visit from any of his friends who may feel disposed to give him encouragement. He will warrant that they shall be treated to the best of his abilities.  
**GEO. YOUNGER.**  
Dock street, St. John, N. B.,  
9th January, 1841.  
**Ex CLYDE, via Saint John.**  
—38—  
**91 COILS CORDAGE,** 3/4 inch to six thread,  
16 Do. WHITE ROPE, 1 1/2 inch  
16 Do. SPUN YARN, 14 and 16  
600lb. SAIL TWINE, 1/2 inch  
Household Marline, &c. &c.  
Dec. 30, 1840.  
J. S. JARVIS.  
**A FEW** Gentlemen in the city are now making and selling in a reasonable quantity. Apply at this Office.

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available



## THE STANDARD---EXTRA.

Saint Andrews, Friday, February 5, 1841.

### Late and Important News from China!

The Chinese Question settled—  
The war in Cabool terminated—  
And Mehemet Ali is thoroughly  
and effectually subdued.

By the packet ship North America, in a very short passage from Liverpool to New York, London papers to January 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th have been received. The news which is of unusual importance, we hasten to lay before our readers in an Extra.

The news from China is to October 1.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Money Market. Two o'clock. The very important news from China has of course given a lift to the funds, which have been very buoyant. Bank stock has advanced again 1 per cent, being marked 160 to 161, and East India Stock has risen from the previous nominal price of 139 1-2 to 242 ex dividend. Exchequer bills are 7s to 9s premium. Consols 89 1-4 1-2 ex dividend and for time 89 5-8 1-2.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette]

#### CHINA, INDIA, AND EGYPT.

LONDON, Wednesday evening Jan. 6. The Chinese question is settled—the war in Cabool is terminated—and Mehemet Ali is thoroughly subdued.

The intelligence from China is as gratifying as it is important, and it is especially satisfactory because it bears this great zest, it was unexpected; so little importance had been attached to the progress announced by the last overland mail to have been made by the Chinese expedition. It appears, however, that the Chinese question is thoroughly settled—that the occupation of Chusan, and the proceedings of Admiral Elliot have brought the Emperor of China to his senses, and that he has offered to send plenipotentiaries to Canton or Ningpo, for the arrangement of all matters in difference with Great Britain.

Shortly after the capture of Chusan, Admiral Elliot, in proceeding to the Pecho river, was met by a mandarin of the third rank of the Chinese Empire, though some accounts say by the Emperor himself, while others affirm that Admiral Elliot had arrived at Peking, and had an audience of the Emperor.

The Emperor has agreed to pay 3,000,000l. for the expenses incurred by the British in making war; other authorities state 22,000,000 sterling as indemnity for the opium seized, and 21,000,000 for the expenses of the war. The Emperor, either himself or thro' his officers has expressed pacific intentions to the Admiral, and he disavows the actions of his commissioner Lin. The latter, indeed, has fallen into disgrace, and the Emperor offers to surrender him into the hands of the British, to be dealt with as they may think proper.

Chusan is not to be given up until the treaty be signed.

It is stated (and certainly there is nothing miraculous in the fact that his Celestial Majesty should be so influenced) that the Emperor is greatly annoyed at our occupation of Chusan, and his Minister hinted "that the Admiral's visit had prevented the march of fierce soldiers to retake the island!"

We are sorry to add that dysentery prevailed among our troops at Chusan, and that the climate was very unhealthy.

The news from India is also of the utmost importance. The Cabool and Afghanistan war has been terminated. By our advice thence, we learn that Dost Mahomed, after sustaining another defeat, found it necessary

to throw himself upon the mercy of the British, and, accompanied by only a single follower, had placed himself under the protection of Sir W. M. Naghten. From Scinde we also learn that the happiest results had followed the steps taken. The Beloches had sustained further defeats, with considerable loss on their part, and a comparatively trifling sacrifice on ours, and had been reduced to submission. They had recently plundered the country in every direction, but the greater portion of the pillage had fallen into our hands. Kelat was on the 4th of November occupied without resistance by the troops under the command of General Nott.

The following extract is from a Bombay letter:

"Now all these professions are regarded as mere pretence on the part of the Emperor to get rid of our force which is in unpleasant proximity to his capital. The general opinion appears to be that no good can be done till the Bogue Ports are destroyed, and that the Admiral and Captain Elliot have allowed themselves to be completely overreached by the Chinese, and that an indefinite period will be consumed in negotiations."

There has been a great decrease in the revenue, and principally in the two departments of the Customs and the Post Office.

#### EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Morning Post Office.

Wednesday Morning, 10 o'clock.

Our ordinary express from the French capital, with the papers of Monday, has just reached us.

Louis Philippe's assurance of peace on New Year's Day continues to act favourably on capitalists, but very unfavorably on the temper of the Opposition journals, which continue to prognosticate dire events to Europe.

The anger of the Divan against Napier's Treaty leads to the fear that it will even hesitate to accept Stopford's also, a hesitation that would much complicate matters.

All fears of hostilities from the Sikhs are also at an end; for we are informed that Curuck Singh, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of Nov. and that during the funeral ceremony his successor, Nou-Nehal Singh, was killed by accident. Shere Singh has ascended the throne. With the two former, who were considered to be especially adverse to G. Britain, all dread of threatened hostility has vanished.

Our intelligence from Alexandria states, that the trip of the Great Liverpool, from Falmouth to that place, with the mails, had been made in 14 days and one hour, for only 12 days and one hour of which time she was at sea.

The plague had made its appearance at Alexandria,—but few deaths as yet.

The effect of the recent news in England was almost instantaneous. Tea fell 7d per pound, whilst East India cotton rose.

From France and Spain there is no news of importance.

Ibrahim Pacha was still with his army at Damascus, to which he had returned in very ill health and beset by the mountaineers, hoping (it was believed) to avail himself of the Napier convention to return to Egypt peaceable and by sea. Mehemet Ali had again written to Admiral Stopford on the 21st ult. and proposed to send another message to expedite the return of Ibrahim and his army.



