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THE
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK BY
GEO. N. SMITH.

TERMS.
15s. a year, delivered in town or called for.
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.
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Each repetition of Do 12 lines, 3d per line.
First insertion of over 12 lines, 3d per line.
Each repetition over 12 lines, 1d per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1838. Number 40.

Month	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Days
Monday	1	8	15	22	29
Tuesday	2	9	16	23	30
Wednesday	3	10	17	24	31
Thursday	4	11	18	25	
Friday	5	12	19	26	
Saturday	6	13	20	27	
Sunday	7	14	21	28	

USEFUL MEMORANDA.
Average time of Sun rise this day 0m. after
Do. Sun set — 0m. before
Moon's First Quarter, on the 23 at 0m. after
Do. Full — 10h 24m. before
Do. Last Quarter — 18h 10m. before
Do. New — 25h 7m. after
High Water at Full Moon — 6m. after

ENGLISH NEWS

New York, Sept. 25.
The Great Western, Lieut. Hoskin, arrived last evening from Bristol, whence she sailed at half past 5 o'clock in the evening of the 8th inst. By her we have London papers to the evening of the 7th and Bristol to the 8th.

The Great Western made her passage to Bristol in 133 days. The Royal William in 141-2. The latter was to leave Liverpool on the 20th inst., and consequently may be expected here in about ten days.

As was anticipated here, the Great Western has experienced very severe weather on her passage, but it has only served to test her good qualities, and the safety of Atlantic steam navigation.

The Great Western brings the astonishing number of one hundred and forty three cabin passengers. All her 130 berths were engaged before she arrived out. The London Times says—"So numerous were the applications, and of course the number disappointed, that premiums of twenty guineas have been offered, and would be given, for berths on the first refusal of vacancies to a party who by any accident might be prevented from going. In one instance a party having engaged a double berth, was written to in Devonshire, to request accommodation for a passenger, if the whole were not assignedly wanted. The Directors have fitted up every yard of disposable space on deck, as well as below, in order to make room for the number stated. Upon the eighty seven passenger home, and the 130 out, at 40 guineas passage money per head in the cabin, and 35 guineas cabin, each way, the Directors of the Great Western will have received, therefore, upwards of £5000 exclusive of the benefit derived from the conveyance of goods at which the Great Western brought in from New York, to the extent of about 200 to a measurement."

We rejoice to say that the weather in England had been "good" for harvesting, as the papers express it, and from the aggregate of accounts in the papers before us, some of which are given below, we are inclined to think the crops will be nearly, if not quite, an average one. The speculation as to very high prices, on both sides of the Atlantic, will be apt to get their fingers burnt.

PROFANATION OF PARLIAMENT.
House of Lords, August 16.—This being the day appointed for the prorogation of Parliament by her Majesty in person, considerable anxiety was manifested to witness the proceedings, especially as regards the interior of the House of Lords.

At the appointed hour of twelve, the doors were thrown open to those who had obtained tickets of admission from the Lord Great Chamberlain, and in a short time the strange gallery was graced with the presence of ladies, elegantly attired in morning dresses.

No more than a dozen of persons were present on the benches, the upper bench being occupied by ladies admitted in the same manner as the strangers' gallery.

The Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Sussex entered the house about half-past one.

The Prince and Princess Hohenlohe arrived about the same time. The Princess had a seat appointed for her facing the throne, near the woodwork.

There was by no means a full attendance of peers.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.
At twenty minutes past two the salute of cannon announced her Majesty's arrival at the entrance, and very shortly afterwards the flourish of trumpets told the peers that the Queen was then approaching.

The Queen having taken the inner library, which is used on these occasions for that purpose, the trumpets announced that her Majesty was about entering the house, and the heralds immediately passed in, followed by the Lord Steward and other officers of the household.—The Lord Chancellor preceded her Majesty, as well as the Earl Marshal, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Lord Great Chamberlain, &c. Her Majesty's train was borne by the pages in waiting. Viscount Melbourne stood on her Majesty's left bearing the sword of state, and the Earl of Shaftesbury the cap of maintenance.

The Queen having taken her seat on the throne, desired their Lordships to be seated, an intimation immediately obeyed.

part of the speech could be singled out as being more forcibly than another, we should select the last paragraph. It was uttered as if in solemn prayer.

The Queen had upon her brow, for the first time, the royal crown; before the coronation she either wore a chaplet or a circlet of diamonds.

Her Majesty was decorated with the riband and order of the garter; she wore a magnificent diamond necklace, and a stomacher, of the same costly material. Under her robe she had on a white satin dress, trimmed with gold tissue.

After the delivery of the speech the Lord Chancellor again knelt, and received her Majesty's commands relative to the period of the prorogation, which her lordship thus announced:

"My Lords and Gentlemen, It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 14th day of October next, to be then here holden, and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 14th day of October."

The Queen then rose, and descended the steps of the throne, preceded the same way as on entering by the great officers of state.

The speaker and the members of the Commons then retired, as well as the peers and nobles who were present during the proceedings.

THE BRITISH QUEEN.
We copy the following from a Glasgow paper of Aug. 1.

