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FANNY LINCOLN. OR THE VILLAGE AMANUEENSIS.

Indeed Frank, it is time to end this nonsense. Ever since you have taken that foolish crotchet into your head, the house has been over-run. I wonder you can find nothing better to do than writing letters for love-sick clodhoppers, or silly house maids.

Quite a flourish of trumpets, sister mine, Frank Beverly replied, laughing.

No, but Frank, I am in earnest. The fact is, people are beginning to talk about you! And what do they say?

Why, they say—they say—
What do they say, Isabella?

Why they say that you must have but little to do!

The allegation I confess to be true, sister, Frank said assuming a mock serious countenance. But who, pray, are so much interested in me? Really I ought to feel flattered.

It is nothing to jest about, Frank. Every body is beginning to wonder about you. Lucy Milton told me this morning that you were the talk of the whole village.

Indeed!

Yes she did. And she says many strange things are said about you.

Did you ask her what those strange things were, Isabella?

Yes, but she hesitated, and declined telling me. You don't know how it worried me brother. I do wish you would act a little more sensible, and visit often in respectable families in the village. You are enquired after wherever I go. Indeed there is not a family within twenty miles around, with which you might not form a connection if you would. I know a half a dozen ladies, handsome, rich, accomplished, the pick of the country, who would jump at the offer of your hand.

I am perfectly aware of that, sister.

Then Mr. Vanity why are you not up and doing, instead of making yourself a subject of ridicule. Surely you do not think so highly of yourself as to decline the first village for wealth and beauty in Greenlawn village.

And why not?

Really brother, I am afraid you are demoralized.

As people say that I am.

Do they say that, then? The sister asked, while a cloud fell upon her face.

O yes, but what of it? It does not make me crazy. Now the fact is, sister, that I have become so tired of the shallow-mindedness and insincerity of the elite of Greenlawn, that I have cut off the whole tribe, at least for a time. For the past two months as you know, I have almost daily held intercourse with the lower order of society in the village, and in that time I have seen more integrity of purpose, more deep feeling, more tenderness of sentiment, than I have ever witnessed in my life. Truly it is refreshing to hear nature speaking out in its own impressive language, full of energy and truth! It may be rough at times, for want of convenient polish, but it is honest, for it comes from the heart.

Really Frank, I do not know what to think of you.

You don't think me crazy, at least?

I do not know what to think. A man of your position in society, it seems to me, acts very strangely, when he lets himself down and consorts with plebeians.

That is not a good word to use, Isabella. Patrician and plebeian distinctions must not be drawn by wealth. In all classes, truth, integrity and virtue, should make honour and the want of these dishonour.

How strangely you talk, Frank! but hark! there is the bell again! Another of your elegant visitors I suppose. Ah me! I wish I could see the end of all this.

Fanny Lincoln wishes to see Mr. Francis, said the old servant, opening the door of the room in which sat Frank Beverly and his sister.

Tell Fanny to walk up in my study, and I will be there in a few moments.

The servant withdrew, and Frank said, as he rose from the sofa on which he had been sitting.

Who is Fanny Lincoln, I wonder?

Why she is the girl that old Mrs. Grand, the dairyman's wife raised. I wonder what in the world she wants?

A letter written to her sweetheart, I suppose, Frank said, laughing. I learn some strange things, sister, that you would like to know very much, for all your light estimation of the plebeians, as you call them. But good morning; I must see what Fanny Lincoln wants.

When Frank Beverly entered the room he called his study, he found there an apparition he little expected. In the centre of the room he saw a girl just blushing into gentle womanhood; and she gushed up to him with a modest, yet not bashful mien, as he entered, that had in it so much of innocence and truth, that the young man was instantly interested, and that not lightly in his new visitor.

"Fanny Lincoln, I believe!" Frank said bowing with his best grace, and smiling at

the same time encouragingly.

"Yes Sir, that is my name," replied the maiden, while the color deepened on her cheek. "I have made bold," she continued, "to come and ask you to write a letter for me, if it would not be too much trouble. They tell me in the village that you will write for any one who will ask you."

"Certainly, I will, Fanny and always with the greatest pleasure. But what do you wish me to write for you! To some sweetheart, of course," he added smiling.

"O no," replied Fanny, blushing. "I have no sweetheart; but I have a brother, and her manner changed, from whom I was parted when but a child. We were orphans, and were separated early. He was carried away many hundred miles and I have never seen him since. Of late I have thought of him much, and so constantly within a few days, that I have made bold to come and ask you to write a letter to him for me. I cannot write myself."

"Do you know where your brother is Fanny?" Frank Beverly asked, looking on his visitor with a feeling of lively interest.

"I know the name of the place to which he was taken, and I suppose he is there still, if alive."

