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# The Standard.

## NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN  
MAIL STAGE.  
RUNS both ways, three times each week,  
leaving St. Andrews on Monday, Wednesday,  
and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and  
Carleton on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday  
mornings at 7 o'clock, and go through in  
one day. — Fare each way TWENTY FIVE Shil-  
lings.  
WAY FARES.  
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Stage Books will be kept in St. Andrews at  
Mrs. McLevy's, and in St. John at the Hotel.  
Careful and experienced drivers have been  
engaged, and first rate Carriages provided.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.  
LATE FROM ENGLAND.  
The North American arrived at New York on the  
13th inst. having left Liverpool on the 7th ult.—  
The most interesting intelligence is the Duke of  
Wellington's speech in the House of Lords. It  
was as follows:—

My Lords, I now come to the  
last part of the speech, to  
which I have listened with the  
utmost anxiety; and I am happy  
to find in this speech what was  
thought necessary on a former oc-  
casion, namely, a declaration on the  
part of Her Majesty's firm deter-  
mination to maintain her sover-  
eignty over her provinces in North  
America. My Lords, I could wish  
that this declaration of Her Maj-  
esty had been accompanied by cor-  
responding efforts to enable Her  
Majesty to carry these intentions  
into effect.

It is a trifling insurrection, and  
confined to one part of the coun-  
try; but it has been accompanied  
by an invasion and an attack upon  
the persons and property of her  
Majesty's peaceable subjects on  
all parts of the frontier adjoining  
the United States, by inhabitants  
of the United States, and for no  
reason whatever but because her  
Majesty's subjects are obedient  
and loyal to her Majesty [hear! and  
cheers].

Certainly, my Lords, I should  
wish to see a corresponding prepa-  
ration made, and measures adopted  
with a view of carrying into ex-  
ecution the intentions which her  
Majesty has declared, of maintain-  
ing her sovereignty over these  
provinces. [Cheers]. My Lords,  
the system of private war which  
prevails on that frontier, is unknown  
in any part of the world. We read  
of such things in the history of bar-  
barian nations—we read of such a  
system carried on against the Aus-  
trian monarchy, which lasted from  
century to century. All these were  
wars of barbarism against civiliza-  
tion. Never were there any in-  
stances of such wars between civil-  
ized nations, except in the case  
before us.

I trust noble lords and the other  
house of Parliament will look a lit-  
tle farther into this very important  
subject, and draw the attention of  
government closely to it; for it ap-  
pears to me eminently necessary  
that some measure should be taken  
to induce the government of the  
United States to put into operation  
some effectual steps for the sup-  
pression of these outrageous pro-  
ceedings. [Hear, hear!]

Let them consider closely the  
consequences of that invasion, for  
it seems to me, that if some steps  
are not speedily taken on the part  
of her Majesty to enforce that pas-  
sage of the royal speech of which I  
approve so highly, we shall find our  
province in Upper Canada treated  
much in the same way in which  
the province of Texas has been  
treated. [Hear, hear, hear.] This  
is a point to which I beg to draw  
the particular attention of her Ma-  
jesty's government.

I entreat of them to consider this  
war as a great national war [hear,  
hear!]; to remember that the high-  
est national interests are involved  
in it; and that we must proceed on  
a large scale of action, if we wish  
to bring it to an early and satisfac-  
tory period [hear, hear!]

I have no doubt of the intentions  
of the President of the United  
States in the matter; but at the  
same time, I cannot but feel regret  
when I see American subjects  
congregated into our territory,  
armed and provided to, with can-

on taken from the United States,  
and belonging to the United States  
[hear, hear!]. I cannot say, but I  
feel deep regret and much surprise,  
when I see those American subjects  
publicly invading our territories,  
and am told that it cannot be pre-  
vented by the government of the  
United States [hear, hear!]

There can, I conceive, be no  
doubt but that the civil government  
of any country is capable at any  
time of preventing the collection  
of bodies of troops within its terri-  
tory, and their invasion of neigh-  
bouring states [hear, hear, hear!]  
But here we see the United States  
sitting down quietly, and taking  
hardly any notice whatever of the  
invasion by its subjects of the Brit-  
ish provinces.

Lord Melbourne.—In alluding  
to another part of the speech, the  
subject of which it is impossible to  
regard without considerable uneas-  
iness and vexation,—I refer to the  
state of Canada—the noble Duke,  
while he appears to approve of that  
part of the speech, states that he  
could have wished to see some cor-  
responding measures of vigor adopted  
by the Government, in order to  
carry that determination into ef-  
fective operation.

It is quite clear that a state of  
things does exist on the North  
American frontier greatly to be  
deplored; yet, when we remem-  
ber the disposition exhibited by the  
various states there to interfere  
with each other's affairs, and the  
tendency to private warfare with  
each other, it is not greatly to be  
wondered at. When, however, the  
noble duke so strongly expresses  
his regret at not seeing a vigorous  
demonstration made in our Cana-  
dian provinces, in order to enable  
our subjects there to repel the out-  
rageous aggressions upon them, I  
am somewhat at a loss to under-  
stand what he has to complain of in  
this respect.