While on the Clyde the other day, we went ashore at Port Glasgow to have a peep at this most splendid vessel, the largest ever built or known, and we truly confess that the sight amply repaid us for the trip. From the river the British Queen, owing to her elegance of shape and fine proportions, does not look so large as she really is, but as you approach her on the wharf, comparing her with other large vessels near her, her tremendous bulk becomes more imposing, her extreme length stretching 275 feet, being 35 feet longer than the largest ship now afloat. But, if the visitor is surprised while standing near her, he is doubly so after ascending the ladder and going upon deck, which being 40 feet high, in length and breadth resembles a tolerable street, being clear over deck 40 feet, over the paddle boxes 64 feet.

The workmen are at present employed in fitting up the interior, and she will be ready to receive her boilers and machinery in a month, but will not be finished for five or six months. The space in her cabin is large enough for a ball room. All the materials are of the best quality, and the workmanship is of the best order, combining durability with great elegance, uniformity, and of course of ornament. We almost wandered in the space set apart for the passenger's berths, which can be compared to nothing else but a bar-rack. The passage is somewhat in the shape of a horse-shoe, with small apartments on each side, and the top part of the vessel being so very high, and in all the places to have accommodation for about four hundred passengers—the passage between the different suites of apartments, and their arrangement, rivaling the style of a modern well-finished hotel. The hold is also the most capacious we ever saw, and with additional capacity of stowage. The paddle boxes are entirely outside, and do not interfere with the sweep of her decks, which stands at present from 30 to 40 feet out of water—of course when her machinery, amounting to something about 400 tons, is on board, her draught of water, at present about 10 feet, will be considerably increased. There she lies, her gigantic bulk throwing every other steamer into the shade—an admirable illustration of a noble monument of the irresistible power and progress of science.—The sight will be more attractive some months hence when the boilers and machinery are on board, and the interior in a more forward state. Since her arrival in Port Glasgow, she has been daily visited by hundreds of admiring spectators.

Of the three great healing measures for Ireland, which at the outset of the Session we had hoped would have passed, we fear but one only is destined to become a law, viz. the Poor Law Bill. The other two, for the settlement of the Tithes and Corporation questions, will probably be rejected by the Commons, in consequence of the amendments adopted by the House of Lords. Ireland, however, will gain something, as some legal provision for her numerous poor was necessary. The Bill, as passed, is certainly by no means free from weighty objections, but it was an object to have a Poor Law of some sort in existence; it can be altered and amended hereafter. The two other subjects will become prominent questions at the next Session.—New York Advertiser.

The most important article of intelligence from England, is the bill brought in by Lord Brougham, and passed almost unanimously

both houses of Parliament, annulling the ordinances published by Lord Durham respecting the Canadian rebels.—We are very much at a loss to know the design of this strange measure which is so directly calculated to destroy Lord Durham's authority and influence, and to encourage disaffection in the Canadas. Whatever we may have thought of his talents, we have never been great admirers of Lord Durham's political opinions. But we do consider that when he has undertaken a most difficult and arduous, and important task he is at least entitled to common justice, and ought not to be abandoned by his friends, and sacrificed to promote any hostile and paltry party purpose.—Halifax Guardian.

THE DEATH OF SCHILLER.
BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

'Tis said when Schiller's death drew nigh,
The wish possessed his mighty mind,
To wander forth wherever he
The homes and haunts of human kind.

Then strayed the poet, in his dreams,
By Rome and Egypt's ancient graves;
Went up the New World's forest streams,
Sleed in the Hindoo's temple-aves.

Walked with the Pawnee, fierce and stark,
The bearded Tartar, midst his hords,
The puny Chinese, and the dark
Felix Malay, among gentler words.

How could he rest? even then he trod
The threshold of the world unknown;
Already, from the seat of God,
A ray upon his garments shone.

Shone and awoke that strong desire
For more and knowledge reached not here,
Hill death set free his soul of fire,
To plunge into its fitting sphere.

Then—who shall tell how deep, how bright,
The abyss of glory opened round?
How thought and feeling flamed like light,
Through ranks of being without bound?

Number of Officers on the list of the Royal Navy 1st July, 1838—
Flag Officers 160
Retired ditto 60
Retired Captains 598
Captains 622
Commanders 279
Lieutenants 2910
Masters 447
Physicians 11
Surgeons 668
Assistant Surgeons 348
Dispensers of Hospitals 9
Patrols 562
Chaplains Active list 36
Retired list 85

ROYAL MARINES 6974
Active List 293
Retired list Pay 111
Unattached 405
Reserved list 820

Total number 7794
Being a diminution of fifty since the 1st January last.

THE ANADAS.
Montreal, Sept. 15th.

On Thursday evening His Excellency Sir John Colborne and Staff arrived in town, and the whole of the troops in garrison were yesterday inspected by Sir John, on the New's farm at the extremity of Griffing; they consisted of 7th Hussars, Royal Artillery, 1st Royal L., 24th, 71st, and 73rd regiments of Infantry. The troops went through all the manoeuvres of battle skilfully, charging in line with three British cheers, forming squares to receive cavalry, &c. very much to the delight of the numerous spectators. The charge of the kind we ever saw, and gave a fearful, but not unfruitful idea of the awful reality. There were about seventeen hundred soldiers, rank and file, on the ground, and, as the weather was favourable, they presented a very fine appearance. We are happy to say that Sir John Colborne appeared to enjoy good health, he leaves town for Quebec this evening, and it may be a long time before we look on his like again.—Herald.