"What shall I say to him?"

"O you know best. I want to let him know that I still remember him, and love him, and that I want him to write to me."

On this hint, Frank Beverly wrote the letter in a neat and delicate hand, imitating, as far as he could, that of a woman. After he had finished it, he read it to her, and asked her if it would answer.

"O yes, she said, it is just as I thought myself. You are very kind and good sir," and courtesying as she took the letter which he had folded and directed, she moved towards the door, still keeping her eyes on the young man with a look of gratitude.

You must let me see the answer when it comes, Fanny, said Frank.

It will bring it to you as soon as I get it, if it comes at all, she replied, and dropping another courtesy, glided quickly from the room.

Two weeks passed without Frank Beverly again seeing Fanny; but every day he thought of her, and wondered if she would come again. He did not attempt to account for the interest which he felt for the fair but humble stranger, contenting himself with feeling the interest, as he had a perfect right to do. He was sitting before his table engaged in writing one day, about the end of the period just named, when a gentle tap at his door was followed by the entrance of Fanny. She held in her hand a letter which she extended, with a glad smile lit up the new beauty of her sweet expressive countenance.

He is alive and well, and here is his answer, she said.—Read it.

Frank took the letter and read it through with emotions of lively interest.

Words are too inexpressive, my dear sister, he said to convey to you any idea of the delight your letter gave me. In our separation so young, all recollection of the place to which you was taken was lost by me. In vain I have sought to find you out. But now you suddenly reveal yourself, and with every evidence that you are an elegant and accomplished woman. How this evidence gladdens my heart! You have not been left to neglect and ignorance, I know, although you say nothing of your exact situation. The style, the characters, the language of your letter tell me all this.

When shall we see each other? Will you come to me or must I come to you? Circumstances which I cannot control will prevent the letter for many months. Say then you will come to me, dear sister! How my heart yearns toward you!

After Frank Beverly had read the whole letter, which was a long one, and had handed it back to the maiden who still stood near, he looked up in her face and said,

Do you wish an answer written to this?

For a moment or two Fanny paused, thoughtfully, and then replied,

I do, but— and then hesitated, and looked perplexed, even distressed.

But what, Fanny? asked Frank, kindly.

My brother, replied the maiden, has been deceived by the letter which you wrote for me, into the belief that I could write, he, therefore, imagines that I am different from what I really am. I must not continue this false idea of myself; and it troubles me to have to tell him the truth.

But why need any thing be said of the subject? I can write your letter for you, and he need know nothing of it.

The calm, thoughtful expression of Fanny's countenance instantly changed, and looking Frank steadily in the face, with something like offended dignity in her manner, she answered:

I never wilfully deceived any one, sir; much less would I deceive my brother.

Admirable girl! Frank mentally ejaculated, as he gazed upon her innocent face, now lit up with the impulse of truth roused in opposition to a false principle that had been presented as a rule of action. How far superior

art thou to the courtly dames who dispense such truth of character as thine, as much as they despise thy humble birth and lowly condition.

There was now a pause of many moments, during which Fanny stood near to the young man, her eyes cast on the floor. At length, he said, looking up into her face:

Fanny, a thought occurs to me, which may relieve you from your present embarrassment.—Say nothing to your brother now, of your deficiency, but learn to write, and when you can write well, then tell him the whole story frankly.

There is no one to teach me, and how can I learn?

O, yes! I have long wished to learn.

Are you willing to try?

Yes.

Then, if you will accept my services, I will be your teacher.

Fanny looked at him with a bewildered air, not apprehending on the instant his whole meaning.

Will you not let me teach you to write Fanny? he said after the pause of a few moments.

I wish to learn very much. But cannot come here often, and besides it would be giving you too much trouble.

O, the trouble will be nothing. To me it will only be pleasant recreation, and besides, I shall have the delight springing from a good action.

It would take me a long time to learn, urged the maiden, and before my task was half accomplished, my brother would probably be here, and then he would be sadly disappointed in me, and I fear cease to love me as much as he would were he to find me in all my ignorance and deficiency.

When the affection is in anything we soon come to perform it well.—Your eager desire to learn to write will do more for you than you dream. Come let me give you your first lesson.

Fanny hesitated a moment, and then as directed seated herself in Frank's chair at the table, while he stood, writing-master like, and commenced instructing his fair pupil.—He found that she already knew how to make all the letters, rudely enough it is true. And as she could read manuscript as well as letter press, there was nothing to do but to teach her to form the letters after correct models, and then to unite them skillfully. The first lesson occupied an hour, at the end of which time, even Fanny was surprised and delighted at her own improvement. Her heart was in it and where that is the case there is little difficulty in learning to do anything.

