

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume VIII

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1841.

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MR. EDITOR,
I beg to enclose for publication in your next paper, a copy of the Petition drawn up by the committee appointed at the County meeting held at Saint Andrews, on the 22nd May last, to frame a Petition to His Excellency in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions passed at that meeting.

Your Obedient Serv't,
S. G. ANDREWS.
St. George, 17th June, 1841.

PETITION.
To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM McBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Freeholders of the County of Charlotte
Humbly Sheweth:
That your Petitioners residing on the borders of a Republican Government, pride themselves on their unshaken attachment to the Parent State, their unwavering loyalty to their Sovereign, and their uniform support of Her Representative, in every measure consistent with the spirit of our happy constitution, and the public good.

That for the last four years your Petitioners have witnessed with much anxiety and alarm, the ruinous measures of the Provincial Government, and the profuse extravagance of the House of Assembly—pursuing their own private views at the public expense; while they manifested a total indifference and unjustifiable carelessness about the interests of the Province, but motives of loyalty have hitherto prevented your petitioners from publicly expressing their dissatisfaction with the unsettled state of our relations with the United States, and the civil commotions in Canada, their doing so might tend to produce an excitement, or, in any way embarrass the Government.

That the practice adopted by the late Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Harvey, of intrusting the expenditure of public money, and other lucrative situations to members of the Legislature, and also, the appointment of members of the House of Assembly to seats in the Executive Council, has a dangerous and corrupt tendency, and is repugnant to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province.

That all Her Majesty's North American Colonies, except New Brunswick, have quadrennial Assemblies, and the importance of securing similar privileges for this Province, and thereby giving the people a greater control over their Representatives, appears evident from the fact that the present House of Assembly have uselessly and in some instances, as your petitioners believe, unconstitutionally squandered away a very large amount of public money, involved the County in a heavy debt, imposed taxes oppressive beyond any former precedent, and offered a tacit insult to Our Gracious Sovereign, by the vote of £1500 sterling to a Governor, whom, no doubt, for wise, grave, and important reasons she thought fit to remove.

That for the reasons above mentioned, the majority of the House of Assembly have lost the confidence of their constituents, and as their continuance in office would only increase the evils, of which the people in every part of the Province justly complain, your Petitioners humbly request that your Excellency will be pleased to give them an early opportunity of choosing more faithful guardians of the public interests, by dissolving the present House of Assembly. And as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

COMMUNICATION.

Campobello, 8th June, 1841.

MR. EDITOR,
Your conduct of late has excited the minds of many on this Island, towards inserting communications disinterested to your Patrons. I have sent you many letters of great importance to many of your readers, which you neglected—if you would return them to me I would be very thankful to you, or send them to the Chronicle Office in Saint John, as you have not the propriety to insert them in the Standard. I have been from home of late and can inform you that you will be at no small loss by devoting your columns to so many disinteresting "personal attacks." I shall not waste paper.

Yours, &c.,

A. B.

The above elegant piece of composition reached us from Campobello a few days ago, and we had some doubts whether to publish it or not, seeing that the author with a degree of modesty which the merits of his production renders remarkable, had omitted to furnish us with his name. But on further reflection we have determined to give it a place in our columns, and thereby prevent the injustice which might ensue, did we, as we first intended fail to communicate the language and opinions of the writer to the world.

The first consideration which would naturally occur to the mind of a person reading the enlightened communication of A. B. would

probably be this—How many schools are there established on the Island of Campobello or have the inhabitants the benefit of any in that Parish? Now as we believe that a sufficient number of good schools are in actual operation there, it appears strange that A. B. should have allowed his education to have been so much neglected, and that he had not attended some one of them before he thought it expedient to come before the public as a censor of the press.

The "disinteresting personal attacks" which the writer refers to were communications addressed to the Freeholders of the County on public affairs, and subscribed by the true names of the different individuals who wrote them. These were commenced by Capt. Owen, who resides on Campobello; and perhaps a neighbour of our talented correspondent A. B., and were answered by other parties, and we as the conductor of a public newspaper had no discretion in the matter, and were bound to insert them. We have taken no part in the discussion which ensued, and if we be "at naught to loss" in consequence, it is a calamity we cannot help. We trust however we shall not lose the support of our patrons by pursuing an independent course of conduct which we hope always to do, and we have reason to think that A. B. cannot be himself altogether "disinterested" on the subject of which he complains, and that some individual interest of his own has induced him to turn author. A word more to our talented correspondent the "many letters of great importance," which the writer says he sent us, we pronounce a most unfounded misstatement, as they never reached our office.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PAPERS BY THE COLUMBIA.

Trade in Great Britain and France is in a miserable state. Nothing whatever is doing, but all is at a stand-still. In England we can expect no improvement until party and political disputes are adjusted. The French seem to be suffering greatly at Algiers.

We are, unfortunately, still without any news of the President, and the most ridiculous reports are circulated concerning her. Some heartless hoaxes are also occasionally perpetrated.

Marriages in high life are of late the order of the day. The next on the List is Lady Caroline Stanhope (sister of the Duchess of Leinster), who will be led to the hymeneal altar by E. A. Samford, Esq., M. P.

