

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The communication from St. George will be attended to.
Agriculture is received.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—J. Wilson, Esq.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 12.
BILLS AND NOTES FOR DISCOUNT must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week—T. Sims.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—P. Smith.
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—John Marks.
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, Feb. 9. Montreal, March 2.
Liverpool, Feb. 10. Quebec, March 2.
Edinburgh, Feb. 7. Halifax, March 4.
Paris, Feb. 7. New-York, March 6.
Toronto, March 3. Boston, March 7.

ARRIVAL of the PRESIDENT.

The Steamship President, Capt. Roberts, arrived at New York, on the 2d instant, after a passage of 20 days of unusually tempestuous weather, bringing Liverpool papers to the 11th, and London to the evening of the 9th February.

The Duke of Wellington had been ill, but by the last accounts was much better. The cotton market was dull at Liverpool; the duty on Foreign Flour had fallen 1s per barrel in England. The news from China had raised Teas about 20 per lb.

Trial of Lord Cardigan.—The Lords committee have made a third report on this affair; 6000 votes have been provided—only one ticket is to be delivered to each lord.

The American Consul for Paris, Daniel Brest Esq., died on the 31st January aged 68. Great destruction was caused in England in consequence of the freshets produced by great rains.

The King of the Belgians had arrived in England to attend the christening of the Princess Royal.

The Steamship President, brought out 50 passengers and large cargo of goods valued at £500,000. In her we received the first number of the *Enquirer*, published in connection with the N. Y. Albion.

Mr. Wightman an eminent barrister has been appointed the new judge, vice Lord Lytton, retired.

THE FUNDS.—Feb. 9.

Lord Stanley's question last night in the House of Commons respecting the arrest of Mr. McLeod, as well as the answer of Lord Palmerston, is read with much interest in the city, and more particularly by the Americans. The debates in the Commons last night have not had any effect on the British market. Consols are a shade lower than in the early part of the morning, and may be quoted at 88 3/4 for the Account; Money 8 1/2; Exchequer Bills 7 1/2, rather lower; Bank Stock 163, also a shade lower; India Bonds 20 10 dis., improved.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, Feb. 8.
The Case of Mr. McLeod.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL drew the Lordships' attention to the case of Mr. McLeod, a British subject, who had been seized by the authorities in the United States, and imprisoned, for having assisted in destroying the steamboat *Caroline* during the late Canadian troubles. He had learned from the public papers that a correspondence had taken place between Mr. Fox, the British minister at Washington, and Mr. Forsyth, the American secretary of state, as the subjects of the American government had refused to deliver him up.

Most violent speeches had been made on the subject in the American Congress—not only against the country, but attacking Mr. McLeod himself, so that it would be impossible almost but that he should fall a victim to the prejudices excited against him. He trusted the government would act in such a manner as to uphold the dignity of the country; of they did not, we should be degraded, and British subjects would be liable to all sorts of insults in the United States. (Hear.) The *Caroline* was engaged in an act of piracy at the time she was taken, and therefore those engaged in capturing her were justified. Had any foreigners taken a British vessel engaged as the *Caroline* had been, and had they destroyed the ship, and hanged the crew, the B. government would never have thought of interfering. Gen. Jackson of Florida had hanged two British subjects for interfering in the Indian war, and this country had not interfered to protect them, as they were engaged in an unlawful act, but the United States seemed to have one law for themselves and another for other nations. He wished to ask the noble lord if her majesty's government had received any information of the arrest of a British subject named McLeod, by the authorities of

the state of New York, on a charge of murder and arson, for being concerned in the capture of the steamer *Caroline*, and what steps had been taken by the government in consequence?

Viscount Melbourne replied in the affirmative, and said the noble lord might rest assured that every measure would be taken that was necessary to secure the safety of her Majesty's subjects, and to uphold the honour of the British nation.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.
Lord Melbourne, after eulogising the services of Lord Keane, moved an address to her majesty, to the effect mentioned on the previous day. The address was then put and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, Feb. 8.

Apprehension of Mr. McLeod.

Lord Stanley having narrated the whole particulars of the transactions which led to the burning of the *Caroline*, and the seizure of Mr. McLeod, and adverted to the dangerous position in which the life of that gentleman was placed, put the following questions, of which he had given notice, to the secretary for foreign affairs:—“Whether he has any objection to lay on the table the correspondence between her majesty's government and the United States relative to the destruction of the *Caroline*?—Whether he has received the despatches which Mr. Fox stated he had transmitted, relative to the apprehension of Mr. McLeod?—Whether her majesty's government have taken any, and if so, what steps for the protection of Mr. McLeod? and whether the noble lord will lay upon the table of the house the correspondence upon that subject, between the government at home, the British representative at Washington, and the representative of the United States?”

Lord Palmerston admitted the statement of the occurrences made by the noble lord to be correct, but said, that from the delicacy of the subject, involving considerations of a grave nature between the two countries, it required to be touched with great reserve. He thought it inexpedient in the present state of the discussion between the two governments as to the seizure and destruction of the *Caroline*, to lay on the table that correspondence, but whenever it should be brought to a close he should offer no objection.