A Synagogue was consecrated at Montreal on Thursday the 20th ult according to the forms of the Jewish religion. The service consisted of chanting and reading in the Hebrew language.

From the Halifax Recorder Sep. 29.

RETURN OF THE DELEGATES.—The Hon. J. W. Johnston and Hon. J. B. Unacke, having left Quebec last Saturday in the Medea, and landed at Charlottetown, arrived here last evening. Messrs. Almon and Young, and E. Cunard, jr. Esq. (who accompanied the delegation) are on their return via the

Lord Durham's "occupation is gone." His projects for a general adjustment of Colonial affairs are no longer in progress. A full and abrupt period has been put to all his measures by a factious section of the Peers, who care little, we believe, for the disruption of the Provinces from the Empire—if they can elevate themselves to place.—We subjoin the Address presented Lord Durham, with brevity, from the Quebec Mercury of the 22d inst., for which we are indebted to the extreme courtesy of the Hon. the Solicitor General.

Quebec, Sep. 22.
This afternoon, the highly respectable and influential gentlemen, composing the Delegation from the Eastern Colonies, waited in a body on His Excellency the Governor General and delivered the following Address.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Durham, Governor General of the British North American Provinces, &c. &c.

In approaching your Lordship on the eve of our departure from Quebec, we beg unanimously to offer to your Lordship the expressions of our highest respect, and of the deep concern which we have heard of your Lordship's rumored intention to resign the Government of these Provinces.

The duties of the mission with which we have been intrusted by the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and the frankness of communication permitted by your Lordship, have brought us into acquaintance with your Lordship's feelings and views in relation to British North America; and irresistibly impressed our minds with the conviction, that your Lordship cherishes an ardent desire to elevate the Colonies committed to your Government, and entertains contemptuous calculations to render that desire effective.

In a review of the short period of the Government under your Lordship's personal direction, we behold your Lordship with that feeling of congeniality to Englishmen, which is our with repugnance from the shedding of blood on the scaffold, blending mercy with justice; while returning tranquility had already rewarded an administration conducted without the sacrifice of one human life; and we were aware that improved laws and institutions were in preparation, which under a Government firm, mild and impartial, gave to the future the reasonable prospect of restored confidence and renovated prosperity.

For the Provinces with which we are more personally connected, we saw in the warm interest, the enlightened and comprehensive views, and extensive powers of your Lordship the dawning of vigour and improvement hitherto unknown. With your Lordship's departure, those anticipations will we fear fade away; but although it should be our lot to see these Provinces continue feeble and nerveless compared with the condition at which their natural advantages entitle them to aim, yet shall we ever remember with gratitude the statesman who, exalted in the first rank, and treading on the highest eminences of political life in our common country, hesitated not at the call of his Sovereign, with disinterested zeal to undertake an office of unparalleled difficulty, and has given to these distant territories the benefit of his enlarged experience and vigorous conceptions. Your Lordship's comprehensive mind has opened to our view the animating prospect of great public improvements advancing our common welfare, and which will ever associate your Lordship's name with the highest prosperity of the Colonies.

We are unwilling to abandon the hope, that your Lordship may yet continue in the administration of your high office. Under any circumstances, we beg to assure your Lordship, that our most ardent wishes for the happiness of the Countess of Durham, your Lordship and family, will accompany you through life.

J. W. Johnston, Member of the legislative Council, Nova Scotia.
J. B. Unacke, Member for County of Cape Breton, and Member of Council.
—Wm. Young, Member of Assembly for the County of Lunenburg.
M. B. Almon.

Deputation from Nova Scotia.
Charles Simonds, Member of the Executive Council, and Speaker of Assembly of New Brunswick.
Henry Peters, Legislative Council.
Hugh Johnston, Member of the Executive Council, and House of Assembly.
James Kirk,
John Robertson.

Deputation from New Brunswick.
I. H. Haviland, Member of Executive and Legislative Councils.
Geo. Dalrymple, Speaker of the House of Assembly.
Joseph Pope, Member of Assembly for Prince County.

Deputation from Prince Edward Island.
Quebec, 22d, Sept. 1838.

To which Address, His Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:

It is impossible for me to express to you in language sufficiently strong, the feelings of gratitude and pleasure with which I have received this Address.

Representing, as you do worthily, the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, this proof of your confidence in me, and approbation of the principles on which my Administration has been conducted, is most gratifying to me.