A hundred thousand Bibles, printed in Spanish have been circulated in Spain by the English agents, since the month of September.

The total number of miles of railway completed in Great Britain and Ireland, at the end of March last, was 2,191; the number of railways finished, 53; partially opened, 18; not yet opened, 10.

Major Malcolm, of the 3d Light Dragoons, is to accompany Colonel Sir Henry Pottinger to China as his official assistant.—*United Service Gazette.*

Letters from all parts of the Continent represent the standing crop as the finest ever seen.

O'Connell, in a letter to his son John, which was read at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, states that he shall stand for Dublin only as a repealer, and that if another repealer can be found, he ought to be supported; but if not, Mr. Hutton ought to be again returned. He cries out, as usual, for money, and states that his fourth son and namesake, Dan, will come forward for Carlow county as a repealer.

We regret to learn that some of the cotton spinners in Glasgow and neighbourhood, are in a few days to commence working short time.—*Glasgow Constitution.*

Lord Cardigan was balloted for a few days since for admission to the Senior United Service Club; he had fifty-one black balls.

The directors of the Bank of England gave notice of their readiness to discount bills not more than six months to run at 45 per cent.

The total number of Emigrants from Cork to North America already this season is 2381, comprising 477 to New-York, 1010 to Quebec, and 2497 to Saint John's.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 23d inst. states that a frightful famine existed in Bulgaria in consequence of the excesses committed by the Albanians after their late victory over the insurgents.

Anti-corn-law meeting and free-trade meetings are holding in all parts of the country where there are any friends of the government.

The numerous friends of Captain Fayer will be rejoiced to learn that he has received official notice of his appointment to the command of the steam frigate *Forth*, one of the splendid ships belonging to the West India Steam Navigation Company.

The eldest son of Baron Foster was drowned on Monday whilst boating in the neighbourhood of Oriet Temple, County Louth.

The Duchess of Kent embarked at Woolwich, last Thursday morning, in the Firebrand steam vessel, for the continent. The Queen and Prince Albert were present. She has arrived at Ostend, and gone to Brussels

on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians.

Lady Frances Somerset expired on Thursday morning, at Tunbridge-wells.

The *Gazette of Upper Germany* announces that in consequence of the disturbances in the European provinces of the Turkish empire, a concentration of Austrian troops on the frontier is spoken of.

Death of Lady Home.—This venerable lady, the widow of Sir Everard Home, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon to King George III., who died in 1832, expired at Ham on Wednesday last, at the age of 82 years. Her ladyship was mother of Sir John E. Home, Bart., Captain in the Royal Navy, and Rev. W. A. Home.

From the London Times.

RECOMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.
[The following appeared in a second edition of *The Times* of yesterday:—]

Accounts have been received of the recommencement of hostilities in China. Our troops took possession of the Forts of Bogue on the 25th of February, and of the Factory of Canton. The Emperor, nevertheless, expressed his determination not to submit.

Keshen had been disgraced, and sent in irons to Peking.

Sir G. Bremer arrived on the 22nd of April at Calcutta to confer with the Governor General. Reinforcements were to proceed to China forthwith.

FRANCE.
Accounts from Paris state that Darnes, the regicide, was guillotined at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, at the Barrière St. Jacques. The suddenness of the execution prevented the presence of many spectators, but there was a large display of military force. The culprit evinced much resignation and courage. All attempts to extort information from him, continued even on the scaffold, failed. The event produced not the slightest sensation in Paris.

The protest of Prince Louis Napoleon, to which we referred on Monday last, is severely dealt with in the *National*, which ridicules his pretensions, and dwells on the superior accommodation afforded him over Barbes, and other political prisoners. A hoax, indicating that an attempt to deliver him from the chateau of Ham would be made, has been practised on the Government, and indeed precautions on a large scale.

It was reported on the authority of a German paper, that an Austrian corps of observation was about to be formed on the frontier of Turkey, in consequence of the insurrection which it would appear was becoming universal throughout the European provinces of the Turkish empire.

The day before yesterday an unusual spectacle occurred on the banks of the Seine, between Charenton and Allort. The river, in consequence of some violent storms of rain in the middle of France, had risen suddenly to a height of 75 centimetres (29 inches).

At the point of its junction with the Marne, 22 boats, laden with charcoal, were stationed, which were all forced from their moorings by the violence of the current, and driven with such a crash against the bridge at Iry, that the whole of them sunk. A man who was perched on one of them, to fish, was with difficulty rescued by some people who witnessed the accident. The colour of the river, near the bridge, for some hours after, was changed to an inky hue. The loss is estimated at 40,000fr.

Five Portuguese slave ships, with 1000 slaves on board, have been captured by British cruisers and carried into Saint Helena.

SUPREMACY.
Trinity Term, 4th Victoria, 1841.

William M. Greenwood, Gentleman, one of the Attorneys of this Court, is called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled a Barrister.

Edgar Wheeler & William Edwin T'synam, Gentlemen, having produced the necessary certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attorneys of this Court.