Lord Stanley.—The noble lord has not answered one question. One question, and one of great importance I asked, was, whether the government has taken any, and if so, what steps for the protection and liberation of Mr. McLeod? (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston.—Sir, a case somewhat similar in principle to the present was expected a year and a half, or two years ago, and instructions were sent at that time to Mr. Fox, on which he founded the communication he made to the American authorities. Of course the house will suppose, I trust, that her majesty's government will send— they have, indeed, sent—certain instructions; but till we get the conclusion of the correspondence it is impossible to send final instructions. I trust the house will believe the government will send such further instructions as they may think it to be their duty to do, but I assure the house I am not prepared now to state formally what those instructions are. (Hear.)

Mr. Hume must request the house to suspend their judgment on the case till they had before them the whole of the papers on the subject.

In a subsequent part of the evening, Mr. O'Connell said the subject just now before the house ought not to be left as it was. The life of Mr. McLeod was at stake—(hear, hear)—and he (Mr. O'Connell) was sorry that his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had interfered—(hear)—for he thought there ought to be expressed in that house that Mr. McLeod should be saved, as he acted under the command of the officers of her majesty's government—in fact, under the command of her majesty. (Great cheering.) Whether Mr. McLeod was right or wrong, the house ought to declare that it was quite ready to assist the governor in preserving him. (Cheers from both sides.)

CHINA.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—By an extraordinary express we have dates from Canton to Nov. 3; from Calcutta, Dec. 22, 1840; from Bombay, Jan. 1; from Alexandria, Jan. 23; and from Malta, Jan. 28. The latest intelligence from the island of Chusan is dated October 24, and from Macao November 3. By these it appears that the posture of affairs in China remains unchanged since our last advices, and the most gloomy apprehensions as to the final result of the proposed negotiations were entertained. Both in China and in India the conduct of the Admiral is commented upon, in most severe terms, and it seems to be the universal opinion that in consenting to withdraw his forces from the immediate neighbourhood of Peking, he has committed a gross error, and allowed himself to be duped by the Chinese commissioners.

The negotiations would probably be protracted indefinitely by every artifice common in Chinese diplomacy, and a fresh expedition, after all, would be required to effect the original objects of the present. The Admiral was still at Chusan, which had been found extremely unhealthy. Out of 3,650 men landed there, only 2,036 were fit for duty, chiefly owing to bad diet and want of fresh meat. The Admiral was expected to leave for Canton about the middle of November. Letters received at Ningpo stated that they were treated well, but suffered for want of proper clothing. Mr. Stanton still continued a prisoner at Canton. The British naval force consisted of 20 sail of pennants, exclusive of steamers. Lia had been deprived of all authority, but he had petitioned the Emperor and appealed to his mercy; pleading his good intentions, but admitting to his inability. He declares

that he is unjustly accused of robbing the English of opium, since he has in his possession Captain Elliot's petition entreating him to receive it. He admits that they may be tired out by delays and sickness, and counsels the Emperor to make no concession, as the English would therefore increase their demands; and he expresses an opinion, that our interference and blockade will draw on us the hostility of other nations. At present the external trade of China is quite at a stand. The following is a letter from Macao, dated October 24, which contains in substance nearly all we have learned on the present occasion:—

“Our dates from Chusan come down to the 13th inst., and all the letters we have seen are written in the most desponding tone—they were daily making attempts to kidnap the stragglers, and had, we regret to say, succeeded in carrying off an artilleryman and a sepooy. The expedition had returned from Ningpo without having succeeded in releasing a single individual of the Kite's crew or Captain Anstruther. It would appear, that there is no intention of having recourse to strong measures to liberate these unfortunate; and as Mr. Stanton will most probably be passed over in a similar way, the most gloomy forebodings of their fate may be entertained, should the ill-omened attempt to negotiate fall to the ground. In the meantime, the Admiral has liberated all the junks that had been taken previously, and has suspended the blockade of the different ports on the coast. The military were being received into their winter quarters in the town of Tingkai, and it was hoped that with the aid of fresh provisions, which were becoming more plentiful, their health would improve.

It was rumored that military stations were to be placed all over the island, and also that the Admiral would leave about the 20th inst. for the province, with two line of battle ships and the greater part of the fleet. The Admiral, however, preserves the strictest silence with regard to his future intentions, and Captain Elliot says he is not in the secret. Store ships to the extent of 5000 tons have been discharged.

From Canton we learn that Lin has handed over the seals of office to the Fooynen, or deputy-governor, and that he (Lin) leaves Canton immediately. Of the Commissioner Keshin we have heard nothing authentic lately.

Our fleet has been improved by the arrival of the *Samarang*, 28, from the West Coast of Africa; the *Herald* and *Orestes* are expected immediately. —*Doubay Times*, Dec. 16.

UNITED STATES.

Extracts from the Report of the American Boundary Commissioners.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1841.