I assumed the Government of the North American Provinces, with the predetermination to provide for the future welfare and prosperity of them all; never doubting that such a provision would be the best, nay the only, real security for their permanent connection with the British Crown. In communications which took place between us, and from which I have derived equal pleasure and information, you have been fully apprised of my views and intentions. These you have appreciated and recognized in a manner for which I can never be sufficiently grateful.—I have, indeed, had a difficult and laborious duty to perform. The result of my endeavours however, is one of which I need not be ashamed. In the short space of little more than three months, I have seen tranquillity restored, and confidence revived. I have caused substantial justice to be administered, and tempered by mercy. I have carefully examined, with a view to reformation, all the institutions of the Province more immediately committed to my charge; and I was on the point of promulgating such laws as would have afforded protection to all those great British interests which had been too long neglected. I had also, as you well know, devoted the most careful attention to all subjects which could affect the general interests of all the Colonies, and had brought nearly to maturity the Plan which I intended to submit in the first instance to the consideration of the Provinces, and eventually of the Cabinet and the Imperial Parliament. In this, I trust useful course, I have been suddenly arrested by the interference of a branch of the British Legislature, in which the responsible advisers of the Crown have deemed it their duty to acquiesce. Under these circumstances, I have but one step to take—to resign that authority, the exercise of which has thus been so weakened as to render it totally inadequate to the grave emergency which alone called for its existence.

Be assured, however, Gentlemen, that this unexpected and abrupt termination of the official connection which united me with the North American Provinces, will not weaken in my mind the feelings of deep interest which I shall ever take in their fate, or render me less anxious to devote every faculty of my mind, every influence I may possess, to the advancement of their interests, and to the establishment, on the most lasting foundation, of their welfare and prosperity.

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vised, commanded appointed, or done in relation to the premises, be, are, and shall be discharged and void by virtue of this act; and that if any action or suit shall be prosecuted or commenced against any person or persons for any such act, matter, or thing so advised, commanded appointed or done, he, she or they may plead the general issue and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs in any action or suit so to be prosecuted or commenced except in that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, after the 1st day of October next, shall become nonsuit or forbear further prosecution, or suffer discontinuance; or if a verdict pass against such plaintiff or plaintiffs the defendant or defendants shall recover his, her, or their double costs, for which he, she, or they shall have the like remedy as in cases where costs by law are given to defendants; and if any such action or suit as aforesaid shall be commenced or prosecuted after the 1st of October next in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the Court before whom such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, shall allow to the defendant the benefit of the discharge and indemnity hereby provided, and shall further allow to him his double costs of suit in all such cases as aforesaid.

ENGLISH NEWS
The death of Sir John Nichol, Judge of Admiralty, is announced, also Dr. Barnes, professor at Cambridge, aged 93. Also of Gen. Osborn, and the Earl of Armslet, The Earl of Derby had suffered from an attack of paralysis.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians and suite arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday. King Leopold is suspected of a wish to provide a husband for the Queen of England.

The Marquis of Clanricarde is appointed Ambassador to Russia.
The British Queen steamer is expected to be at Deal in November. The British and American Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, has ordered 1000 tons of coal to be shipped to New York for the supply of this steamer. The steamer President, built by the same company, is expected to be completed by the next summer or autumn.

The American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson, had left London for Scotland, and Mr. John Van Buren and Mr. Richard Vaux, the American Secretary of Legation, had left for a tour through Ireland and Scotland.
Messrs. Curling & Young, of Limehouse, the builders of the British Queen, have begun a steam ship of 2000 tons, being 400 tons more than the British Queen, she is not to be as large as that vessel, but much wider.

The Grain trade has continued to occupy a considerable share of public attention, as under existing circumstances might be expected. Although the weather has been generally speaking, the prices of wheat have not gone down any thing like what might have been expected, which circumstance strengthens the belief previously entertained, that the harvest will be deficient. Those who are of the opposite opinion believe that prices will come down, and that shortly. This of course is all matter of opinion at present.

The following copy of a letter addressed to Lord Melbourne on the factious opposition to Lord Durham's Ordinances, will be perused with much interest.

London, 22nd August, 1838
My Lord.—The North American Colonial Association have already expressed, by certain Resolutions transmitted to Lord Glenelg, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel, their conviction that the discussions which have been lately raised in Parliament, in regard to Lower Canada, will tend to destroy British power and influence in that Province, by encouraging the disaffected, and disheartening the loyal, and solemnly declared their serious apprehensions that these discussions were calculated to retard the pacification, if they did not cause the loss of these valuable appendages of the British Crown. In these sentiments we fully concur, and being deeply interested in the welfare of the North American Colonies, and sincerely desirous to perpetuate their connexion with the Parent State, we feel compelled to address your Lordship and to express our deep regret that certain Ordinances of the Governor in Council should be disallowed, seeing the conflicting opinions expressed in Parliament in regard to them, and that the inhabitants, whether of French or British origin, appreciated these acts of their Governor as best calculated to restore peace and give security and prosperity to the Colony. We further cannot but view the recent proceedings as originating in personal disappointment, or elicited by discussion; and in the hope that His Excellency will not be driven from the great work he has so well begun, by individuals who were either not aware of the effects which their proceedings might produce or who are regardless of the consequences.