Miss Wilberforce.—When Mr. Wilberforce was chosen member for York, (in England,) his daughter, in walking home from the scene of the election, was cheered by an immense crowd, which followed her to her own door, crying, "Miss Wilberforce for ever!" The young lady turned as she was ascending the stairs, and motioning to the populace to be quiet, said, very emphatically, "Nay, gentlemen, if you please, not Miss Wilberforce for ever!" which sent them all home in good humour.

Superstition in Scotland.—When a fisherman's marriage takes place in the parish of Avonli, Ross-shire, there is a superstitious practice which never fails to be observed, even in these enlightened days, with the view, it is said of setting at defiance the power of witchcraft; and it is this: When the bridegroom's party arrives at the church door, the best man unties the shoe upon the left foot of the bridegroom, and forms a cross with a nail or a knife upon the right side post of the

door. The shoe, of course, remains untie till next morning. While many admit the absurdity of this relic of superstition, no one has the hardihood yet to move for its abolition.—*New Statistical Account of Scotland.*

Frederick the Great First on the Stage.—To use a common expression, one might have heard a pin fall: Dazincour alleged that he had heard the unfolding of a lady's eambric handkerchief. The sentinels presented arms to me. I cast a scrutinizing glance on the martial attitude of my two soldiers: to the sentinel on my left I gave a shrug of dissatisfaction, whilst to the other I directed a smile, indicating approbation, perhaps a forthcoming reward. The pit continued unmoved, and I said within myself, my thoughts still directed to the sentinel, you shall have the cross of merit. That instant, as though the thought had been a signal, a torrent of applause burst from every part of the theatre. Then, when I turned to speak, silence was again restored, though again frequently interrupted by bursts of approbation. In short, my performance was crowned with success. There was only one individual in the theatre, who seemed not to participate in the general feeling of approval; he sat with his elbow on the front of the box, and his head resting on his hand. Thus he remained, without any apparent change of position, from the commencement of the piece till the fall of the curtain. He seemed, as it were, annoyed by the surrounding tumult of approbation. This was Mirabeau. I felt that I could have given all the applause I had earned, for the suffrage of that one man, and there he sat sternly immovable. His presence marred my triumph.—*Henry's Memoirs.*

Old Age.—Remember, old man, that you are now in the waning, and the date of your pilgrimage well nigh expired; and now that it behooveth you to look towards your final accounting, your force languisheth, your senses impair, your body droops, and on every side the ruinous cottage of your faint and feeble flesh threatens the fall; and having so many harbingers of death to premonish you to your end, how can you but prepare for so dreadful a stranger? The young man may die quickly, but the old man cannot live long; the young man's life by casualty may be bridged, but the old man's term by no physic can be long adjourned; and therefore, if green years should sometimes think of the grave and judgement, the thro's of old age should continually dwell on the same.—*Remains of Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Scientific Experiments.—M. Thilorier, a French philosopher, has perfected an apparatus for congelation, by means of which he obtains a degree of cold 100 degrees below zero! He has announced his intention of liquefying atmospheric air. But according to the London Foreign Quarterly, it is by no means certain this has not already been achieved by our distinguished countryman, Mr. Perkins.

He placed a glass tube in the compressing engine under a pressure of 23,000 pounds, to the square inch—and when it was taken out, there was a small globe of fluid at the bottom of the glass, and no appearance of air in the tube. Dr. Wollaston and Sir Humphrey Davy considered this the liquefaction of atmospheric air.

Important Discovery of Platina.—The Port Phillip (New South Wales) Herald states that Mr. Neville, of the Customs had discovered a metal supposed to be platina, in the fissure of a rock about 18 miles distance from Melbourne. It is heavier than Iron, being 11 times more weighty than water. Several chemists have been attempting to analyse it, but without effect. Mr. Neville says that he could load several ships with it in such quantities had he seen it. It is somewhat singular that Mr. Neville discovered the same metal, but not of so pure a quality, on the Sydney side of the country, some months ago, and as the chemists could not analyse it there he sent it home to England, but has not yet heard of the result of his speculation.

A Good Shot.—"It is now," said Von Wyk more than two years since, in the very place where I stand, I ventured to take shot of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. My wife was sitting within the house near the door, the children were playing about her, & I was without, busied in doing something to a wagon, when suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up, and laid himself quietly down in the shade, upon the very threshold of the door! My wife, either frozen with fear, or aware of the danger attending any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door; but my astonishment may well be conceived, when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me, unarmed as I was, escape seemed impossible; yet I glided gently scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house, up to the window of my chamber, where I knew my loaded gun was

standing. By a most happy chance, I had set it in the corner close by the window, so that I could reach it with my hand; for the opening was too small to admit of my having got in; and still more fortunately the door of the room was open so that I could see the whole danger of the scene. The lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think; I called softly to the mother not to be alarmed, and, invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed directly over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion, immediately above his eyes, which shot forth, as it were spars of fire, and stretched him on the ground so that he never stirred!