Sir.—The commissioners having assembled in this city, in conformity with your orders under date of 29th July, beg leave respectfully to report:

That the extent of country, and the great length of the boundary-line included in the objects of their commission, would have rendered it impossible to have completed the task assigned them within the limits of a single season. In addition to this physical impossibility, the work of the present year was entered upon under circumstances very unfavorable for making any great progress. The law under which they have acted, was passed at the last period of a protracted session, when nearly half of the season, during which working parties can be kept in the field, had elapsed; and although no delay took place in the appointment of commissioners to carry it into effect, the organization of the board was not effected, in consequence of the refusal of one of the commissioners, and the agent to accept of their nomination. The commissioners, acting under these disadvantages, have done all that lay in their power to accomplish the greatest practicable extent of the vexed and important question which has been committed to them; but, after having fully and maturely considered the subject, and interchanged the results of their respective operations, they have come to the conclusion that it would be premature to embody the partial results which they have attained, in a general report, for the purpose of being laid before the political and scientific world. The meridian-line of the St. Croix has not been carried to a distance of more than fifty miles from the monument at the source of that river; and the operations of the other commissioners, although they have covered a wide extent of country, have fulfilled but one part of the duty assigned them—namely, that of exploration; while, even in the parts explored, actual surveys will be necessary for the purpose of presenting the question in such form as can admit of no cavil.

In particular, the results of the examination of the most northern part of the line appear to differ, in some points, from the conclusions of the late British commission. Satisfied that the latter had been reached in too hasty a manner, and without a sufficient time having been expended upon comparative observations, they are cautioned by this example against committing a like error. In respect to the argumentative part of the report of the British Commissioners, the duty of furnishing a prompt and immediate reply to such parts of it as rest upon the construction of treaties, and the acts of diplomacy, has been rendered far less important than it might at one time have appeared, by the publication of the more important parts of the argument laid before the King of the Netherlands, as umpire. This argument, the deliberate and studied work of men who well understood the subject, is a full exposition of the grounds on which the claim of the United States to the whole of the disputed territory rests. It has received

the sanction of successive administrations, of opposite politics; and may, therefore, be considered, in addition to its original official character, as approved by the whole nation.

The country which has been the object of this reconnaissance, is, as may already be understood, of very difficult access from the settled parts of the State of Maine. It is also, at best, almost impenetrable, except by the water courses. It furnishes no supplies, except fish and small game; nor can these be obtained by a surveying party, which cannot be strong enough to allow for hunters and fishermen as a constituent part. The third detachment alone derived any important benefit from these sources. The best mode of supplying a party moving on the eastern section, would be to draw provisions and stores from the St. Lawrence. It is, indeed, how obvious, although it is contrary to the belief of any of the persons professing to be acquainted with the subject, that had the commissioner proceeded from New York, by the way of Montreal and Quebec, he might have reached the district assigned to him a fortnight earlier, and have accomplished twice as much work as his party was able to perform.

Although much remains to be done in this region, an extensive knowledge of a country hitherto unknown and unexplored has been obtained; and this not only sheds much light upon the boundary question in its present state but will be of permanent service in case of a further *ex parte* examination, or of a joint commission being agreed upon by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States.

The season was too late for any efficient work, as the line to be explored was not reached before the 22d of September. Not only were the rivers at their lowest ebb, but ice was met, in the progress of the parties, as early as the 12th of September, and snow fell on the 21st and 22d of September. The actual setting in of winter, which sometimes occurs in the first week of October, was therefore to be dreaded. From this time, the country becomes unfit for travelling of any description, until the streams are bound with solid ice, and a crust formed on the snow of sufficient firmness to make it passable on snow-shoes. The only road is that along the St. John's river; and it would be almost impossible for a party distant more than ten or twelve miles from that stream, to extricate itself after the winter begins.

No duty could be well imagined more likely to be disagreeable than that assigned to professor Renwick. The only feasible modes of approach lay, for hundreds of miles, through the acknowledged limits of the British territory; and the line he was directed to explore was included within the military posts of that nation. It may be likened to the entry upon

the land of a neighbour for the purpose of inquiring into his title. Under these circumstances of anticipated difficulty, to acknowledge his duty, as well as his pleasure, to acknowledge the uniform attention and civilities he experienced from all parties, whether in official or in private stations. All possibility of interruption by the local authorities was prevented by a proclamation of his Excellency Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick; & the British warden, Colonel McLaughlin, who personally instrumental in promoting the comforts of the commissioner and his assistants. Similar attentions were received from the officers of the garrison at Fort Ingal, the commandant of the citadel of Quebec, and from his excellency the Governor General. Even the private persons, whose property might be affected by the acknowledged limits of the American claim, exhibited a generous

hospitality. About 160 miles of country along or near the “height of land” have been traversed, the travelled distances carefully estimated, and the courses measured with a compass. Barometrical observations were made as often as necessary for giving a profile of the route from the head of Hall's stream to Arnold's, or the Gaudiere river, and thence to Lake Magalloway, via the corner of the State of New Hampshire. Some further barometrical observations were made between this lake and the Kennebec river; but, for a portion of that distance, the barometer was unserviceable, in consequence of air having entered the tube. Astronomical observations were made as often as there was an opportunity, but, owing to the prevalence of clouds, not as often as was desirable. They will serve for correcting the courses and estimated distances as travelled. Barometrical observations for comparison were made at the intersection of the Kennebec river and height of land, hourly, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., while the parties were on the dividing ridge.

The only discovery of interest made by this party, is, that the Magalloway river does not head any of the branches of the Connecticut, as it was generally believed it did; and consequently our claim to Hall's stream is determined by the support it would have had, from the fact that all the other branches were headed by an Atlantic river, and consequently, could not be reached by the line along the height of land from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia.