We do assure you, my Lord, that we as well as our partners and different correspondents in the Colony, have the fullest confidence in the wisdom, impartiality and loyalty of His Excellency the Governor General to wards every class of Her Majesty's subjects in these Provinces, and that His Excellency has in any one instance exceeded the powers given to him by Parliament, it was the lives of thousands who would have been justly doomed to death by an English Court, though probably acquitted by a French Canadian Jury.

The accounts received yesterday from Canada are of a very favorable nature; His Excellency had visited Upper Canada, and made such disposition of the forces as to ensure tranquillity and inspire confidence. He

ing information now he could best serve their interests, improve the Province, and yet their connexion with the mother country. The resident inhabitants took that opportunity of presenting addresses to him of the most satisfactory description, thinking that their Queen had condescended to send them such a man.

Whatever measure may be ultimately recommended by Lord Durham in regard to the future permanent Government of these Provinces, we cannot but view any change in their administration at present with terror and dismay, and we do pray that His Excellency will continue to administer the affairs of these important Provinces until he has matured a system of Government applicable to their peculiar situation, and reconciled all parties to the dominion of the Imperial Government.

We have &c.
(Signed)
Robert Gillespie, Alex. Gillespie, 1807, Nathaniel Gould, Russell Ellice, George Forsyth, E. H. Chapman, Glyn, Latta, Mills & Co., Robt. Harrison & Co., Smith, Payne & Smith, V. E. Logan, A. Stewart, J. Westmoreland, Fred. De Lisle, W. Johnston, Wm. Oviatt, Wm. Pennington & Co., Robinson & Co., W. & J. H. Benson, Bowles Brothers & Co., R. & B. Brown & Co., T. Richter, of Plemis Insurance Company, W. T. Hubert, G. H. Mitchell, R. T. Matland, J. Mitchell, A. A. Gower, Nephews & Co., Wm. Clark & Keeling, W. Crane, of New Brunswick, Jas. Dawie, Chas. Walton, Newman Hunt and Christopher, Carter & Banais.

New York, Oct. 6.
GREAT WESTERN.
This rubber-fat transatlantic steam packet left this port at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 4th inst. on her return to Bristol, England, with about 140 cabin passengers, a considerable quantity of freight and 10,000 letters for different parts of Europe. The weather is remarkably favourable.

Flour and Meal.—The Flour market continues as before noticed, exceedingly inactive, and we have again to notice a reduction of 37-1/2 cents per bushel, the latter on Western descriptions, of which the receipts during the week have been plentiful. The accounts for England, as regards the extent of the crop in England, and, are therefore awaited with much anxiety. Sales of good common breadstuffs were made yesterday at 85/50.

Freights.—To Liverpool remain without change. To Havre they have become brisk and the packet of the 16th inst. has engaged cotton at 1 cent, which is an advance of 1-4 cent, the packet of the 8th being full at the former rates.

Exchange.—The transactions in European Bills for transmission by the Great Western, are on England, 10/14 & 10/12.

THE CANADA.

Quebec Sep. 26.
Lord Brougham burnt in effigy at Quebec.—A rather novel ceremony took place in the Upper Town, last night after dark, which, we are sure, astonished the natives. A colossal figure of Lord Brougham, mounted on an illuminated platform which moved on four wheels, was drawn through all the principal streets, surrounded by men with flaming torches, and followed by a great crowd of people, uttering all kinds of execrations and sounds. The figure was at length conducted to the Place d'Armes, and there burnt amidst the vociferations of the multitude. The crowd then dispersed, apparently in very good humour, and we believe, without any accident.

We are not fond of those popular demonstrations. They have already been turned to bad use in this country, and may again. They say that Lord Brougham is fond of popularity. If he aimed at it in his late proceedings, he certainly has not succeeded on this side of the Atlantic. Lord Durham's Ordinance, which the ex-Chancellor has succeeded in annulling, was one of mercy. If it, erred in form, it was benevolent in substance. We defy the world to show a rebellion which occasioned so much bloodshed and misery as that of Lower Canada, having been put down without the victors having sacrificed the life of one single individual in proportion of the violated laws of the country. Although many of the rebels were actually taken with arms in their hands, forms are no doubt sought for the protection of the innocent, and ought not to be readily passed over; but it is at any time excusable, if it is when they are made to yield in favour of the guilty.—Gazette.

Montreal Sept. 25.
On Sunday night about eleven o'clock a party of volunteers under Mr. Moore, captured a wagon at Nississquoi Bay, containing two pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of outlasses and swords. Information had been received by the volunteers that such a load might be expected from the States, and they kept a strict look out. The individuals who had charge of the wagon managed to make their escape by cutting the traces. It is not known by whom they were sent. It is however, ascertained that no fewer than ten waggon loads of a similar kind have passed undetected during the last week or ten days. Whatever may be the case in that country, it is beyond a doubt, that the disaffected meditate another rebellion, and we hope that when it does break out, short work will be made both with the "guilty" and the "misguided."

St. John's, N. F. Aug. 31.
In the House of Assembly, on Wednesday, Mr. Morris gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move that the Printer and Proprietor of the Newfoundland be brought to the bar of that House, to answer for a gross violation of its privileges, in publishing a libel against a member of the same.

given by Judge Lilly upon the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the matter of Dr. Kuelley, conducted by the Assembly for an alleged contempt. Where will all this folly end.—Public Ledger.