Remarkable Quick Run.—The Philadelphia rail road left Philadelphia at 5 o'clock last evening, and arrived at this city at 10 o'clock, being the quickest trip ever made on the road. A large number of passengers were brought on.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Very Deaf.—One day last week a man was fishing in a pond near Chichester, when the owner came up to him, and ordered him off; the man playing the deaf ear, answered in return, that the fish would not bite, and that he did not think there was anything in the pond but carp. The owner was so enraged at the fellows answer that he threatened to throw him in the pond, when the intruder offered to lend him one of his rods to fish with. Unable to suppress his anger, the proprietor ran up to him for the purpose of giving him a ducking, but at the moment the deaf man bobbed his head down, and the incensed gentleman's foot slipping, he fell headlong into the water, a depth of 6 feet, and was obliged to call upon the deaf man to assist him in getting out, who told him he did not expect to catch such a large fish in the pond, or he would have brought a larger line.

An attorney brought an immense bill to a lady for some business he had done for her. The lady (to whom he had once paid his address) murmured at the charges. "Madam," replied the limb of the law, "I had a mind to convince you that my profession is lucrative, and that I should not have made a bad match."

A Lucky Bargain.—A few evenings ago a poor woman went into a respectable grocery establishment in this town, and having called for a small quantity of tea, presented a note for payment saying, "take the amount out of this pound note." On examining the latter, the clerk discovered it to be a ten pound note; which fact he communicated to his employer. The latter suspecting that all was not right, enquired of the purchaser, where she obtained the money, which she declined disclosing, till he threatened to detain it, and send herself to prison, under suspicion of fraudulently procured it. She then said that at a recent pawnbroker's sale in this town, she purchased a petticoat for 11 pence, and on ripping some of its folds afterwards, she discovered the note in question, with two others concealed therein. On the pawnbroker being sent for, and the circumstances of the purchase being explained to him, he said, after examining his books that the article was sold as she described, and that he had no claim whatever on the article: the lucky purchaser returned home with her tenfold prize, and to add to her agreeable disappointment, the other two notes proved also to be two tens—thus turning in 30 pounds net profit on speculation.—*Wexford Independent.*

Information Wanted.—The editor of the Boston Daily Mail asks the following questions of his readers.

Did you ever know a lady with white teeth to put her hand over them when she laughed?

Did you ever know a gay lad and a sprightly lass who couldn't pick berries into one basket?

Did you ever know a woman that never had any thing stolen from her clothes yard?

Did you ever know a young lady who was too weak to stand up during prayer time at church, who could not dance all night without being tired at all?

Did you ever know a young man to hold a skein of yarn for his favourite to wind, without getting it strangely tangled?

Did you ever know a man with a shocking bad hat, a long beard, and a ragged coat, who could find a respectable hotel that was not full?

Did you ever know a very pretty young lady that had not a cousin to wait upon her to lectures and parties?

Did you ever know a young lady that did not have some very curious piece of sewing, that she wouldn't let the young gentlemen see?

Beauty in woman is like the flowers of spring, but Virtue is like the stars of heaven.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PAPERS BY THE COLUMBIA.

From the Morning Herald, June 3.

Liverpool, Wednesday night.—The great excitement has prevailed here throughout the day in consequence of an arrival at this port of the Fortitude, Capt. Arbutnot from Buenos Ayres, who reports that, when in lat. 47 north, long. 24 30 west, on the 25th of May, at five o'clock a.m. saw a very large steamer steering to the north-east, and making but slow progress. She was without a funnel, with a crippled fore-mast, large paddle-boxes painted dark colour, had a large square topsail set upon the mainmast, a topgallant sail on the foremast, with fore and aft sails. Captain Arbutnot seems positive that the vessel seen by him was the President steamer; she was about ten miles distant at the time. The prevailing opinion there is that the vessel seen was the President. There are, however, others who conclude that it was the Britannia steamer from Boston, now some days over due.

It is not unlikely that the Liverpool agents of the President may dispatch the British Queen (now in dock here) in search of the crippled steamer. She will most likely put into the first Irish port she can reach.

There is a report here that the whigs intend to foist upon us, at the next election, a brace of "castle candidates," and that Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, of the 1st Life Guards, who is just of age, the youngest brother of the Earl of Uxbridge, is to "try his luck" at Windsor, along with Colonel Fox, the rejected of Sandwich, Mr. Ramsbottom, of course, is totally out of the question, and Mr. Gordon is destined for Weymouth.

When Lord Melbourne entered his carriage yesterday, at the portico of the door, at Eaton, to proceed with her Majesty to Salt-hill, several persons who were in Weston's yard greeted his lordship with sundry discordant huzzes. The noble premier, however, appeared to be used to this sort of reception, and received the compliment with good-humoured coolness. When his lordship's carriage drew away from the mount at Salt-hill, immediately after that of her Majesty, the groans and huzzes were exceedingly general for some minutes. The public evidently determined to make a wide distinction between the reception they gave to the Queen and Prince Albert (who were most loyal and enthusiastically cheered throughout the whole line of the procession) and Lord Melbourne; and there is no doubt that, had it not been for the close proximity of the Queen at the time, the noble lord's reception (such as it was) would have been of a still warmer description.