There is in that country a very  
large regular establishment, be-  
sides a very considerable militia  
force, together forming an army  
powerful enough to laugh to scorn  
any attempt which may be made  
by the sympathizers. When, how-  
ever, we consider the character of  
the country, its innumerable and  
extensive lakes, forests, and mor-  
asses, it would be impossible to  
keep up such a force as utterly to  
prevent all sudden aggressions and  
predatory excursions.

Therefore, I know not, with re-  
ference to this province itself, what  
stronger measure you could adopt;  
but, with respect to the govern-  
ment of the United States, I agree  
with the noble duke that every  
means should be taken to do that  
which is the duty of every govern-  
ment to do, namely, to keep its  
subjects within its own frontiers,  
and prevent bodies of men, the  
subjects of one state, making attacks  
on their neighbours in another.

There is no reason, I apprehend  
to doubt the sincerity of the govern-  
ment of the United States as to  
its wish to carry into effect the sti-  
pulations binding on it as regards  
its duties to its neighbours; but,  
considering the nature of the coun-  
try—considering the vast extent of  
the frontier—considering the com-  
parative wildness of those district  
—and also considering the charac-  
ter of the government—it must be  
admitted that it has serious diffi-  
culties to contend with in carrying  
this object into effect.

A very exertion, however, has  
been used, and every representa-

tion has been made, in order to  
induce the government of the U.  
States to exert itself for this object  
[hear, hear!]. I therefore trust  
that these exertions will be suc-  
cessful, and, above all, when it is  
known what has been the result  
in our provinces, where every at-  
tempt that has been made at inva-  
sion, has been completely discom-  
fited. I trust, therefore, that an  
end will be put to this wild spirit  
which is as dangerous to their neigh-  
bours as it is discredit to those  
citizens of the United States [hear,  
hear!]

Lord Brougham.—The territory  
which bounded the American  
States towards Canada was wild,  
barren, and in many places unculti-  
vated for a considerable distance;  
the frontier could be easily passed  
over, and there was little or no im-  
pediment to going from the terri-  
tory of one state to that of the other.  
The noble duke said that the feel-  
ing which induced the parties to  
engage in the attempt on Canada  
did not arise from any wish to aid  
the rebellion, but that they were  
influenced by a worse feeling.

The noble duke said that if this  
predatory system continued—if it  
were persevered in—all the pow-  
ers of the English government in  
Canada would not be able to pre-  
vent retaliations by the people of  
Canada on the United States.

We are they to be told that all  
the powers of the government—  
which was more solidly establish-  
ed and much more vigorous in its  
character than the government of  
the United States could be—were  
they to be told that our govern-  
ment with 12,000 regular troops  
besides a large militia force, even  
when backed by the bulk of the  
people—was unable to do that  
which Mr. President Van Buren  
with very slender means—with  
the people not taking part with  
him, but with the people against  
him, and not having a regular army  
and a strong militia to back him—  
was strongly censured for not  
doing?

How readily and how justly could  
Mr. Van Buren put forward this  
excuse when he heard it said, on  
the authority of the noble duke,  
that even our own government  
with a much larger force, and much  
more firmly established, could not  
prevent reprisals. They were also  
told that these proceedings chiefly  
arose from the intensity of the  
feeling of dislike to the British  
government.

Admitting, however, that the in-  
tensity of this feeling was as great  
as was represented, still he thought  
that there was little doubt as to the  
sincerity of the American Presi-  
dent. He felt, for his own part  
very strongly with respect to an  
attack on the American people or  
government, which might put a  
stop to the peace that happily ex-  
isted between this country and the  
United States, which he looked  
upon as of the greatest possible  
importance to England as well as  
to America, and, indeed, to the  
peace and civilization of the whole  
world.

Looking, therefore, in the one  
scale of the balance at the contin-  
uance of those pacific relations, and  
on the unbroken harmony that now  
prevailed, while in the other was  
the value of the whole of the Cana-  
dian possessions of the crown, the  
latter would most certainly, in his  
opinion, kick the beam.

On the subject of the corn law,

Lord Melbourne said:

The opinion, my lords, which I  
expressed, and to which I now  
distinctly adhere is, that though I  
am not prepared to pledge or bind  
myself to the maintenance of the  
present system as the best possible  
I am not at the same time prepa-  
red, either as a member of the  
Government, or as a member of  
Parliament, to pledge myself, from  
any information which I have, to a  
change or alteration of the law as  
it stands—[hear, hear.]

In the house of Commons Lord  
John Russell said—

He was not prepared at the pre-  
sent moment to enter into a dis-  
cussion of the subject; but he  
thought that the respectability and  
importance of the interests calling  
for the repeal of these laws entitled  
them, not perhaps to be heard at  
the bar of the house, but to the  
most patient investigation on the  
part of the house of any facts which  
they might bring forward, so that  
it should not go forth that the house  
had shown itself indifferent to any  
subject so deeply affecting the in-  
terests and welfare of the people  
at large. [cheers]

IRELAND.