Well, what do you think of that? asked her teacher, as he held up her last trial at writing a whole sentence.

I can hardly believe it, she replied.

You will learn fast enough, and in six weeks will be able to write to your brother anything you please.

You think so? Fanny said, looking the young man earnestly in the face.

Do I think so Fanny? Yes I know so. (Conclusion in our next.)

RIGHT OF SEARCH.
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My Lord,—It will be my duty to maintain in the present letter that the right and dominion of the sea "has always been, not in common to all men but capable of private dominion or propriety as well as the land." A writer in the *The Times* has insinuated, rather than asserted, that the world sea must be taken here to mean the narrow sea; but the great John Selden supplies the answer to any such argument. "By the sea," says he, "we understand the whole sea, as well the main ocean or outland seas, as those which are withinland, such as the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Egean, or Levant, British and Baltic Seas, or any other of that kind which differ no otherwise from the main than as homogeneous or similarly parts of the same body do from the whole."

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Selden from Scripture as to private dominion of the sea, nor dwell here on the examples which he cites of sea-dominion by Minos over the Egyptian, Pamphylian, Lydian, and Egean Seas; of the Spartans, Tuscaus, Carthaginians, and other lords of the sea in the west; of the sea-dominion of the people of Rome, and such as followed their customs in the Eastern empire. In more modern times, however, the Portuguese, having claimed a private dominion over the sea, even over the Atlantic Ocean itself, there arose in consequence a hot dispute between Queen Elizabeth and Sebastian, king of Portugal, in which our great queen asserted and maintained that supremacy which I have no doubt will be as boldly asserted and as vigorously maintained by her present most gracious majesty.—That supremacy, as is plainly proved by Selden, was possessed by the ancient Britons, who were lords of the Northern Sea before they were subdued by the Romans.—It was a dominion which followed the conquest under the Emperors Claudian and Dominian, and was perpetuated by the Saxons, who flourished not a little in shipping for the maintaining of the sovereignty of the sea." After Alfred was invested, says Selden, in the kingdom, "The defence of the sea was restored and its dominion established, so that there is no doubt but the business of shipping was mightily advanced in his reign among the English-Saxons, in order to the defence and maintenance of their dominion by sea." It is mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis that Harold "guarded the sea with a force of soldiery and shipping that none of his enemies could, without a sore conflict, invade the kingdom." "So that," says Selden, "we cannot otherwise conceive but that these naval forces were at that time disposed and guarded of the sea, as an appendant of the English-Saxon dominion in this island."—If any doubt could, however, exist as to the sea-dominion of the English-Saxons, it is set at rest by the tributes and duties which they levied from their feudatories, such as daugeld and the like, for the support and maintenance of their navy. Full accounts of these tributes may be found in the MS. of Marianus, Scotus, Howeden, and Florentius. But additional proof is afforded by the title of our kings. The title of Edgar ran as follows:—"I, Edgar, sovereign lord of all Albion, and of the maritime or insular kings inhabiting round about." "So that it hath been," says Selden, "the manner of those that at any time have made themselves masters of the kingdom of Britain to extend their dominion in the circumambient sea to the largest circuit, scouring the seas about, and keeping other nations at a distance." Though there are passages in the histories of France of this epoch, which speak of the naval power of that country, yet there is nothing to be gathered from—not even from Popelinerius in his *L'Admiral de France*—which sets forth the least sign or shadow of a sovereignty or dominion over the sea. It was well remarked, in recent debate on the navy estimates, by Sir Charles Napier, that our navy never was in a more palmy state than in the days when there was a guardian, or lord high admiral. This was to the letter true, for in the earliest times the "guard or government of the sea, as of a province, or territory, was intrusted to governors, or commanders, who had the charge of guarding the sea, and were the guardians, or governors, therefore in the same manner as if it had been some province or land." The principal end of calling a parliament in the 14 Edward III was, "de treter sur la garde de la pes de la terre, de la marché, Escoc, et de la mer;" giving us to understand, says Selden, "that the land and sea together made one entire body of the kingdom of England. In the Acts of 20 Henry VI mention is made of the safe-guarding of the sea, or de la safe-guard de la mer, as of a thing commonly known, and for which it was the custom of the English to make as diligent provision as for the government of any province or country. In the 32d year of Henry VI, a demand was made in parliament of £40,000 "for the defence and safe-guard of the sea; and in the preamble to the law imposing tonnage and poundage, the words "for the keeping and sure defending of the seas against all persons," are introduced. "So that," says Selden, "the king of England hath ever been so accounted the arbitrator and lord of Commerce throughout these seas, and the defence of the realm and of the sea, as of those things which are held and possessed by one and the same right, is joined together." In the commission of the lord high admiral, too, Calais and the marshes thereof Normandy, Gascony, and Aquitaine, are mentioned, and the admiral is governor-general over the fleets and seas aforesaid; so that in the most received form of this commission, after the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, we have a continual possession, or dominion of the king of England by sea pointed at in express words. Continual possession and perpetual enjoyment of the sea as an appendant of the kingdom have, therefore, to use the words of Selden, "rendered the sea itself a province under the tuition or protection of the admiral of England as part of the kingdom." And according to our Henry IV granted leave to Ferrau-

do Urts de Sarachione to sail from London to Rochelle, addressing his letters to his sea-commanders throughout the whole sea as lord of the same "Aud," says the author of the *Mare Clausum*, "the northern coasts of Britain, having no countries lying against them, are washed by the main and open sea; and the southern coasts of Ireland are bounded upon Spain, the western upon the Indian countries under the dominion, and so the jurisdiction of our king by sea is of a mighty vast extent." King Edward III entitles himself and his predecessors lords of the sea; and in his commission to Geoffrey de Say, says, "Our progenitors have been lords of the sea on every side, yea, and defenders thereof;" and he then commands this Geoffrey "arrest twenty-six galleys newly come to the coasts of Brittany and Normandy, and with all diligence to make search after them and other ships of war, and stoutly and manfully set upon them; and if they steal away without delay to follow and courageously to destroy them." In a bill brought into parliament in the forty sixth year of this king's reign, he is styled sovereign of the sea by all nations!—"En touz portz et bones villes sur mior et sur rivieres, si noble et si plentiful que touz les pais tenoient et appelloyent nostre seigneur le Roy de la Mer." It is, therefore, clear that the estates of the realm did, with one consent, affirm as a thing unquestionable that the King of England is lord of the sea. So that Bracton, when he speaks of the customs of England, acknowledged that the dominion of the sea belonging to his king. Robert Belknap, an eminent judge in the time of Richard II, also says the sea is subject to the king as part of the patrimony of his crown.—"La mere est del liegens del roy come de son corone d'Angleterre." And a writer in Henry VIII's time says, "It hath been received by ancient custom that it is a dutie lying upon the King of England to scour the sea of pirates and to render the use thereof as of a public road or thoroughfare." In certain articles of 12 Edw. III "ad retentionem et conservationem antiquam superioritatem maris Anglie," are the following words, as appears by Lord Coke's commentary on the *Articuli Admiraltatis*:—"Justitia inter omnes gentes nationis capax, que per mare Anglie transcurrit, ad cognoscendum super omnibus in contrarium attemptatis in eodem, et ad puniendum delinquentes, et deinceps satisfaciendum." "And long before this," says Lord Coke, 4 inst. 145, "King Edgar saith in his charter thus:—"Miri concessit propriam divinitus cum Anglorum imperio omnia regna insularum oceanum cum suis ferocissimis regibus usque Norwegiam." I remain, my lord, A SAILOR AND SELDENITE.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Commerce between Great Britain and her Colonies.—In a late debate in the British Parliament on the subject of Colonial duties, Lord Stanley stated the following facts:

He had before him a return of the amount of trade between Great Britain and her Colonies and Great Britain; and he called upon the House to look not merely to its value in figures, but to consider how large a proportion of it was carried on directly with this country. In 1837, the total amount of imports into our British North American possessions was £3,844,000, and in 1838, £3,648,000, or upon the average of two years, £3,700,000, of which only £700,000, in each of those years was from foreign countries, the remainder being a trade exclusively on our own hands and the produce of British manufactures.

The total amount of the trade of our British Colonial possessions with Great Britain, representing the imports of British North America, the West Indies, and Australia, was no less in 1837 than £10,261,000, and in 1838, £10,580,000, of which only about £2,000,000 did not come directly from Great Britain, the produce of British manufacture. Our returns from the same Colonies amounted in 1837 to £11,050,000, and in 1838 to £12,054,000; and these returns were considerably increasing. Compared with this, what was any other trade we had with any other country on the face of the globe?

In British North America, with a population not exceeding 1,340,000 souls, there had been a consumption of our manufactures at the rate of 33s 9d per head; while in the United States—whose trade he would by no means depreciate, but rather increase and extend—with 17,000,000 of people, the consumption of British manufactures did not exceed on an average £7,235,000, or at the rate of 3s 5d per head. And although our imports from the United States had gone on increasing, our exports had decreased. In 1839 we took of their manufactures \$60,000,000, and they received from us \$65,000,000; in 1840 our import trade with United States fell, from whatever cause, from \$65,000,000, to \$33,000,000.