The above notice has been rescinded by the Assembly, on an admission by the Proprietor of the Newfoundland, that in publishing the judgement, he had no intention of committing a breach of privilege.—Halifax Times.

Prince Edward Island, Sept. 25.
A Proclamation appeared in yesterday's Gazette dissolving the General Assembly, and intimating that Writs have been issued for electing a new House of Assembly, returnable on the 10th December. The Elections for the different Towns will commence on the 5th of November. The County Elections will all commence on the 12th November.—Colonial Herald.

Halifax, Oct. 1.
His Excellency the Lieut. Governor Sir Colin Campbell, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp Lieut. Campbell, and Deputy Commander General Hewitson, returned here on Saturday afternoon from a tour of inspection of the Military Posts, &c. in New Brunswick. We understand His Excellency was much gratified at the fine appearance of the 11th and 65th Regiments stationed in that Province.

A private letter received by the Ship *Osprey*, states that Mr. Bourne, the new Chief Justice of Newfoundland, had sailed from England for that Island. Mr. Bolton, the late Chief Justice, had gone to Canada without any appointment.
Mr. Crane, of New Brunswick, was still in London, and had been using his exertions to have the Mail transmitted by Steam Vessels to Halifax, to which measure Government was favourable.

We understand that large and very successful meetings had been held in London and various other parts of England, in behalf of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel, and that they were still in progress. The Bishop was busily engaged in promoting these important objects. The Board had granted £50 for one year for a course to the Rev. Fitzgerald Duncker, (whose voice we regret to hear is not yet restored) of the parish of St. George's at Halifax has met this week by another of the like sum. This is as it should be. Mr. Uecker is expected out in October, with the intention of spending the winter in Bermuda—perfect rest from preaching for one year having been enjoined by his physician.—Colonial Churchman.

St. John, Oct. 9.
It is currently reported in the City today, that an express has arrived at Fredericton from Quebec, with dispatches from the Earl of Durham to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, announcing that in consequence of his Lordship having received the express commands of Her Majesty not to resign the Government of British North America, at present, the noble Earl has relinquished his intention of returning to England this winter.

REMARKS OF THE PLEASANTS.—The Hon. Robert Peers, and James Kirk and John Robertson Esq. arrived in town on Saturday evening, from Quebec, via the United States.—The Hon. Messrs. Simonds and Johnston, we learn, have proceeded to Fredericton, via Hamilton and Woodstock. The Hon. Mr. Bostwick, we understand, did not land at Charlottetown, but proceeded to New York. Lord Charles Willsley, son of the Duke of Wellington, arrived lately at New-York in one of the Liverpool packets. He is on his way to Canada, to assume the command of the 15th Regt., of which he is Lieut. Colonel. He is said to bear a striking resemblance to his illustrious father.
Doyle, who murdered CLEM lately at the River Philip, Nova Scotia, was arrested in the Mail Stage on his way to this City, was tried last week at Amherst, and found guilty. The day of his execution has not been fixed.

The Halifax Recorder of Saturday last, states that the unhappy criminal was to be executed on Monday between 12 and 2 o'clock.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Capt. W. F. W. Owen, R. N., to be a Commissioner of Light Houses.—Mr. Charles McDermid to be Aide Wainor at Charlottetown.—Royal Gazette, Oct. 3.

BOUNDARY LINE.

STATE OF MAINE.
Executive Department,
August 25, 1838.
To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.
SIR,—I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency a copy of a Resolve passed by the Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor March 21 1838, and also to inform you that the contingencies therein named not having occurred, and the Commission referred to not having been established, it became my imperative duty after the first day of September instant, to appoint suitable Commissioners and Surveyors for the purposes specified in said Resolve, and that I have appointed and commissioned John G. Deane, Mifflin P. Norton, and James Irish Esquires, as Commissioners; and William P. Panoit, as Surveyor under said Resolve.

I have also the honor to inform your Excellency that I have instructed the said Commissioners and Surveyor, to proceed to the Eastern Boundary Line of this State, and to explore and examine the country bordering on the same, and to ascertain how far any line of exploration or otherwise has been traced and marked towards the North West Angle of Nova Scotia, as claimed by Maine and the United States, and to follow the same, until the

flag of the country, the streams, and ascertaining elevations—and to move on a due North Line towards the height of land, where it is to be found the spot which we claim as the North West Angle of Nova Scotia—making careful observations of all facts relative to the character of the country, and bearing upon the question pending between the two Governments; and also in like manner tracing and examining the Northern Line along the Highlands, which divide the Rogers falling into the St. Lawrence, from those falling into the Atlantic Ocean.

In short the object of the expedition is, to ascertain by examination on the face of the earth the actual facts, and the practicability of running and locating a due North Line, according to our construction of the Treaty—and to obtain a topographical report of the country, particularly about the North West Angle of Nova Scotia.

The sole design of this Note, is to give to your Excellency the facts relative to the nature and objects of the expedition under present instructions, that you may understand the exact state of the matter; knowing there are many vague rumors and unfounded reports, on this subject, tending to mislead and deceive.