The Irish Representative Bis-  
hops in the next session of Parlia-  
ment, are the Archbishop of Tuam  
and the Bishops of Limerick, Dro-  
more, and Elphin.

A beautiful painting was pre-  
sented to the chapel of Moycar-  
key, County of Tipperary, by Miss  
Stannicks, upon whose estate the  
chapel stands. The subject is the  
Holy Family, from the pencil of  
Miss Stannicks herself, executed  
at Versailles with the purest taste,  
and set off with a richly embossed  
gold frame. This evidence of pro-  
testant liberality has been gratefully  
acknowledged in an address  
from the parish priest, the Rev.  
Robt. Grace, and his affectionate  
flock.

Lord Morpeth gave 500 lbs. of  
meat, 200 loaves, 150 pair of blan-  
kets and cloaks, and tea and sugar,  
at the Phoenix Park, to about 200  
poor people on Christmas Day.

The Marquis of Thomond, al-  
though residing in England for  
some time, did not forget like  
other absentee landlords, that a  
number of poor persons required  
a good dinner at Christmas. His  
Lordship gave directions to kill 2  
fat bullocks, and 10 of his best  
sheep, with a profusion of bread  
and turnips, and have all given a-  
way. Lady Thomond also order-  
ed a large quantity of blankets and  
flannels to be distributed.—Cork  
Standard.

A new Masonic Lodge was con-  
stituted in "due form" in the town  
of Durrow, in the County of Kil-  
kenny, on a late occasion. The  
master of the Kilkenny Lodge 642,  
accompanied by some experienced  
brethren of that body, attended at  
Durrow, for the purpose of con-  
ducting the ceremonial of its con-  
stitution, and the installation of its  
officers, under the usual Masonic  
authority.—This Lodge is num-  
bered 646, and has been opened  
under highly favorable auspices.

SCOTLAND.

The last monthly meeting of  
the "Society for Promoting Chris-  
tian Knowledge" contains some  
very interesting statements regard-  
ing the Eastern Churches, com-  
municated to the secretary in a  
letter from the Rev. G. F. Schlitz.  
It seems that a new Arabic trans-  
lation of the Bible and the Book of

Common Prayer is in course of  
preparation, and the publication is  
looked forward to with deep in-  
terest by the Eastern Churches.

Dundee Trade.—We are happy  
to learn a good deal has been done  
in linens and yarns, at some ad-  
vance on both, particularly Dowlas.  
Our flax market is also higher, and  
likely to continue.

Testimonial.—The Rev. Wm.  
Mitchell, A. M. Minister of Hol-  
born Church, Aberdeen, was pre-  
sented by his Congregation with a  
handsomely-bound copy of Gill's  
Commentary on the Old and New  
Testament (9 vols.), as a testimony  
of their respect for him as their  
pastor.

Smuggling Extraordinary.—A  
slaughtered pig, which had just  
been landed at Wapping, from the  
steamship Perth, Dundee, was  
seized by the officers of Excise, in  
consequence of a bladder—not its  
own—having been discovered in  
its inside, containing about two  
gallons of prime Highland whiskey  
on which English duty had not  
been paid.

Oatmeal in Caithness.—Scarcely  
any meal was offered for sale in  
our market. A few bolls were  
readily picked up at 24s. and 25s.  
demanded by some holders.

French Steamers in the Mediter-  
ranean.—(From the Athens Cor-  
respondent of the Morning Post.)  
—Having admitted the efficient  
manner in which the French line  
of Government steamers convey  
the mails, the public should be  
made acquainted with their ex-  
cellent internal arrangements as  
regards passengers, and the way  
in which they are often treated,  
and also as regards the quar-  
antine regulations. Persons in  
quarantine from Alexandria and  
Constantinople, whence foul bills  
of health are generally issued, are  
mixed with those from Greece,  
which is entirely free from the  
plague, and actually passengers  
from France, coming out to Greece,  
have to perform a quarantine in  
consequence of their being trans-  
shipped at Malta into vessels that  
have not taken *pratique* there. In  
the French vessels there is a total  
absence of the cleanliness observed  
on board the English steamers,  
and the French officers (who how-  
ever are to be distinguished from  
the officers of the regular French  
navy) are many of them extreme-  
ly overbearing and arbitrary. A  
case recently occurred on board  
one of the French steam-packets,  
coming from Constantinople to  
Malta, where the courier to some  
English travellers was actually for-  
cibly landed at the Dardanelles,  
without money, and a perfect stran-  
ger, merely because a dispute  
arose on his being prevented from  
messing at the table of the fore-  
cabin with the other passengers, al-  
though his regular passage money  
had been paid. The captain also  
refused to return the passage mo-  
ney; but on the vessel's arrival  
at Malta, the travellers who had  
been thus outraged very properly  
commenced legal proceedings  
against the commander, and it is  
hoped satisfaction will be obtained.  
On another occasion, an English  
gentleman was put in irons for ap-  
pearing, during the very hot wea-  
ther, at table in a blouse, although  
the attendants waited without their  
jackets, and played at cards with  
their officers.