Plot against the Emperor of Russia.—The *Empire Gazette* says that a plot against the Emperor of Russia has been discovered and suppressed, the Senate of St. Petersburg having joined in the conspiracy, which was provoked by the late attempts to emancipate the peasantry.

West of England.—In almost every newspaper that has come into our hands during the last few days, we find exhilarating accounts of the beneficial results that have attended the recent abundant and reasonable rains. Throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, the fields are clothed with beauty and richness, and give promise of a prolific harvest. In some instances, however, the clover grass has suffered from the long drought, but looking at the crops generally, the rain could not have fallen at any other time with so good effect. It has given vigour to the young grain plants, encouraged the vegetable through the most critical part of its growth, covered the meadows with herbage, clothed the orchards with richness, and the gardens with beauty; in short, it has imparted to the whole face of nature a smile that must excite in all breasts feelings of animation and joy, and call forth thanksgiving from all hearts. In our own favoured country the hay harvest has commenced, and the crop promises to be one of unexampled abundance. A good harvest of wheat and corn, "the staff of life," would be the greatest boon that could be conferred upon the country in the present distressed condition of its laboring population, and give to trade an impetus which it cannot be expected to derive from any other source.—*Western Laminary.*

The legal expenses incurred in prosecuting post-office criminals amounted last year to above £10,000; and it is calculated that property, consisting of money, jewellery, &c., amounting to £50,000, was lost in passing through the post-office during that period. The annual fairs on the continent have gone off well, and there seems to be a desire to purchase for the finer manufactures which have hitherto been supplied for this country. This is naturally supposed to be the consequence of the declared intention of France to raise to almost prohibition the import duties on linens, &c., of Great Britain.—*Shipping Gazette.*

A Bloody Character.—A man named Henry Sauson, who died in Paris not long since at the age of 87, has filled the office of executioner under the French government since he was about 20 years of age, and is supposed that he has taken more lives than any executioner that ever lived. Having never been himself a politician, he managed the guillotine for both parties during the period when that fearful engine was in such constant requisition by successful partisans, in those times he struck off from thirty to forty heads per day. It was a matter of indifference to him whether his victims were Kings and Queens or regicide democrats, or whether they were more or less in number, he being as he understands it, the servant of the law, and bound to obey, asking no questions. He struck off the heads of Louis XVI Maria Antoinette, Danton, Robespierre, &c &c. and laterly of Fierchez Alibrand, and other conspirators against the life of Louis Phillip. Truly Sauson has been a man of blood. What his domestic reflections were is not stated. Probably such a being was never troubled with reflections.

From Africa.—We learn that the second expedition from the Niger arrived at Sierra Leone about the 20th May, the first expedition being a total failure, all having died with the epidemic except two. They were making preparations to start immediately on the second trial. The British forces had destroyed and burned some slave factories on the island of Gallena. In the effort a white woman was killed.

It is said that more than a thousand females in New York are at work on shirts at the price of four cents a shirt! and probably the work is hardly worth that price.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam returned from the Havana in the 'Majestic' on Wednesday last, for the purpose of acting, in conjunction with H. M. Superintendent, in bringing the long pending claims against Central America to a conclusion.—*Havanas Gazette.*

United States.—President Tyler's recent veto of the bill passed by both Houses of Congress for continuing the duties on importations as they existed on the 1st of June, to the 1st of August, has caused much discussion in the American papers, and has not a little surprised many of his Whig supporters. The immediate result, says Neison's Quebec Gazette, will be, that from the 1st July no duties exceeding 23 per cent. will be paid on the United States ports, and the number of free goods materially increased. Among these "tea and coffee." The duties will however have to be paid down in cash. Doubts are expressed by some, whether any duties can be collected at all, under the existing laws without new enactments by Congress.

A Touching Scene.—A scene of much interest occurred a few days since, at the New Jersey Methodist Conference. A Copy of the Psalms printed in raised letters for the use of the Blind, was presented to a blind female, Mary Collins. An eloquent address was delivered on the occasion by the Bishop, and the recipient was so moved, that she trembled with excitement: while the scene throughout was of a character so affecting as to bring tears to many an eye.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

A Startling Fact for Emigrants.—Upwards of eight thousand persons are walking the streets of New-York, without employment. In one day, as many as two thousand emigrants arrived in that city. The Pennsylvania Inquirer, with its usual regard for the interests of those who have any means and sympathy with the defenceless and helpless condition of the majority of Irish Emigrants, has more than once suggested the propriety of forming an association for the purpose of giving emigrants good advice and correct information on their arrival. The Province of New-Brunswick would not we believe, be injured by the establishment of such an association.