The other commissioner (Major J. D. Graham) did not receive his appointment until 16th August, to fill the place left vacant by the non-acceptance of Professor Cleveland; and to him was assigned the survey and examination of the due-north line, commencing at the source of the river St. Croix, and extending to the highlands which divide the waters that flow into the river St. Lawrence, from those which flow into the Atlantic ocean.

The point decided upon as the true source of the river St. Croix, by the United States and British commissioners appointed for that purpose, under the 5th article of the treaty of 1794, was found and identified, both by the inspections upon the monument erected there

to mark the spot, and also by the testimony of a living witness of high respectability, who has known the locality since it was first designated by the commissioners under the treaty of 1794.

Observations were made, during portions of three lunations, of the transit of the moon's bright limb, and of such tabulated stars as differed but little in right ascension and declination from the moon, in order to obtain additional data to those furnished by chronometrical comparisons with the meridian of Boston, for computing the longitude of this meridian line.

At the first station, 4,578 feet north of the monument, and also at the Park's hill station, the dip of the magnetic needle was ascertained by a series of observations: in the one case upon two, and in the other upon three separate needles. The horizontal declination was also ascertained, at both these stations, by a full set of observations upon six different needles.

The details of these, and of all the astronomical observations alluded to, will be prepared as soon as practicable for the use of the commission, should they be required. To his Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, Major Graham acknowledges himself greatly indebted, for having, in the most obliging manner, extended to him every facility within his power for prosecuting the examinations. From Mr. Connell, of Woodstock, a member of the Colonial Parliament, and from Lieutenant Colonel McLaughlin the British land agent, very kind attentions were received.

The Cloud Gathering.—The Sandwich, U. C. Herald, of the 17th February, publishes the following paragraph:

“War and Rumors of War.—In a private letter, received by Saturday's mail from Toronto, is contained a rumor that the *Mediterranean fleet* has been ordered to the coast of North America! and that all officers belonging to the army, now on leave of absence, are ordered to join their respective regiments immediately.”

Extract of a letter dated Halifax, N. S., Feb. 19, 1841:

“Several regiments have been ordered to New Brunswick, and we are informed that orders have been sent from the home government to the West Indies, to embark all the regular troops there for this place; the Islands to be garrisoned by the militia.”

The Morning Chronicle, in an article on Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration measure, declares it as a plan which frustrates the insidious design of reducing the representation of Ireland to one vast rotten borough, available for the purpose of orange ascendancy and Tory tactics.

CANADA.

Kingston, (U. C.) Feb. 17.—COM. DREW.

From a private letter this day received in town, dated London, Jan. 24, 1841, it appears that this gallant but ill-used gentleman has as yet benefited nothing by his voyage to England. To his applications for compensation for his services in Canada, and for the inconveniences and expense to which he was subjected, in consequence of the Court Martial, the only reply of the Admiralty was, that an opinion could not be formed until the minutes of the court reached England, which they had not at the date of the letter. Lord J. Russell has declined taking any part in the matter. It is strange that the minutes of a Court held in Oct. had not been received in England after the lapse of comparatively speaking so long a time. Capt. Drew returns to Canada in the spring.—*Whig*.

ILLUMINATION.—It is intended, that Kingston, shall be illuminated on the night of his Excellency, the Gov. General's arrival in town. A very proper time and a very pretty compliment to pay Lord Sydenham.—*Id.*

Sir George Arthur was expected to return to England by the first April packet from Boston. Kingston.—The weather for the last fortnight has been very mild for the season. An inch or two of snow fell last night, which will much improve the sleighing in this vicinity. Our market continues to be well supplied.—Pork and Beef have advanced a trifle, since our last quotations, the former averaging about 22s. 6d. and the latter 20s. per cwt. Flour is in good demand at 12 shillings per cwt.

A praiseworthy disposition on the part of the inhabitants of Kingston has been manifested since the fact became publicly known, that unless buildings sufficient for the purposes, were available, the Governor General, would be under the necessity of holding the first session of Parliament at Toronto. The Board of Trade, with characteristic spirit, held a special meeting to take the matter into consideration, and they appointed a committee to go through the town, and ascertain what number of buildings could be procured for the service of the public departments of the Government. We are informed that the committee were abundantly successful. Building more than enough have been secured—some of the leading gentlemen of the town having voluntarily offered their private dwellings, and some of the merchants their shops. This speaks volumes for the public spirit and liberality of our fellowtownsmen, who have ever been emulous of good works.

Source of the Grenadier Guards.—Yesterday evening Lieut Col. Lascelles and the Officers of the Grenadier Guards received a numerous party of their friends and the fashionable of Quebec in the Citadel Barrack, the ground floor of which was fitted up for the occasion with great taste and ingenuity, and the *Soiree*, combined amusements not generally met with at similar entertainments in this country.