A monument to the memory of the late Bishop of Worcester is about to be erected in Worcester Cathedral.

The marriage of Lord Walpole, eldest son of the Earl of Orford, and Miss Pellet, only daughter of Sir Fleetwood Pellet, will not be solemnized until the end of the month.

Nelson's Cousin.—On Saturday last this venerable old man, in Church passage, Greenwich. He was upwards of 80 years of age. Sykes was a most daring fellow, and was with Lord Nelson during the whole of the time of his glorious deeds. He most of all distinguished himself at the battle of Trafalgar. His bravery deserved greater reward than it received. Peace to his ashes!—*Kentish Mercury.*

The *Galvani* of Tuesday contains the following paragraph, which we have reason to believe is in all respects well founded:—

"We understand that the signatures to the protocol of London have been postponed because Lord Palmerston, in accord with the Russian Ambassador, has refused to sign the act until Mehmet Ali shall have accepted the hatti-scheriff of the Sultan, which has been sent to him for that purpose. This information is said to have been received here, on Friday last, from the Austrian ambassador in London, by a courier, who continued his route on the same day for Vienna, with the despatches containing it to Prince Metternich. It appears on the other hand, by the last despatches received by the French Government from Alexandria, that no doubt is entertained of the unconditional adherence of the Pacha to the hatti-scheriff."

Accounts from Belgrade state, that the insurrection in Belgrade had been suppressed. It was believed in Constantinople that, although the dispute with Mehmet Ali had not been brought to a final settlement, no danger existed of peace being again disturbed. The tribute paid by the Pacha to the Porte had, it is said, been fixed at 90,000 purses (£425,000). He had obtained a loan of 6,000,000 dollars, on a deposit of produce.

Ceylon.—Sir John Campbell had arrived at Ceylon on the 6th ult. and was immediately proclaimed Governor of that island. On the 7th the Right Hon. Stewart Mackenzie embarked on board the *Seaford* steamer for Bombay.

Persia.—The intelligence via India is pacific. It is said that the British Agent was about to return to Bushire, and amicable relations were to be renewed on the basis of a treaty by which the British will consent to evacuate Karack, and the Schah cede the Fort Gorian to the Schah Kamran, and arrest his expedition to Herat. These stipulations are doubted, and it is thought that Karack will not be given up.

Letters from all parts of the Continent represent the standing crop as the finest ever seen.—*L'pool. paper, June 3.*

The country is now exhibiting, in all directions, a most rich and luxuriant appearance. The apple and pear blossoms are every where profuse; the meadows are fast swelling with herbage, and the corn of all descriptions is in as healthy and promising a state as the most solicitous for its prosperous appearance could desire.

The Halifax and Boston Steamers.—Under the old packet system, between Falmouth and Halifax, by the gun brigs, the expense to the government of £400,000 annually more than the receipts of postage. By the line of Cunard's steam-ships, a balance of £20,000 appears largely to the credit side of the Atlantic mails.—*London Jour. Com.*

Case of Mr. Andrew, of New-Brinswick.—Mr. Candlish stated this case, which arose out of Mr. Andrew being first cut off from connection with the Synod of New-Brinswick, (from some cause not explained) and then deposed from the office of the Ministry by the Presbytery there. Mr. Candlish explained that the Church of Scotland could not review the first sentence; as it was the act of an independent body which they could not interfere. But he thought that the second sentence was erroneous, because, by the first, he was placed completely beyond their jurisdiction, and his subsequent conduct fell under the cognizance of the Presbytery that ordained him—the Presbytery of Edinburgh. He should, therefore, move that the Assembly cannot review the sentence of a Colonial Church Court, in reference to a Clergyman ordained and licensed by this Church, while he holds a church in the Colonies and is subject to their jurisdiction; but if, from any cause, that connection is brought to an end, he then reverts back to the cognizance of the Courts of this Church. They also find that no Congregation in the Colonies can be recognized by this Church which is not in connection with the Colonial Church Courts.—They find further, that if Mr. Andrew contravenes the sentence of the Presbytery of New-Brinswick regarding his deposition, it will be the duty of the Presbytery of Edinburgh to proceed against him according to the laws of the Church.—This motion was agreed to and the Assembly adjourned.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

CHINA.

Proclamations of the Chief Superintendent.—In the first proclamation dated 6th March, 1841, Capt. Elliot says—

PEOPLE OF CANTON.

"Your city is spared, because the Gracious Sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the High English Officer to remember, that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered."

But if the High Officers of the Celestial Court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present station, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury."

In another, dated the 20th March, he says—

"Assumption of hostilities at Canton and in this Province has been this day agreed upon between the Imperial Commissioner Yang and the undersigned."

"It has further been publicly proclaimed to the people under the seals of the Commissioner and the acting Governor of the Province, that the trade of the port of Canton is open, and that British and foreign merchants may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce, shall be duly protected."

These are the most important facts in the proclamations of Capt. Elliot.

THE PUNJAB.

The Punjab still continues to be the theatre of discussion and bloodshed. Three Europeans holding high rank in the Schick army have been murdered by discontented and mutinous soldiers. There have been names of Lord, Foulken, and Mouton, the two latter Frenchmen, the former an Englishman, and one paymaster of her Majesty's 16th foot. There appears to be good reason for supposing that the discontented nobles at the Court of Lahore are endeavouring to compass the death of Shere Sing. By the latest intelligence from that place it seems the Maharajah was taking an excursion on the river, and that the boat in which he was embarked foundered without any apparent cause. This could only have occurred on treachery on the part of some of his attendants. Shere Sing, however, succeeded in swimming to the shore. The whole of his suite were also saved with the exception of one Sirdar, who has not since been heard of.

Scinde and Afghanistan.—Nothing of importance has occurred since the despatch of the last overland mail. Major Todd has arrived in safety at Candahar. There are various reports in circulation as to the propriety of his conduct in so hastily quitting Herat.—Some of the Calcutta Journals state that the Governor General considers him to have been too precipitous and is therefore much displeased. This is however mere rumour. A large portion of the Bombay troops have advanced through the Bolan pass. The head-quarters under Major-General Brooks arrived at Quetta on the 2d ult. and will remain there until the receipt of further instructions from Lord Auckland. A few weeks will therefore determine whether Herat is to be left to the care of Shah Kamran and his Minister Yar Mahomed, or to be held by a British garrison. The adoption of the latter measure would certainly be the most effectual means of destroying the Persian influence in that quarter.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 24.—Cotton.—There has been some little improvement in the demand, but the wants of the trade are still on a very limited scale, and upon the whole the market continues without animation, and in prices we have little or no change to notice.

May 25.—The demand for Cotton to-day has been quite limited; the description purchased by the trade consisted chiefly of A. A., about 1000 bales, without any material change in prices.

May 26.—The market is exceedingly quiet, at the same prices as yesterday; the sales are barely 4000 bales. The import during the last ten days has been about 90,000 bales, & our stock is increased to about 500,000 bales, or at about 200,000 bales more than at this period last year. The stock of Am. Cotton

is now 300,000 bales, against 240,000 bales at this time last season.

Corn.—The past week's imports of British Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, are of very small amount. Of foreign produce there have been released 6,820 qrs. of Wheat, and 337 bbls. of Flour.

A tolerably fair retail business was transacted in Wheat this morning, at an advance generally of 2d per bushel, on the rates of last Tuesday. Flour met a moderate demand.

Wheat, English-white, new, per 70 lbs. 9s. 6d a 10s 2d; do. red, 6s 6d a 9s 3d; Danzig 9s 4d a 9s 10d; Lower Baltic, red, 9s 4d a 9s 8d; Am. 9s 3d a 9s 6d.

Wheat, English, per 280 lbs. 47s a 50s; Irish, extra fine, 46s a 48s; do. fine, 45s a 48s. Indian Corn, per 480 lbs. 34s a 37s.

Harre, May 24.—No change has occurred in our Cotton market, and notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts from Liverpool and Manchester, prices remain steady. About 800 bales United States descriptions changed hands to-day. Rice was in good demand this morning, and 250 tierces were taken at 22 a 24. Prices have somewhat advanced. The market is dull for all other articles. The conclusion of a commercial treaty between France and Holland, creates great excitement with us.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Gentlemen,

In proceeding to redeem the pledge I gave you in my last letter, it is not my intention to occupy either much of your time or my own, or put myself to the inconvenience of searching after information which cannot very readily be obtained. The few facts I shall proceed to communicate to you will chiefly be found recorded in the Journals of the House of Assembly; and it will consequently be from their own written proceedings that the Representatives of the people of this Province may be found to deserve applause or censure. Even the Journals cannot be easily procured and it has been with some difficulty that I have been enabled to get at those which give an account of the doings, or rather misdoings of the House for the years 1837, and 1840, and '41.

You may recollect that in the year 1837 the bill called the "Civil List Bill," was passed, and that the effect of this bill was a surrender on the part of the Crown of all the proceedings of Her Majesty's hereditary territorial and casual revenues, and all lands, woods, mines, &c., then in hand or which might thereafter be collected in this Province, to the Commons of New Brunswick, the Legislature in return—encumbering the people with the payment of a present permanent tax of £14,500 per annum.

At this time the net Provincial revenue amounted to £58,664 11 4, the Province was not in debt, and as far as I have information on the subject the whole of the revenue of the previous year had not been appropriated by the Legislature during their session of 1836, thus leaving at the credit of the Province a considerable sum of money over expenditure at the commencement of the Legislative session of 1837. The bargain made between the "Commons of New Brunswick and Her Majesty's Government with respect to the surrender of the Crown Lands and Her Majesty's casual and territorial revenues in this Province, it took some time to complete, and before it became accomplished two or three deputations had been sent home from the House of Assembly at the cost of several thousands of pounds to the people. The sum ultimately fixed upon was £14,500, although at first Her Majesty's Government thought that sum insufficient but having been persuaded that the inhabitants of this Province were poor, their trade confined to one article of export, the climate ill adapted for agriculture, and the people in consequence unable to pay extravagant salaries to officers of the Government, the surrender of the Crown property was at last made in consideration of that amount to be paid annually.

It was then a scale of salaries was determined upon as the utmost that the people of this Province could afford to pay to the several officers of the Government; £3,500 sterling to the then Governor Sir Archibald Campbell, his successors income to be reduced to £2,500, and other salaries in proportion, in all making up the sum of £14,500. Now recollect that all this was done when taxation upon the country amounted to £58,000 or thereabouts, the Province was clear of debt, and the surrender of the Crown Lands and Revenues giving the Provincial Government the disposal and control of a sum estimated at £150,000 in cash or available debts due to the Crown, besides the annual proceeds of all the ungranted Lands and Crown property in this Province.

Many persons thought that under those circumstances the most prudent course the Legislature could have adopted would have been to have formed a Provincial banking establishment based upon the faith and responsibility of the Province, its capital being the £150,000, together with the other available means of the Government which might have been increased to any amount by stock subscriptions of private capitalists. A measure of this kind it was believed, would have secured to the country an annual revenue sufficient to meet the payment of the £14,500 per annum, leaving the ordinary revenues of the Province derived from taxation and the annual proceeds of the sales of Land which amounted in 1840 to £98,871 9 8 to be appropriated for purposes of general utility.

But this it appears did not answer the purposes of a majority of your Representatives, such a disposal of the money would have taken it out of their hands and deprived them of the patronage, and it may be of some anticipated personal benefit which might arise

from expending it. Accordingly we find that the money has been all expended, that not a single farthing of it remains and that the Province is now in debt in consequence of the enormous appropriations at the last session of the Legislature. In 1840 the appropriations exceeded the revenue by the amount of £43,000, and I am assured by a member of the Assembly that the Grants of the public money made at the last session of 1841 materially exceeded the appropriations of the former year.

I am aware that Mr. Brown, one of your Representatives, contends that the Province is not in debt, or if in debt, but to a small extent; If this be true, why did members at their last session lay a tax on tea, and endeavour to impose a direct duty on flour and an additional two-and-a-half per centum on the importation of British Goods into this Province? It was said by some Honourable members on that occasion in their speeches delivered on the floor of the House that there was a necessity for increased taxation, and they urged that necessity, as an argument in favor of the imposition of those additional duties, and it appears to me strange how any such necessity could exist if the Province was free from debt.

Let those facts be then considered: the revenue in 1837 amounting to £58,664 11 4—the revenue in 1840 to £98,871 9 8—the sum of £150,000 expended in the interim over and above the yearly income of the Government, and a necessity for a further increase of taxation being contended for by the Representatives of the people for the present year, and then ask yourselves if it could be right or proper for the inhabitants of this Province to remain silent under such a state of things, and whether or not a due regard for their interests did not make it incumbent upon them to assemble together in every County and declare their dissatisfaction with and want of confidence in a majority at least of their Representatives.

I observe in the last paper a few remarks published under the signature of Charles R. Hatheway, Esq. in which he appears anxious to satisfy you that altho' he was present at the meeting "called a County Meeting," yet he was not "an actor in the business." He states further that I knew he was "averse to the getting up of such a meeting," and that "he refused to sign the requisition."

Now in reply to this it is sufficient for me to mention that I did not use Mr. Hatheway's name in any such way as could lead the public to suppose that he was an actor in the proceedings of the meeting, and that whether he attended as an actor or spectator, or whether he attended at all or to me as it must have been to you a matter of no consequence whatever. I have further to say that I never asked Mr. Hatheway to sign the requisition, and that I was not aware that he was averse to the meeting until after it took place.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
R. M. ANDREWS.
St. Andrews, June 16, 1841.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1841.

Charlotte County Vant.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—W. Fisher: 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.

Arms and Black Hous.
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—John Wilson.

Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—R. M. Todd.

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 3	Montreal, June 15
Liverpool, June 4	Quebec, June 15
Paris, June 1	Halifax, June 20
Edinburgh, June 1	New-York, June 18
Toronto, June 15	Boston, June 21

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP COLUMBIA.

The *Columbia* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 16th inst. in a passage of ten days, being shortest on record. The *Columbia* brought out 64 passengers. WAR has been resumed in CHINA.

TIMBER QUESTION.—The following highly interesting information on this all-important question we copy from the *European* of the 4th inst.

"No intimation of the intentions of the Cabinet has been given with regard to the contemplated interference with the timber duties; but it is understood that they have been induced to postpone the consideration of that question, by representations made to them by the Governor General of the Canada, of the danger of pressing the measure at this particular juncture." Again the same paper adds:—

"The future political relations of the country defy conjecture—the state of party itself is fluctuating, and the only fact that can be gathered from the whole is, that nothing distinctly is known. It is confidently stated that

the Duke of Roxburgh has transferred his proxy in the Lords from the hands of Lord Melbourne to the Duke of Buccleugh. Ministers will lose many of their former friends by their announcement regarding the 'Corn Laws.'"

GREAT OLYMPIC CIRCUS.—We have much pleasure in announcing to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity that this Circus will again visit Saint Andrews to-morrow (Saturday,) and that the price of admission has been reduced to 1s. 3d; as the Performers have given the most unbounded satisfaction wherever they have performed, we trust that they will be again patronised here. The particulars see advertisement.

CIRCUS AND CARAVAN.—June, THOS. Angeline, & Co. Proprietors of the Bostery Amphitheatre, New York, intends visiting the principal Towns in the Provinces during this summer. We are informed that this splendid Establishment will visit this Town 16th of July. It is composed of the most talented Equestrians of Europe and America, and a Caravan of Wild Animals, among which are the stupendous Giraffe, Elephant, &c. &c. &c. [See Advertisement.]

Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B., has arrived at Halifax, accompanied by Captain Charles O'Malley, and Lt. Gibson. He landed under a salute from the Citadel, at half past seven.

New Steamer for the Bay of Fundy.—A new steamer, named the "Saxe Gotho," built at Kingston by J. S. Wetmore, Esq. for Mr. James Whitney, of this city, was towed through the Falls yesterday morning. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length of keel, 116 ft. 6 in. breadth of beam, 19 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet. She is of an approved model, substantially built of the best materials, and we understand, will be ready for plying in six or eight weeks. We trust that she will prove a source of profit to her enterprising owner, who continues to use his best endeavours to meet the wants of the travelling community by providing additional means of communication between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the neighbouring State of Maine.

Death of Sir Thomas Harey.—Sir Thomas Harey, Admiral on the North American station, died at Bermuda, on the 28th ult. of apoplexy. He was in the 67th year of his age; was interred on the Island, with all the honours due his rank. H. M. Frigate Winchester, the Admirals flag-ship, arrived at Halifax from Bermuda, on Tuesday afternoon in deep mourning, i.e. with her sides and masts painted black.

We mentioned in our last the departure of the Lieut. Governor for Woodstock; who was accompanied by Lt. Col. HAYNE, Provincial Aid de Camp, instead of A. REAR, Esq. as was erroneously stated. His Excellency was escorted from the Ferry 5 miles below Woodstock, by a detachment of the Carleton Dragoons; and was received at that village, under a salute from the Volunteer Artillery. On Friday morning his Excellency examined the site for the intended Barracks, and rode out to view Park's Hill, which commands the American out-post of Houghton. A petition was afterwards presented on the subject of the timber duties; and in the afternoon a levee was held, when an Address was presented which will appear in our next. On Saturday morning Sir Wm. took passage in a canoe, accompanied by Col. Hayne, and reached Fredericton about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. We understand His Excellency is much pleased with the Agricultural capabilities of that part of the Province which he visited, and the progress that has been made in farming operations. On the way down the Lieut. Governor went on shore and inspected the Bridge at Sullivan's Creek, with the workmanship of which His Excellency expressed himself satisfied; and subsequently landed and paid a visit to the Indian Village near Keswick Creek.—*Sentinel.*

Commander Belcher, son of the Hon. Mr. Belcher of Halifax, has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy, for his services on the coast of China.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, accompanied by Colonel Hayne, Provincial Secretary, arrived in Woodstock on the 10th instant, and was received by a detachment of the Carleton Dragoons and a salute by Capt. Wetmore's company of Artillery. On Friday his Excellency received an Address from the Magistrates and other Inhabitants, and on Saturday left Woodstock for Fredericton.

A disaster recently occurred at the Union Saw Mills, Oranp, Me. About sixty feet of the stone dam became undermined, and was carried away. About thirty saws will remain idle for about three months in consequence.

Storm at the North. On the 4th instant a storm of unexampled severity swept through Canada and the northern part of Vermont, doing great injury to the buildings, orchards, and grain fields, and seriously diminishing the prospect of a good crop. Many of the hail stones that fell at Montreal were as large as musket bullets; the green houses in the vicinity of the city suffered greatly, birds were struck down, and the ground remained for half an hour thickly covered with a winter coating.

Loss of the "Maid of Orleans." The *Maid of Orleans* was one of the most magnificent steamers on the Mississippi. She was lost on the 27th ult. by striking on a snag in the Mississippi, near Hat Island, while on her passage from St. Louis to New Orleans. She went down in three minutes, hardly allowing time for the passengers and crew to escape.

indeed, it was feared it were drowned.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," but true saying, and a tain dealer in "sin" but his house, as we say, facts from respectable materially injure him duty to take cognizance recommend—t shall not only publish also.

M. A. R.
On Friday, the 18th Church, by the Rev. CHARLES WALLER W. at-Law, to ANNE, daughter of Mr. Young, Mr. I. St. Andrews, N. B. U. NEY, of Boston.
On the 14th May, of Meath, (Ireland,) of Saint John, N. B. to ter of the late Lord I.

D.
At St. John, on the dence of the Rev. Sa city, Mr. Wm. Burn end was peace, he di sure confidence of a life.

At Utica, N. Y., o W. Greenwood, of Il years.

Shipping.

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June 21, schr. Spray sor, M

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TO BE SOLD BY

SAINT STEPHEN, I

for payment of the THOMPSON, of Sai

Charlotte, deceased, in of the personal Estate

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A Lot of Land in th

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