With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient Servant,
EDWARD KENT,
Governor of the State of Maine.

Copy Government House, Fredericton, N. B. October 1, 1838.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by the hands of J. S. Little, Esquire, of your communication of the 25th ultimo, enclosing the copy of a "Resolve" of the Legislature of the State of Maine, and informing me that you have appointed Commissioners and Surveyors under that Resolve, and have furnished them with instructions, of which your Excellency has been pleased to detail to me the substance.

After having seen the Resolutions adopted by the Congress of the United States on the 4th of July last, I cannot but have been surprised to see further action on the part of the State of Maine, in reference to a question which is now in discussion between the two General Governments, with as I firmly believe, a sincere desire to bring it to an early and satisfactory close.

Of the courtesy of your Excellency's communication, I beg you to believe that I am perfectly sensible; and when in reply thereto, I inform your Excellency that I cannot deem it necessary to interfere with a mission, whose operations should be confined to the purpose stated in your Excellency's Letter, namely, that of merely obtaining topographical information, it is incumbent upon me to add, that it will be my imperative duty, not to suffer any infringement of the possession and jurisdiction which Great Britain holds in the Territory in dispute, until the question of Right is decided.

With great respect,
I have the honor &c. &c.
(Signed) J. HARRY,
Lieut. Governor of N. B. Majesty's Province of New Brunswick,
To His Excellency Governor Kent, &c. &c.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.
MR. EDITOR.—A subject which has been brought under my notice which has been somewhat out of public sight, but which should certainly not be overlooked or forgotten by those who take any interest in the affairs of the town. I allude to a proper market place.

I have in common with most other persons, that no public square has been preserved for uses which the growth of the town, and improvement of the country, naturally require; but what cannot be needed need not be lamented. There was a meeting of the Magistrates lately for the purpose of deciding on having a new Court house, and of fixing on a place for it; and I hear it is proposed to remove the present site—step and to seal it and the ground plan to help to pay for the new House. Would it not be worth while to pause and see whether it would not be better for the town to keep all the space between Mr. McCulloch's and Mrs. McLeary's open, and also the space now in possession of Mr. Stenford? and to complete the thing, the tumble-down-dick fabric occupied by Mrs. Sherlock and its adjoining co-mates in danger and ugliness up to Mr. Sims's should be sold, and removed. I remember that something was said about this in the press two or three years ago; and when it was brought before the Justices, the opposition of one individual to the views of two others who he charged with selfish motives, and the gallantry of one of their Wives who pulled down about her ears, conspired to keep that interesting bunch of barracks a blot on the regularity and trim appearance of the town. Away with it, say I, to complete the open space for the plying of boats to a market and for the reception of teams from the country. Now, Sir, the only new idea I would suggest is that if any jealousy exist about the ground or stance of these buildings just set up to side by fair competition and my word for it the town will be twenty or thirty pounds the better for it in that much yearly; I have no notion of telling you how, because I might be a bidder myself, and only ask to stand on equal grounds with my competitors. The present market house should be removed as a nuisance and the ground rented. I have a great deal more to say but as there is much in difference of thinking, I am content to let this first symptom of agitating the thing go forth to public examination—and then—

October 11, 1838. MAURICE.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
October 10, 1838.
Gen. N. Smith, Esq.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you for insertion in the Standard, the reply of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief to the Petition and Resolutions of the Inhabitants of the County of Charlotte relative to the fisheries on our coast.

that when assured of the fostering care of the Executive, followed up by the anticipated protection and encouragement of the other branches of the Legislature, we may look forward to the revival of that most important branch of our staple commodity.

By the bye you made a small mistake in the Standard of the 29th ult. I signed the petition and Resolutions of the meeting "on behalf of the Inhabitants of the County of Charlotte," and not "of the Town of Saint Andrews."

I am, Sir,
Your most obt. Servant,
COLIN CAMPBELL.

Government House,
Fredericton, 4th October, 1838.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Petition and Resolutions, and am directed to state that His Excellency will give them his support both with Admiral Sir Charles Paget and the Legislature.
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
SAM'L TRACY,
Private Secretary.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY OCT. 13, 1838.

Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President
Director next week, Wm. Fisher
DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY
Hours of business, from 10 to 2
By Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioner next week, Henry O'Neil

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President
Director next week, G. D. King
DISCOUNT DAY, THURSDAY
Hours of business, from 10 to 2
By Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

LONDON	.....	Sep 7
LIVERPOOL	.....	Sep 8
EDINBURGH	.....	Aug 21
PARIS	.....	Sep 5
LYONS	.....	Sep 24
MONTREAL	.....	Oct. 2
QUEBEC	.....	Oct. 1
HALIFAX	.....	Oct. 8
NEW YORK	.....	Oct. 8

The leading contents of this number consist of letters by the Great Western, which are the news from Europe—an interesting account of the Queen's proroguing Parliament—a description of the Steam Ship, British Queen—The Delegate's address to the Earl of Durham, and his Lordship's reply—Lord Brougham's Bill for Canada—The enter of the North American Colonial Association of London, to Lord Melbourne on the affairs of Canada—Governor Kent's correspondence with His Excellency Sir John Harvey on the exploration and survey of the Boundary line by a commission appointed by the former, and a variety of minor matters of intelligence.