We have frequently been at the same apartments at similar entertainments, but have

never seen to advantage, guests, and amusement were rewarded by that evening

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thering.—The Sandwich, ie 17th February, publish- aragraph: —In a private Saturday's mail from To- a rumor that the *Middle- n ordered to the coast of nd that all officers belong- ow on leave of absence, are ar respective regiments im- er dated Halifax, N. S., vents have been ordered to and we are informed that sent from the home govern- Indies, to embark all the re for this place; the Is- oned by the militia." *Chronicle*, in an article on ish Registration measure, n which frustrates the insi- uducing the representation vast rotten borough, at a- lase of orange ascendancy and*

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never seen them set off to greater, if to so great advantage. Every attention was paid to the guests, and the gallant entertainers for the amusement and comfort of their company were rewarded by the perfect satisfaction expressed by all the elegant hospitality they had that evening enjoyed.—*Mercury*.

Quebec, Feb. 24.

Another Fire.—The citizens of Quebec were again alarmed, between one and two o'clock, this morning, by the alarm of fire.—The alarm was raised in consequence of the new wooden house on the St. Lewis Road, near the Race Course, owned and occupied by Mr. Garrett Murphy, farmer, being discovered to be on fire. The police were promptly on the spot and rendered all the assistance in their power, but the fire had attained too much head to render any attempt at extinguishing it of avail. The house was, consequently totally consumed, together with the greater part of the furniture. The house being isolated the fire did not extend its ravages, and no accident, we understand, occurred.

Mr. Murphy had insurance on his property, at the Alliance Office, as follows:—on the house £30; on the furniture, £100.—*Mercury*.

From the Saint John Chronicle.

ON CATHOLIC AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Catholics of Saint John was convened after Vespers in Friary Hall, on Sunday evening the 25th ult. at the request of the select Committee for Catholic affairs, for the purpose of taking into consideration the language set forth by the Rev. Mr. Dunphy from the Pulpit in St. Malachy's Church in this city, on Sunday, viz:

"That Father French was not authorized to officiate in this Diocese—that his papers from the Court of Rome were insufficient." He at the same time forbidding the congregation therein assembled to attend his (the Rev. Mr. French's) mass or vespers. Moreover Mr. Dunphy declared that the document produced by Mr. French to say mass was not signed by His Holiness the Pope, nor by the Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide. Further, that some of Mr. Dunphy's partisans reported and said that documents were nothing but a forgery."

Therefore it was entered into by the meeting, that the Rev. Mr. French's papers should be minutely examined by James Paterson, Esq., principal of the Grammar School, who is an acknowledged gentleman and profound scholar; and on investigation thereof, if they be not found genuine, the Catholics shall quit attending the Rev. Mr. French's service, but on the contrary, if the documents in question, be found genuine, and emanating from the head of Catholic Church, Pope Gregory the sixteenth, then we the Catholic community herein assembled, shall bend submission to such authority, and flock round our beloved minister and support him against such false imputations.

Accordingly several gentlemen of the Catholic Church waited on Mr. Paterson to examine Mr. French's documents and report thereon. Mr. French produced the documents received at Rome of which the following are the contents thereof:

Document No. 1, is a grant of his Holiness Pope Gregory the sixteenth to Rev. Father C. D. French of the order of Preachers, to institute a College in St. John, N. B. and to be placed under the auspices of the Propaganda Fide, and of the Bishop of Charlotte Town, wherein young men of ecclesiastical vocation shall pursue their studies, and enjoy the same privileges as those which have been granted to the College of Corpo Sancto in Lisbon, capital of Portugal.

Document No. 2, is the Sovereign Pontifical expressly granted to the Rev. C. D. French, a Licence to celebrate the Divine Mysteries throughout New Brunswick, together with many other privileges.

Document No. 3—is the Letter of the Most Illustrious, the most Eminent, and the most Rev. Lord Cardinal Fransonicus, Prefect of the Propaganda Fide.

To the Right Rev. Donald McDonald, Bishop of Charlotte Town, viz:

"Rev. Father Charles Dominice French, of the order of Preachers, returning to America and to your Diocese, asked me to recommend him by letter to your Lordship. Although the exertions of this worthy clergyman, Rev. C. D. French, viz: in promoting the good of the Catholic religion—in labouring for the salvation of souls—in erecting temples for the increase of God's worship, are perfectly sufficient for your Lordship to receive him with kindness, and treat him with all the benignity of your good disposition; nevertheless I most earnestly recommend him to you again and again in the strongest terms. His arrival amongst you will bring many advantages to the diocese of Charlotte Town, for the enterprise he has engaged in will be very useful in religion. It was highly approved of by the sacred congregation. Therefore I trust you will afford him every assistance and co-operation in your power to further the laudable institution.

Wishing your Lordship a long life and a happy end.

Given at Rome the 18th July, 1840.

Signed, your most illustrious and most studious Brother,

J. H. CARDINAL FRANSONICUS,

Prefect of the sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide.

Countersigned,

J. Archbishop of Edessen & Licty.

Mr. Paterson's Report.

This is to certify, that agreeably to a request made by several gentlemen of the Catholic Church, I have examined certain documents in the possession of Father French received by him from the proper authorities in Rome, and conferring upon him the power of celebrating Mass throughout the Province

of New-Brunswick, and other privileges; and that I have reason to regard them, and the seal with which they are accompanied, to be true and valid documents.

JAMES PATERSON,

Principal of the St. John Grammar School.

St. John, 2d March, 1841.

The undersigned having thus satisfactorily proved to the Catholics of St. John N. B. and its dependencies, that he has obtained full powers from the Court of Rome to celebrate the Divine Mysteries throughout New Brunswick; he hopes that all doubt are now removed from the minds of the community at large. He regrets that the Rev. Mr. Dunphy had not viewed the matter in question through a proper medium; if he had, most likely he would not have acted in the manner he has done, and thus all the anxiety and scandal which have arisen therefrom would have been saved.

C. D. FRENCH,

Apostolic Missionary.

March 4, 1841.

Capt. W. F. Williams, of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Thomas Williams, Esq. of Annapolis, N. S. has been selected, and ordered to proceed to Constantinople to organize the Sultan's Artillery.—This flattering and public acknowledgement of his military merit is honorable to Capt. Williams, and must be particularly gratifying to his relatives in this City and Sussex Vale. We congratulate not only Capt. Williams and friends upon the confidence and honour which has been conferred upon him, but also his native Province, Nova Scotia;—as this is one among many other instances in which Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers have been foremost in their Country's service.—*Observer*.

Several editorial notices prepared for this week's impression, and our legislative summary, have been crowded out this week to make room for the English news.

THE AMARANTH.—The third number of this excellent little work came to hand this week. We have only room to notice its receipt, and recommend it to the public favour.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.—In the U. S. Senate on the 1st inst. Mr. Buchanan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the N. E. Boundary Question. He stated that the two governments had entered into arrangements which must bring the matter to an end, except minor points of detail. In his capacity as chairman he had access to all the correspondence, and examined it with great care and with the exception of the delay, there was nothing to disturb the harmony that formerly existed, and expressed his belief that both governments were sincere in their desire to promote peace and good understanding.—Mr. Clay's views were fully as pacific as those of Mr. Buchanan.

The Standard for the last two weeks has been printed on an inferior quality of paper, but it was the best that could be obtained; we have made arrangements for paper of better description, and until we receive it must crave the indulgence of our readers.

We understand that Mr. McLeod is to be removed to Albany for trial.

MARRIED.

At St. John, on the 4th inst. by the Rev J. Dunphy, Mr. Thomas Vasey, to Miss Mary Cleary.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John Flynn to Miss Johanna Quirk, both of Portland.

DIED.

At Mascareen, Parish of St. George, on the 5th inst. Mr. ARCHIBALD MCDIARMID, aged 82 years, a native of Perthshire, Scotland. Mr. McDiarmid emigrated to this country in 1801.

At St. John, on the 26th ult. aged 4 years and 5 months, John Henry, son of Capt. Robert Caffee.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. Catherine Nisbet, mother-in-law of Mr. Wm. Hutchinson of that city, aged 93 years.

At Kentville, on the 15th ult. Prudence, wife of Isaac Webster, M.D. in the 65th year of her age.

Fatal Accident.—Noah Garrison, aged 16 years, son of the late Capt. Samuel Garrison, of this city, fell out of a boat belonging to the Ship John Bentley, while in the act of sculling two of his shipmates in the harbour of Milford (Wales,) on the evening of the 21st January, and was drowned.—*Chronicle*.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

March 7, Schr. May Flour, McMaster, Eastport, Flour & Meal.

— S. Brig Charles Hammond, Talbot, New York, Flour &c.

CLEARED.

March 6, Schr. Despatch, Little, Eastport, Ballast.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of HARRIET & ELIZA JARVIS, and latterly conducted by ELIZA JARVIS, are requested to liquidate the same immediately with my Son-in-law W. R. M. LAW, who is duly authorised to act for me; otherwise all such accounts will be placed in the hands of professional gentlemen for collection.

ANN JARVIS,

Administratrix.

March 10, 1841.

A CARD.

M. R. FLETCHER, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE Massachusetts Medical Society, and Member of the Boston Medical Association, offers his services to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY.

March 4, 1841.

SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of five and one half per cent. will be paid to Stockholders, on or after the 20th instant.

D. UPTON, CASHIER.

Saint Stephen, March 1, 1841.

SALE BY AUCTION, OF FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On MONDAY, the 15th of the present month, at one o'clock, The whole of the Stock, &c. as mentioned above. TERMS liberal.

J. McLACHLAN.

March 4th, 1841.

SUGAR.

JUST RECEIVED.

5 HDS. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, for Sale low.

JAS. W. STREET.

March 3, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE SAINT ANDREWS, 30 MARCH, 1841.

A	L
Arbuckle N.	Little John
Andrews William	Lawrence Luther
Austin Miss Jane	Low Beatty
B	Laubert Mrs
Brown John	Morrison Donald
Brown Solomon	McLoney Sergeant F
Boyle John	Morgan Jeremiah
Barratt Rev. G. M.	Mowat John H.
Bleicher D. H.	Mulreney John
Brady John	McDevitt Henry
Brady Thomas	McGrath Hugh
C	McCurdy William
Conolly Miss Catherine	McMaster Capt James
Cawford Francis	McMurray Gordon
Costa Mrs	McNabb John
Crofton William	McKeller Duncan
Cook George	O
Collins Mary	O'Brien William
Craft William H.	Orr John E.
Coleman Miss Margaret	Orr Samuel
Costa Thomas	Oates Thomas
Crawley James	O'Shea Patrick 3
D	P
Dismore James	Pike Miss Anna
Davidson John	Quinn John
Douglas Michael 2	Quinn Thomas
Douglas William	Quinn John
Doggett Mrs. Lucretia	R
Dunne James	Roberts R.
Dunne Margaret	Ritchards Samuel
E	Ritchards Joseph
Fay Bernard	Rogues Gilbert
Fulton Thomas	Rogues Gilbert
Flewelling Ruth E.	Rogues Gilbert
Fay John	Rogues Gilbert
G	S
Gleason Mary & Julia	Stevenson William
Grant Daniel	Steel John
Enright John	Stone Samuel 2
Hay Andrew	Saunders Mr B.
Grant Miss Eliza McG	Short John
Gallagher James	Strangin Hugh
H	T
Halsey John 2	Thompson Mr
Hidrich Miss Elizabeth	Taylor Matthew
Hutchings Mrs E. W.	Valentine Miss 2
Haddock Jacob	Walker Edward
J	Y
Janison Edward	Young Thomas
Jackman James	Young Daniel.
K	
Kelly Miss Ann	
Kearney Nancy	
L	
Lawson Thomas	
Dow George 2	
Goss Irvine	
Hay Andrew	
Michel Hamilton	
McFarlane John Sen.	

FOR SAINT PATRICKS.

McWilliams John 2

Newell Joseph

Samuel John

Scott Jeremiah

Turner John H.

Geo. F. CAMPBELL,

Post Master.

Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised.

BRANDY, WINES, &c.

ON SALE—BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

1 PIPE 4 Hds. 2 Qr. Casks best Cognac

Brandy—Choice brands,

Hds. best Hollandia Gin,

Best Malt Whiskey,

Hds. & Qr. Casks best Old London Particular, and London Mart. Madeira,

Do. Teneriffe & Marsella Wines,

1 Hds. 2 best Old Port, &c. &c.

2 Qr. Casks, best Old Port, &c. &c.

Feb. 24, 1841.

J. W. STREET.

BOTTLED WINES.

Superior Port, best London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, London Brown Stout.

JAS. W. STREET.

Feb. 24, 1841.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,

CHARLOTTE, SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte, or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS WILLIAM BARBOCK, of Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CASE, late of the Parish of West Isles, in the said County, deceased, hath rendered and filed his Account as such Executor, and hath prayed that the Creditors and Legatees of the said deceased, and all persons interested in his Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said Account. You are therefore requested to cite the said Creditors, and Legatees, and all others interested, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at the Surrogate's Office in Saint Andrews, within and for said County, on Thursday the first day of APRIL next, at noon, to attend the passing and allowance of the said Executor's Account.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court, this Twenty-third day of JANUARY, 1841.

H. HATCH, SHERIFF, &c.

Geo. D. STREET,

Register of Probates,

for said County.

GREAT BARGAINS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK CLOTH AND FANCY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and its Vicinity, that he has commenced selling off this day, at and under first cost, in order to make room for his spring importations.

The Stock is large and varied.

Among which are:

White, red, blue and yellow FLANNELS, at 1s and upwards; 6-4 MERINOS of all colours at 1s 9d and upwards; CALICOES at 4 1/2 and upwards; grey and white Cottons at 4 1/2 and upwards; Silks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Hosiery in variety—Ladies FUR Muffs and Boas; do. Boots and Shoes; Gents Silk and Beaver Hats; Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, with an assortment of ready made Clothing & Shirts. ALSO—ON HAND—a quantity of GROCERIES—all of which will be sold as above mentioned.

JOHN IRWIN.

Water-street.

Saint Andrews, Feb. 26th, 1841.

VALUABLE LANDS, IN THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINING 770 ACRES, divided and laid out into SIX LOTS, to suit Purchasers, as follows:

Lot No. 1, containing 113 acres.	Value
" 2, " 150 "	150 "
" 3, " 125 "	125 "
" 4, " 117 "	117 "
" 5, " 127 "	127 "
" 6, " 129 "	129 "

THE above tract is situated and lies bordering on the East side of Lake Utopia in Saint George, is bounded on the North by Lands belonging to Col. McKay, and on the South by Lands of the Rev. Samuel Thomson—the road from Saint Andrews to Saint John runs through or near the same—it is said to be well wooded and of excellent quality for Agricultural purposes—is known as forming a part of the "Blatch Estate" (so called.) Located as it is in the heart of that thriving Parish, with water communication from it by way of the Lake and the River Magaguadavic, to the Village, the Mills, and the Ocean. A rare opportunity is presented to the purchaser wishing to obtain in an excellent neighborhood a GOOD FARM with uncommon facilities for conveying its products to market.

A Plan of the above Lots can be seen on application to William M'hood, Esq. Deputy Surveyor, Saint George, or to the subscriber in Saint Stephen.

The price asked per acre is low—Terms liberal—a small part of the purchase money being required down—a long credit given on remainder, paying interest.

If not previously disposed of by Private Sale, the above Land will be offered to the highest bidder, at auction, on some day in June or July next, of which day due notice will hereafter be given.

SAMUEL ABBOT,

Agent for the Proprietor.

St. Stephen, Feb. 15, 1841.

WINE.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH OR APPROVED NOTES, At Three Months.

EIGHTEEN Casks, quarter Casks, and Octaves, of best L. P. Madeira, and Fayal Wines.

WILLIAM KER.

St. Andrews, Feb. 18, 1841.

ST. ANDREWS STAGE.

THE Subscribers intend running a weekly STAGE between FREDERICTON and SAINT ANDREWS, during this winter—leaving the Fredericton Hotel every MONDAY, at 8 A. M., and will start from the Temperance House, Saint Andrews, every Thursday, at 9 A. M.—FARE, thirty shillings.

N. B. Persons desirous of going through in a day can be accommodated by early application—FARE, forty shillings.

Saint Andrews, February 17th, 1841.

Ex British Queen, and Andover, Via St. John.

1 Ton best Picked Oakum,

25 Coils, 2 & 3 yds Spun yarn

4 Reams Sheathing Paper,

20 Kegs best White Paint,

16 Do. Do. Black, Do.

8 Do. Do. Green, Do.

2 Casks Paint Oil,

J. S. JARVIS.

St. Andrews, Feb. 2, 1841.

JUST OPENED—A SUPPLY OF WINTER GOODS; CONSISTING OF HANDSOME CLOAKINGS, Victoria Dittos, Cashmere for ditto, Plain and figured coloured Satins, a rich article, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Shawls of every description; Good English Fuzen Platt, Snow Boots of various patterns, And a variety of other articles for winter wear which are well worthy attention.

Feb. 9, 1841.

M. SUTTON.

CENTRAL BANK STOCK.

Public Notice is hereby given that 600 SHARES, Of Twenty-five Pounds each, amounting to the sum of \$15,000.

BEING the remainder of the additional Stock of the Central Bank of New Brunswick will be put up to Sale by Public Auction in lots of four Shares each, at the BANK in FREDERICTON, ON FRIDAY, THE 12th DAY OF MARCH NEXT, Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a.m.

Five per centum on the said Capital Stock to be deposited with the Cashier at the Bank on Monday the 15th day of the same month, and to be forfeited if the purchaser retreats or makes default in payment of the subsequent instalment. Ninety-five per cent. together with the whole premium or advance to be paid into the BANK on Wednesday the 9th day of JUNE next, during the usual banking hours.

W. J. BEDELL, President.

Central Bank of N. B., Fredericton, Jan. 14, 1841.

CHEAP STORE.

JUST RECEIVED TWENTY-FIVE BALES AND CASES, Containing a large assortment, viz:

BLANKETS red, white, yellow, green, and blue (willed and plain) Flannels, 86 Pieces gray Cottons as low as 4d per yd. An excellent assortment of Prints as low as 4d per yard.

Merinoes, Saxoniae, Orleans Cloths, Orleans de Floris,

Princes Cord, a new article for cloaking Mous de lain Mantua & Mantella dresses

A good supply of winter Slops, Pilot Cloth, Beaver Cloths and Kerseys, Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

ALSO—ON HAND.

A few Boxes Bloom Raisins, Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Candles, Poland Starch, Soap, Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, &c.—As usual on hand, a lot super, middlings, and scratched FLOUR, superfine Rye and Corn Meal.

The above are only a few of the leading articles.

In consequence of it being so late in the season and to make room for my Spring Goods, I am determined positively to sell at very reduced prices. All those indebted to the subscriber of longer standing than 3 months will please call and settle their accounts so as to save further trouble.

D. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, January 14, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM GILLESPIE, of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date; and all those indebted to make immediate payment to

CATHERINE GILLESPIE, Administratrix.

Pennfield Dec. 29, 1840.—*Id.*

WINTER GOODS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE BY THE Ship QUEEN, from Liverpool.

M. SUTTON.

St. Andrews, Dec. 20, 1840.

Ex Ship ALEXANDER EDMUND Via St. John.

90 Bolls bleached Genovese Canvas, from No. 1 to No. 7, 40 do. boiled do. do.

January 8, 1841.

J. S. JARVIS.

Younger's Own! Younger's Own!

THE Subscriber having now commenced manufacturing ALE in his new Brewery in Dock street, shall be most happy to receive a visit from any of his friends who may feel disposed to give him countenance. He will warrant that they shall be treated to the best of his abilities.

GEO. YOUNGER.

Dock-street, St. John, N. B. 9th January, 1841.

Ex CLYDE, via Saint John.

91 COILS CORDAGE, 3 1/2 inch to six thread,

16 Do. WHITE ROPE,

16 Do. SPUN YARN,

600lb. SAIL TWINE,

Houssine Marline, &c. &c.

Dec. 30, 1840.

J. S. JARVIS.

TO LET.

And Possession given on the first of May.

THAT well known stand at the mouth of the Magaguadavic River, formerly occupied by the late Dominicus M'Kean. The situation is too well known to need further description. Enquire of John M'Kean, Saint Andrews, or to JOHN MANN, Junr. or JAMES MCLEOD, Saint George, Feb. 2, 1841.

T E A S.

5 C CHEATS SOUCHONG and E. T. Com' pany 12 1/2s.

J. W. STREET.

Feb. 24.