Sharks.—Some boys who were catching clams at Absecon, N. J., on Teus day last, espied a large shark in shoal water, where the tide had left him.—One of the boys thinking to have some sport with the creature without danger to himself, where the water was about a foot deep, commenced punching him with an oar. The shark made after him, when, in turning to run, the boy fell, and was seized by one of his legs, which was most horribly and dangerously mutilated before his companions could render him assistance. They finally succeeded in beating the creature off and killing him.

Great Robbery.—A gentleman named Elijah Brown, merchant of New York city lately from the West on his way to Boston, a passenger in the afternoon train of cars on the Boston and Worcester Railroad on Monday, had his pocket book, containing \$6,200 out from his pocket, supposed between Westboro and this city. The money consisted of New York City, Massachusetts, and Connecticut bank bills, of the denominations of \$100, \$20, \$10, &c. He did not discover his loss until arriving at the Hotel at which he put up.—*Atlas.*

The New York Herald says among the many British vessels which have recently arrived there, is a splendid ship called the Lochaber. She came from Glasgow with 1000 tons pig iron and 310 passengers. She is a most beautiful ship of 1500 tons, (much larger than any American merchantmen, a fine sailer and neat every vessel on her passage over. She was built for the Bombay trade, and belongs to the largest ship owners in England, Pollock & Gilmore, who are the owners of eighty-seven ships.

From Barbadoes we have since our last, received advices to the 23d June; together with intelligence from some of the other W. I. Islands.

The sugar crop of Barbadoes was much larger than had been expected, and provisions were abundant; but owing to the want of rain the plants were drooping sadly.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Trinidad, in May and the early part of June, much rain fell, almost putting an end to sugar making. The crop was expected to fall much short.

Extracts from Demerara papers seem, as usual with complaints of deficient revenue and excessive expenditure—of government jobs and declining trade—of falling means and growing taxation. They rejoice, however, in favorable weather and tolerable crops.

A shock of earthquake was felt at St. Martha's on the 25th ult., but no damage was done.—*New York Sun.*

Earthquake.—Captain Williams, of the barque Hecla, from St. Kitts, at New-York, states that the shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Kitts on the 25th ult. No lives lost, and only one stone wall thrown down. The inhabitants, greatly alarmed, ran out of their houses, and down to the seashore.

There is every appearance of an abundant harvest; and although in the upper part of the Province, where there are the most fertile soil and every inducement for agricultural exertion there is much suffering at present, and owing to the scarcity of seed last spring, no very extraordinary relief will be afforded in this way next autumn; yet in the lower part of the country we are happy to find that great exertion has been made this year to get a large portion of ground under cultivation, and with the blessing of Providence, the evils that now press upon

the Province, will soon cease to be felt in that quarter.

Terrible Steamboat Accident and loss of Life.—The Montreal Courier of the 12th inst. contains the particulars of a heartrending steamboat explosion, which took place on the River St. Lawrence on the 9th. The high pressure steamboat Shamrock, which plies between Kingston and Montreal, while between Lachine and Pointe Claire, on her way to Kingston, burst her boiler, and her bows being blown out by the explosion, she went down head foremost. There were on board of her at the time of the explosion 120 passengers, of whom 48 were taken up unhurt, and 18 wounded, who were conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital—54 remained to be accounted for. One of these conveyed to the Hospital had died, while having both legs amputated.

The next day after the part of the stern floated, and measures were immediately taken to ascertain if any persons were in the cabin. When the cabin was burst open, the body of one female was all that was found. The captain, to his praise be it spoken was the last to leave the wreck, and as he swam to the shore he succeeded in saving one of the passengers from drowning. Fifty eight lives were lost. Speaking of this melancholy disaster, the Courier says—"We think it probable that this disastrous event will occasion some legislative enactment, against the use of high pressure engines."

PROVINCIAL.

Abstract of the Revenue of New Brunswick, for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1842.

Ordinary Provincial Revenue collected by virtue of Acts 6th Win. 4, cap 4, and 5 Vic. cap. 1, £6,556 2 11

Deduct drawbacks and Discounts, 434 9 1

For the support of Light Houses, 981 14 10

For the support of Sick and Disabled Seamen, 437 8 8

Passenger and Emigrant Duties, 1,281 6 0

Received from Officers of Her Majesty's Customs on account of Duties call'd under Acts of Parliament, 3,036 1 8

Deduct Commissions allowed to Deputy Treasurers, 230 9 7

Total fixed Revenue, sterling, £11,627 15 1

INCIDENTAL: Paid into the Treasury by the Receiver General of Casual and Territorial Revenue, 1,800 0

RECEIPTS IN AID. Unexpended bal of a grant of 1842, 59 10

Total net Revenue, sterling, £13,483 4 11

B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer. Treasury, St. John, 8th July, 1842.

Rioting.—Our City and the Parish of Portland we regret to state, were the scenes of tumultuous and riotous proceedings on Tuesday last, occasioned, as we are informed by the display of what was considered party badges on that day, being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne; but as the provocation was not contrary to any law or order, and was only made use of by two or three imprudent persons, it by no means justified the mob-like and highly reprehensible conduct which was resorted to, in attacking and beating, without mercy, individuals who might be obnoxious to some of the ruffians who set law and order at defiance on the occasion, and maltreated all who attempted to stop them in their demon-like career, from His Worship the Mayor to the poorest citizen. We are glad, however, that some of the ringleaders have been secured, and committed to jail for trial; and we trust that our authorities will be active and vigilant in apprehending and bringing to punishment every one, particularly Freemen of the City, who may have been guilty of exciting, aiding, or abetting the disgraceful proceedings; for it is now sufficiently evident, that unless the strong arm of the law is maintained and supported among us, we are not certain at what moment our lives and properties may be endangered by the caprice of a ruthless and blood-thirsty mob.—*Courier.*

Marine Assurance Company.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held on Monday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—James Kirk, John Wishart, John V. Thurgar William Walker, William H. Scotil, Fredrick A. Wiggins, John Duncan, John Ward jun., and Thomas Leaytt, Esquires.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, James Kirk, Esquire, was unanimously elected President of the Board.—*Id.*

Steamer John M. Adam.—Charlottetown papers state, that Mr Longworth the agent sent to Britain by the Steam Navigation Company had arrived just in time to prevent the sailing of the above named vessel. She is represented as being old and too large for the purpose. Mr L. has gone to the Clyde, where he understood a boat was on sale, answering the description required by the company.—*M. Gleaner.*

Emigration.—A large portion of our mechanics and labouring population have left the place, since the opening of the navigation; to seek for employment which they have been unable to procure here, from the depressed state of trade.—*Id.*

New Post Office Arrangement.—An arrangement has been made by the Deputy Postmaster General, by which the mails from Canada, New Brunswick, &c., heretofore received at Halifax on Saturday, will arrive here

on Friday, and those received on Tuesday will arrive on Monday morning. The second by this arrangement reached us this morning.—*Halifax Jour.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—Is it true that a certain Commissioner of Roads in this Parish, prevented the Overseer, from putting a railing on the Bridge at Chamcook? The want of the railing has been matter of complaint for some time past, and the Public had better be informed the reason, if any, why it has not been put up. Yours &c.

HIGHWAYS.

July 29, 1842. [Perhaps some of our Correspondents can answer "Highways" query, as we are not aware of the fact of the Commissioner having prevented the Overseer from doing so; but that there is a railing wanted on the bridge none will deny, and it is matter of surprise that there was not one erected long ago.] Standard.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—J. Wilson, 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.

Glms and Clock Hong. Commissioner next week—John Lochary.

Marine Assurance Association, Director next week—R. M. Andrew. Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President. Director next week—Geo. M. Porter. 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, —June 18 | Montreal, —July 13 | Liverpool, —June 19 | Quebec, —July 13 | Edinburgh, —June 15 | Halifax, —July 13 | Paris, —July 15 | New York, —July 16 | Toronto, —July 7 | Boston, —July 18

The first July (English) Mail had not arrived when our paper went to press.

Governor's Circular. We have copied from the Courier, a Circular addressed by His Excellency to the Members of the Assembly, which deserves some notice. A fortnight ago we took occasion to make a remark or two on the issue and subsequent withdrawal of Negotiable Warrants to meet the appropriations of last Session. We have from the Governor's Circular, at length become acquainted with the reasons for the conduct of the Execution, and do not now hesitate to allow them all credit for the distressed state of the Province;—Yet we are of opinion that under the circumstances, they might have known the part of such Warrants before trying the experiment. The holders of old Warrants had, it appears, a pledge for priority of payment; but how this prevented the Governor and Council from making the Warrants receivable as Revenue, we do not distinctly understand; for in the latter case Negotiable Warrants would have been equivalent to Bank paper, and would have circulated as Bank paper, and we do not see why the holders of old Warrants would have objected to receive them in payment, any more than Bank Notes to the same amount.

Few we believe would be disposed to charge the present difficulties on the Executive.—Their sins are small in comparison to those of the House of Assembly. However an election is approaching, and if the people of New-Brunswick do not take measures to prevent the recurrence of such enormous evils, they can only blame themselves when similar calamities overtake them in future.

[CIRCULAR.] Fredericton, N. B., 27th June, 1842.

Sir.—After an attentive consideration of the several answers with which I have been favoured by the Members of Assembly to whom my Circular of the 3d instant was addressed, I take the earliest opportunity of explaining to you the circumstances in which the Government has been placed, and which I apprehend will render it impracticable to meet the wishes which have been so generally expressed for the immediate application of funds to the improvement of the Roads under the appropriations of the last Session. No provision having been made by the Legislature for raising funds to meet the liabilities of the Province, it was ascertained at the close of the session that an arrear of more than £80,000 had become chargeable on the Revenues of the current year, and as in the pressure on the money market, the Banks, already largely in advance to the Government, were unable to afford a further accommodation to the extent of the appropriations without curtailing their Banking accommodations to the country, at present so urgently required, an attempt was made to relieve the pressure by the issue of Warrants, on which

the legal interest would be payable half yearly.

In the last year the Warrants were issued, under a pledge of priority of payment, whereby the Revenue of the current year was anticipated, and as no such pledge could again be given, it was considered just that the payment of interest on the future debt should not be deferred.

From the state of the public credit, however, the measures has altogether failed, and as no capitalist has been willing to come forward where there is no provision for the redemption of the debt, it has become necessary to suspend these issues, which, without the consent of the holders of the old warrants to relinquish their claim to priority, could not be taken in payment of Revenue and thereby cancelled.

To explain to you the difficulties in which the Government has thus been involved, I shall remark that where, from the nature of certain grants, warrants were issued, at the close of the session, with a claim to priority, difficulties were experienced in obtaining on them the funds necessary to meet the temporary advances which had been made on emergency, even to the extent of the cash credit held under contract with the Bank of New Brunswick.

I am well aware that the present depression of the public credit is in no measure attributable to any doubt of the resources of the Province amply to meet its engagements and to provide for the public service, but is attributable solely to the large amount of advances already made by the Banks at a period of Commercial pressure, precluding further accommodation from that source, and to the objection of capitalists to invest in public securities without a Legislative provision in the nature of a guarantee fund, arising from general or local Revenue, for payment of interest and gradual redemption of the principal.

With respect to the appropriations for Public Works, I regret that the difficulties thus experienced in raising funds for the ordinary services will render it impracticable to provide for their execution at present. In the last year, the Warrant for the Road appropriations was cashed by the Bank of New Brunswick, the advances of which Bank have already been obtained to the full amount of its ability and the claims of the Government under its contract.

The injurious consequences that would result, and which, indeed, have already resulted, from a traffic in the public securities, under such circumstances, will readily occur to you, an evil which would seriously aggravate the financial difficulties of the Province, without affording any effectual relief to those who may have depended on public employment. In respect to the Main Roads, it has already been found necessary to defer contracts where advances of funds for payment of wages of labourers could not be obtained on Warrants.

In entering into these details, I have wished to account to you for the unavoidable postponement of the intentions of the Legislature.

I observe that much difference of opinion prevails in regard to the preliminary enquiries. I had suggested, but I am of opinion that much advantage would be derived if an inspection of the Roads in each County could be effected by competent persons, and I should therefore be desirous of accomplishing it in the present season if practicable.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, W. M. G. CUMBERBROOKE.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.

A Temperance Festival was held in Calais, Me., on Wednesday 13th, in honor of what is called 'Washingtonism.' The place chosen for the celebration, was a grove a little above the lower bridge, where they had seats erected for a vast concourse of people; and tables spread with a variety of viands, and at a considerable expense. The American and British flags waved together in harmony over American soil, intimating that all national distinctions were, or ought to be, forgotten in the great and important union for moral reform. At this place a large procession was formed which immediately proceeded to the Unitarian Meeting House, but the building was not large enough to contain the people, and they soon returned to the grove. During their absence some 'free born and enlightened citizen' stole the British flag, and made off with it to Milltown. A messenger was despatched after him, who fortunately overtook him and succeeded in re-capturing the flag, and brought it back followed however by the aforesaid citizen swearing meanwhile by all the wild-cats from Maine to Missouri that he would have the blood of the man who would dare to rehoist the flag. It was rehoisted, oaths and wild-cats notwithstanding.

One principal part of the proceedings, was reading the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE not in rebellion against the British Government and George III., but against the calling of Intemperance and King Alcohol I. Many eloquent speeches followed and much interest in the cause displayed. But Mordecai still sat at the kings gate.—The British flag was still an eye sore to the above mentioned patriotic citizen. They at last collected a miniature mob, and a riot would doubtless have ensued, had not the Washingtonians consented to take down both flags together, and so end the dispute. In other respects we believe every thing was conducted with order and propriety, tho' the heat of the weather injured several persons, particularly women who had a distance to travel. One woman, we are informed, upon returning home in a state of great prostration, put her feet into cold water, and was soon after seized with fever, and her recovery is scarcely expected.

Temperance is certainly a good thing, and ought to be promoted by all proper means; but whether a festival is a good way of advan

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