Addresses to the Earl of Durham from Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and several other places have appeared in the papers of Canada. They all manifest the same spirit, and lament that any act of expediency should have been laid hold of to deprive the North American Colonies of the services of Lord Durham. In an address to his Lordship by the Episcopal Clergy, they assume the title of the "Established Church of Upper and Lower Canada," which has called forth two protests by the Synod in connection with the Church of Scotland in Quebec, and which were transmitted to Earl Durham by the Moderator. In reply, his Lordship disclaims entertaining any inclination "to favour an undue assumption of supremacy on the part of any Clergy." The Presbyterians of Quebec have declined to agitate the claims of their Church at this peculiar juncture.

LAUNCHED, on Friday the 5th inst., from the building yard of Mr. Isaac Garcelon at the head of Oak Bay, a fine ship of 552 tons, built for Messrs. James Allan & Co. L. Messrs. Townshend & Sons, and named the *Hesperus*, which is pronounced by competent judges to be of a superior class in point of model and material.

NOTICE.
Advertisements for insertion in the Standard, must be handed in on the FRIDAY previous to the day of publication, otherwise they will lie over until the ensuing week.
October 13, 1838.

MARRIED.
At St. John on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Gray John Gallagher, Esq. Town Major, to Jean, daughter of Mr. James Irwin, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

DIED.
At St. John, Mr. Jonathan Farley, of Portland, Maine, in the 75th year of his age.
On the 24th inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Mr. John Henry Adams, in the 36th year of his age. On the 6th inst. Sarah Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr. Thomas A. Sanctor, aged 7 weeks.

Shipping

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
O. S. B. Rose, Ballie, Do
Allan & Co.
B. Emerald, Cook,
S. H. Eddy, Corick,
S. R. Thomas, Ham
Ist, W. Ker,
12—Admiral Lake, Mc
J. Rail,
S. H. Princess Victoria,
M. G. J. Wilson
and Miss Wilson.

CLEARED.
Oct. 8, Brig J. M. Callum, Bake
10, Brig Alice Kiffin, R
Diamond, Douglas

SAINT STEPHEN.
Oct. 4, S. R. Superb, Traylor,
Mary Ann, Brown,
Charles, Quaker,
E. Maille, Weston,
S. Brig Elgin, Adams.

Oct. 4, S. R. Union, Watson,
Superb, Traylor,
S. R. Opheila, Dunham,
S. R. Charles, Dossent,
6—Fly, Thomas,
S. R. Swan, Hopkirk,
S. R. Beaver, Crowell,
9—Hannah Smith, Cro
Ayr, McMalin,

Extract from the Log of the St. Stephen:—

"We left with, and boarded 24 1/2 N. on 26th 30 W. the land, Boston, of Baltimore, an crew of the crew, consisting of three men, three others have in previous—Capt. B. states that more on the 28th ult, and proceeded voyage without any parties the 14th, when they were via and notwithstanding they as used the vessel was driven on they then used their utmost efforts, but did not succeed; the mast, which they cleared away, when a gale with a squall finally struck, and one then landed themselves to the vessel, being highest above a ground, three days without the sea breaking over them, and they the wind and sea abating, as 3 bottles of water out of the same flour which it floated on six days, and was expected to be preserved their lives, and they with about one dozen of the crew and ran ashore, and the land, and their lives were saved. They were brought ashore of them in a very bad way, and the 20th a vessel arrived to receive them, and to this date, and to the 24th Oct. 1838.

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that the Standard, published at St. Andrews, is now published weekly, and is sold at the rate of 1/6 per copy, and is sent to subscribers by post free of charge. The Standard is published by James Allan & Co., of St. Andrews.

PROSPECT.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public, that a new list of Subscribers can now be had, and is sent to the City of St. Andrews, and he has already taken an office, directly over the entrance of the Standard, in soliciting the contributions, and in this undertaking, for a support upon a determined plan, to be conducted upon constitutional principles, a list will be used to make in matter, acceptable to the public.

The Standard will be printed, upon a Super Royal paper, and is 12 1/2 in by 10 1/2 in. Advertisements will be inserted, and Job Printing, and other business, at the Standard Office, St. John's, Sept. 29, 1838.

JAMICA.

For sale by the Standard Office, 8 puchons High Street, and 6 casks 4 dozen donkey.

OCTOBER 11th 1838.

CHARLOTTE CO.
A Dividend of Four per cent on the Shares of the Charlotte Co. declared for the last half year, or after the 1st proximo.

EVENING.
TIMOTHY F. HARLE
The Inhabitants of St. Andrews have Evening School day of October. Hours of clock.

TO BE.
By the year or leased for a year, a good THAT well known farm side of Oak Bay own Subscriber. It contains 15 40 are under cultivation, is the Standard Office, or to the Standard Office, Oct. 10.

FOR S.
A Fine Gelding HO high, six years old, was at the house of HEN St. Stephen, October

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy

