

LETTERS,
Post Office, Saint Andrews,
FRIDAY, 1841.

Kingdom Ireland
Kilum Mary 2
Kilum John
Kilum Christopher
L
Little William
Lawson John
Lawson Luther
Lawry John
M
McShane Bernard
McLeod Hugh
McDonald Hugh
McMaster Alexander
McCluskey Patrick 2
McGee Charles
McLaughlin James
McLennan Mrs E
McLennan Peter
McDonald William
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McKee Robert
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McLennan Hugh
McLennan Daniel 2
McLennan William
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N
Nugent John 2
O
O'Hara Hugh
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Payne Mary
Payne John
Payne Thomas
Payne George Samuel
Q
Quait Andrew
R
Raymond Wesley 2
Reade Samuel
Reade Benjamin
Reade Oliver
Reade Stephen
Reade Mrs E
Robinson Scott
Robinson George
Robinson William
Robinson John
S
Sutton Mrs
Sutton Martha
Sutton John
Sutton Robert
Sutton Peter
T
Terry William
W
Watson George
Wayne John
Wayne John 2
Y
Young George
Young Isaac, junior.

and Patrick
McLennan Thomas
McLennan Hugh 3
McLennan John 2
McLennan Hugh
McLennan Henry
McLennan James
McLennan Patrick
McLennan Stephen
McLennan John
McLennan William

EO. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster
or any of the above will
be glad to receive them.

DEPARTURE OF
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Volume VIII

Price 15s.]

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

No. XLI

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1841.

[17s. 6d. by Mail]

ELEANOR BINGLEY. BY CHARLES WHITEHEAD.

REVENGE is never wrothier than its object. Do we need examples to prove the truth of this? They "stand rubric" in history, in the records of crime. They accumulate daily. It must be so. Revenge is a wrong exchange. Pride may disclaim, passion may deny; but never was human creature whose working mind wrought vengeance, that, ere the brain ceased its functions and the heart had lost its pulse, did not feel that revenge is as ignoble as its cause.

Mr. Benson had late in life married a young lady of great beauty, to whom he was devotedly attached; and who had returned his affection. They were a singularly happy couple. It was natural, therefore, when his wife was taken from him that he should have centred his hopes and wishes in his daughter. He looked upon her, indeed, as a sacred trust committed to his charge; and fell into the common error of permitting the child to see, rather than of causing her to feel, the extent of his love. The almost inevitable consequence was apparent in Eleanor, when Mrs. Marlowe was introduced into the family as her governess. She was what is called a spoiled child, a phrase that has the merit of being at once popular and appropriate.

Eleanor Benson was a girl of great natural capacity; of a quick perception, and of a keen and accurate observation. She was diligent also, and made so rapid a progress in her studies as almost to impress a belief upon her father that her knowledge was intuitive. Regular application and facility of acquirement will together work marvels, and to those who are not daily and hourly observant of the process, the result may well appear miraculous. But her will had been permitted too early a growth. It would bear neither curb, nor restraint, nor exhortation. She would have her own way in everything; and not because she conceived it to be right, or otherwise knew it to be wrong, but simply that it was her own way. It may be easily believed that as she grew in years this forward disposition was not subdued. It was not even weakened.

The day arrived on which it was arranged the duties of Mrs. Marlowe as governess were to cease. Eleanor had completed her seventeenth year. Mr. Benson, however, insisted that Mrs. Marlowe should remain with him till his daughter was married; and as that lady lived with the family some years, the proposition so urgently made was not a little gratifying to her. A short conversation which took place on the evening of that day between Miss Benson and her governess, may serve for an illustration of the character of the former.

"I know you think me a strange girl, dear madam," said Eleanor, "but I entertain a sincere and strong affection for you. Indeed, I believe I love you better than I could have loved my mother, were she now living."

"You are mistaken," replied Mrs. Marlowe, surprised at her usual earnestness.

"No I am not. I was too young when my mother died to define precisely what my feelings towards her then were; but I associate with the idea of love to a mother something of duty, of obedience, which," she added after a pause, laughing, "I was never obliged to pay to you."

"Then you consider, Eleanor," inquired Mrs. Marlowe, that duty and obedience are unfeeling qualities?"

She colored slightly. "Mrs. Marlowe, I cannot obey."

The beauty of Miss Benson, or her father's wealth, or both, caused her, very soon after what is technically termed her "coming out," to be flattered or persecuted by the assiduities of suitors. Of these it is necessary to mention only two—Lord Linton and Mr. Bingley. These two gentlemen were young, handsome, and well-to-do; and, perhaps, regarded by an indifferent spectator with reference merely to their extrinsic personal merits, it might have been difficult to assign a superiority to one over the other. It is not surprising, however, that Mr. Benson should have preferred the former. A title and an ancient family are no contemptible recommendations; and when they are accompanied, as they were in the instance of Lord Linton, by qualities at once unobtrusive and captivating, they have commonly their due weight with considerate anxious parents. Mr. Benson, accordingly, took it for granted that everything as to this matter would proceed in accordance with his own wishes; and he came the sooner to the conclusion, as he was on the point in question were exceedingly strong. But he was to be disappointed.

It is true Miss Benson had never shown a decided preference for Mr. Bingley; on the contrary, if a judgment of her sentiments were at any time to have been formed from her manners, it might have been inferred that Lord Linton was the more favored suitor. The elopement of Eleanor with Mr. Bingley decided the question.

It has been said that love cannot exist with fear. Whoever said this, or may continue to believe it, is mistaken. Mr. Benson loved his daughter with almost "childish fondness;"

but it is no less certain he feared her also. It must be owned that the influence she had acquired over him was maintained by no vulgar show of authority. It was not tyranny. It was the influence of a strong mind over a weak one. Her power was, as Shakespeare says:

"As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature."

In a few weeks Mr. Benson received his daughter to his arms with even more than his usual kindness. But the weakest nature must retain some object upon which to wreak their wounded pride. No persuasion—had any been used on the part even of Eleanor—could have prevailed upon him to treat Mr. Bingley with an appearance of cordiality; and at his death, which took place about a year afterwards, it was discovered that he had settled all his property absolutely upon his daughter and the children she might have; and in the event of her dying without issue, it was to be divided between distant relatives of his own.

But he did not forget the governess of his daughter. The magnificent legacy he left Mrs. Marlowe enabled her to take a house of her own, to which, shortly after the death of her patron, she retired, where she lived in great privacy.

Rumors, however, at length reached her that Mr. Bingley and his lady were far from being so happy a couple as might have been expected; and hints that a separation was likely to take place were soon after communicated to her. This information greatly distressed her worthy woman. She felt a sincere affection for her former pupil, who, apart from the headstrong intolerance of her nature, possessed many excellent qualities; and she could not help being deeply grieved when she reflected that most probably her young friend had been the sole cause of her own misery. She remembered what Mrs. Bingley had said to her shortly after she was reconciled to her father.

"I loved Bingley, I suspect, because my father preferred Lord Linton. Ought I not to be ashamed to confess this? Well—I am. But I was not worthy of Linton. I am good enough for Bingley."

With many trembling misgivings, Mrs. Marlowe ventured upon a visit to her. There was no perceptible difference in her appearance or manners. At first her visitor imagined a degree of reserve and of constraint, but it was soon discarded. They talked on different topics. Mrs. Bingley did not choose, and the other dared not to refer to matters of a private nature.

"Tell me now," said Mrs. Bingley, at length, when Mrs. Marlowe was rising to take her leave, "what brought you here?"

"My dear Mrs. Bingley, what a strange question! I came to see you."

"I know that," she rejoined; "you came to see me—out of curiosity."

"My dear child, do not talk so," replied Mrs. Marlowe, "I am at all times concerned for your welfare and happiness, and I called—"

"To see how a slighted woman bears the scorn and insult of her husband," returned Mrs. Bingley. "Well, nothing can be more natural, or more like curiosity."

"Eleanor, you wrong me," said Mrs. Marlowe, "I came with no such intention. All I can say is, I hope—"

"Hope nothing—fear nothing, madam," proudly interposed Mrs. Bingley. "You remember Eleanor Benson, I presume?"

"I do."

"Then you know Eleanor Bingley," she rang the bell. "Do not come off," she added, pressing the hand of her friend as she was leaving the room: "I will write to you when I wish to see you. I love you, Marlowe; but you recall old times to me, and they are not pleasant—now."

If there is one tyrant (when it has become a tyrant) more to be dreaded than another, it is one's self. If there is one passion that makes that tyrant most intolerable it is Pride. This woman—this Eleanor Bingley had ever been a slave to herself and the weakest of slaves. That passion mastered all the rest, controlled them, and bade them do its bidding. At length, it raised and entered into a devil worse than itself.

It was not long after her marriage that she discovered that Bingley had never loved her—that he had married her from the basest mercenary motives. He was indignant when he found that the father of his wife, after their reconciliation, treated him with unvarying coolness, and he remonstrated with her upon it, telling her that it was her duty to bring about a better understanding between them, which he doubted not, from her father's extreme affection for her, she would find it easy to accomplish. I have already said that remonstrance was never a successful expedient when applied to Eleanor Bingley. She did not deem it her duty to act as he requested. On the contrary she had too much reason to believe and to lament that her father had made a more accurate estimate of her husband's character than herself; and the purpose for which alone she desired Mr. Benson's friendship was so contemptible that she already began to feel towards him an abhor-

rence which his after-conduct did not serve to mitigate.

"You will urge," she says in a letter to a friend written about this time, "that there are probably faults on both sides; that it is our duty to forget and forgive; that we should bear with one another, and the like. It may be so. It is possible that there are faults on both sides; but my heart could never forget and forgive, and I cannot bear."

It might have been supposed that Mr. Benson's manifest repugnance to his son-in-law would have led the latter not to speculate very sanguinely upon the chance of coming into his property after his death. It seems, however, that he had done so; for when he learnt that Benson had left the whole of his property to his daughter, he flew into an ungovernable rage, accused her of having perverted her father's intentions, and, in conclusion, frankly assured her that it was her fortune alone he married her. She had discovered that long since. The candid acknowledgment was not lost upon her.

Mr. Bingley's fortunes were small. He had mortgaged his estate almost to its value, and he was deeply in debt. His wife liquidated his debts, paid off the mortgage, and gave him a considerable sum—out of returning love, perhaps—or generosity! neither; but that he should never have it to say with truth that she had ever cost him a farthing.

In the meantime she was abundantly wretched. Could she live tamely, contentedly, placidly, with a grovelling wretch like this, whose every idea was sensual, whose whole being was selfishness? No. She did not attempt to conceal the contempt and disgust she felt for him; nor could he disguise the paltry malice and mean revenge with which he was actuated.

At length a separation was talked of, and agreed upon. Mrs. Bingley was too eager to emancipate herself from the infamous thrall of a man whom she detested, to cavil about minor points. He had his own terms; evidently the most important element in the question to him. His wife was to allow him a thousand a year, and a deed was drawn up to that effect.

On the very day upon which it was settled that this deed was to be signed, Mrs. Bingley was informed, nor could she doubt her authority, that her husband had been for a long time connected with a girl—one Hannah Barker—whom he had seduced under the most base and heartless circumstances.

In the evening Bingley came home punctually to his appointment, (he was always punctual in affairs of money when he was to be the recipient of it,) and his wife silently handed him the executed deed, which he placed in his pocket with an exultation he now felt it needless to conceal.

"I take it for granted, Mr. Bingley," said his wife, "that in future we are to see less of each other."

"As you please, madam," he answered with insolent coolness: "I assure you it is perfectly indifferent to me when we meet, or whether we ever meet again."

"I believe you, sir. You will be happy elsewhere, I dare say."

"Doubtless, madam—doubtless, he replied in the same tone, "I shall find or make many sources of amusement, without question. The world is wide Mrs. Bingley. Man is, as it were a beast of passage."

A beast of prey, rather, Bingley, were mankind like you," she retorted. "I have heard of you, and of her."

He stared upon her for a moment in surprise.

"Jealous, madam?" he said, turning on his heel. "I shall leave you."

"To return to Hannah Barker, I presume?" He started, and looked back, and an unwelcome color arose into his cheeks.

"Hannah Barker!" said he, stammering, "what do you know—who do you mean?"

"That a man who marries for money, and seduces for love, is a more contemptible villain than I expected even George Bingley to prove himself. That is what I know,—that is what I mean."

Mrs. Bingley uttered this with infinite coolness.

Bingley approached, and raising his hand, and would have struck her, but she stayed the blow. Taking him by the arm, she led him to the door, which she opened.

"George Bingley," she said coldly and malignantly, "had you struck me, you would have lived to-morrow in the other world. Begone—leave me, lest I spurn you, and beware! I may yet deprive you of your annuity."

He was confounded by her manner, perhaps by her appearance.

"You cannot," he muttered, "it is signed—the deed is signed, and with this he attempted to smile, but could not; a paleness overspread his face. "Eleanor—" he began; but she heard no more. He presently went down stairs, and left the house.

There are some words, we are told, which are almost impossible to extirpate. There are cut down when in bloom, and the action or the element causes the stem to rot. It is thus with the moral weed, revenge. You cannot destroy it till it has blossomed—its roots and fibres pervade and engross the heart. It

may die, but you cannot eradicate it. Some days elapsed before Mrs. Bingley became conscious of its existence in her own bosom, and then she discovered that the seed had been sown there a year ago. It was now that she took delight not so much in recalling the slights and insults she had really received from her husband, as in suggesting to her mind what he might or would have done, until these suggestions assumed the shape of reality. What if he had struck her,—if he had smitten her to the earth, and stamped upon her! Her blood boiled at the supposition. He would have done so, had he dared; had she not prevented him, he had done so. It was she who prevented, not he that forebore the outrage.

Day by day, hour by hour, during the space of two years, thoughts of a sufficient vengeance revolved—whirled in her brain. Meanwhile, none could detect any change within her, or any external alteration. She was the same as heretofore—calm, indifferent, proud as she had ever been. But it was now that she should act.

She learned that Bingley had become acquainted with Hannah Barker very shortly after their marriage. The girl, it appears, lived in the vicinity of the place at which they had resided during the few weeks that intervened between the marriage and Mrs. Bingley's reconciliation to her father. She was the daughter of a laboring man, and remarkably simple and ignorant. Mrs. Bingley learnt also that shortly after the girl came to London, which she did at the instance of her paramour, her mother had died of a broken heart; and that Bingley had succeeded in soothing the resentment, or in satisfying the aversion of the father by a sum of money. Bingley was now living a few miles from London, under the assumed name of Robinson, and Hannah Barker passed as his wife. He had a little boy, to whom, and to his mother, he was greatly attached; and he was happy—quite happy.

George Bingley was happy, and with a creature like this, who had destroyed one parent, and had rendered the other infamous. It was not the wrong done to herself that Mrs. Bingley regarded; it was that this Hannah Barker should be the instrument of this man's happiness. She made herself believe this, and transferred all the hate she could spare from Bingley to the girl;—no, she included her in that hatred. It was lasting, unquenchable, and single.

It was on a fine day in August that a woman habited as a gipsy was lingering near the enclosure of a small villa at Norwood. There was a gate leading on to a common, and it was the custom of Mrs. Robinson to take her daily walk about that time of the afternoon. The gipsy had not tarried there long before Mrs. Robinson came through the gate. She was, it seemed, attracted by the appearance of the woman, who almost confronted her, and stood for a short time irresolutely at the gate, looking back at intervals, as if she apprehended lest somebody should follow her.

The gipsy addressed her in the jargon tribe, inquiring whether she would have her fortune told.

She smiled. "You can tell me nothing, I am sure," she said, "that I shall believe. You gipsies never speak truly."

"You are mistaken, lady," replied the gipsy, gazing in her face steadily, and taking her hand. "You are a wife, I perceive," she observed, after a pause, "but you have no husband."

"Hah! hah! I thought you would 'guess wrong,' cried Mrs. Robinson, and she laughed with childish glee.

"You are a wife, and no wife," resumed the gipsy, earnestly; "he with whom you live is not your husband. He is married, too."

The young woman trembled, and turned pale. "How do you know this?" she faltered.

"You will have much trouble," continued the other, without heeding the question. "Your husband, if I must call him so, will, perhaps ere long desert you. He is fickle, inconstant, and—"

"Oh! do not say so," exclaimed the terrified girl, "you must not tell me any more."

(To be concluded in our next.)

Gilderson, James Crangle, Daniel Ryan, Wm. Ryan and Michael Barrett.

Mr. Tuomy upon taking the chair addressed the meeting.

After he concluded, Mr. Michl. L. Griffin, arose and submitted to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions which were received with spirited marks of approbation:

Whereas, being deeply impressed with the solemn truth that Ireland has been the victim of the unjust policy of a British Legislature,—that her energies have been paralyzed—her elements of prosperity and greatness have been made elements of discord and national feebleness—her sources of wealth, her commerce and manufactures have dwindled until we now look upon them as things that were once in Ireland but are now no more;—and whereas having a firm and settled conviction that these lamentable results have flowed directly from the union and the denationalizing policy pursued by England since the accomplishment of that union,—We go for Repeal for Justice to Ireland. And we hold that the terms are synonymous—that justice cannot be done Ireland until she has an Irish Assembly to legislate for her.

And whereas the present aspect of Ireland, moral and political, her peaceable and constitutional organization, her apparent sense of injustice and her manifest determination to cease her efforts only when her objects are accomplished, we hold it to be the time and the imperative duty of Irishmen and the friends of Ireland, to come forward and send their united voice and sympathy in the present struggle of the noble agitators for Repeal.

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the present political condition of Ireland is such, as loudly calls upon Irishmen of every creed in every quarter of the Globe to render all the assistance in their power to their oppressed countrymen in their present peaceful and constitutional struggle for a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, which union we look upon as the primary cause of many evils under which the Irish people are laboring.

2nd. Resolved, That we regard with deep sympathy the sufferings of our noble minded but unfortunate countrymen, who have been ejected from their properties by their tyrannical landlords for having acted independently their elective franchise; and that we look upon their independent and fearless conduct as the noblest instance of devotion and patriotism.

3rd. Resolved, That as Irishmen and friends of civil and religious liberty we are determined to render all the assistance in our power to our oppressed countrymen in Ireland, in their present arduous and constitutional struggle for the attainment of their just rights.

4th. Resolved, That a subscription be forthwith opened in order to realize a fund to be remitted to Dublin to the "Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland" as contributions for that purpose.

5th. Resolved, That in order to carry the objects of this meeting into effect that we form ourselves into a Society to be called "The St. Stephen Loyal Repeal Association of New Brunswick," and that all persons friendly to the cause be respectfully invited to become members.

6th. Resolved, That a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and corresponding Secretary, be chosen from this meeting to manage the affairs of said association, and that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the same.

7th. Resolved, That though small the assistance may be in the power of this country's cause, yet that were it no more than the expression of our sympathies that our efforts shall not cease until the grievance of our country be redressed.

8th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to R. M. Todd, Esq. for his kindness and liberality in freely given his school house to this meeting.

9th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the N. B. Mechanic and Farmer, the Halifax Register, and Boston Pilot.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st. The name of this Association shall be "The Saint Stephen Loyal Repeal Association of New Brunswick."

2nd. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and Twelve Directors.

3rd. The government of this society shall be vested in the President and other officers named in the second article who shall conduct the presidential and all other concerns of the society not otherwise expressly provided for in the constitution by-laws and resolutions of the association.

4th. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall preside, and if both Presidents be absent the senior Director shall preside at the meeting of the society.

5th. It shall be the duty of the recording secretary to keep a correct record of the transactions of the society under the directions of the President, and to read the doings

at the last meeting at each succeeding meeting of the Society.

6th. The corresponding secretary shall conduct such correspondence with other societies or with individuals as the association may direct, or the president and the vice-president may advise.

7th. The treasurer shall receive the funds of the society, keep a correct account of the same, subject to the inspection of the government, and pay them over only on a written order of the president countersigned by the secretary.

8th. The officers of this society shall be chosen annually on the 2nd Saturday of August.

9th. Each member of the association shall pay one shilling and three pence on signing the constitution and by-laws, and be liable to all such future assessments as may be voted to be necessary to carry into effect the objects of the association.

10th. There shall be a meeting of the society on the first Saturday of every month unless otherwise ordered, and special meetings may be called whenever the president and vice president together with a majority of the directors may consider such necessary.

11th. A vote of a majority of the members present, together with previous public notice, shall be necessary to add to the provisions of this constitution.

BY LAWS.

1st. It shall be the duty of the president, and in his absence the officers mentioned in the fourth article of the constitution to preserve order and decorum and enforce the due observance of the constitution and by-laws of the society. The presiding officer may speak to points of order in preference to any other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the society on motion of any member regularly seconded.

2nd. Any member of the society indulging in disorderly conduct who shall not desist, shall take his seat on being called to order by the president, shall forfeit his right of discussion and his membership if the society so direct.

3rd. The rules and orders usually established in the deliberative bodies of this Province are adopted by this association so far as they may be applicable unless otherwise expressly ordered by a vote of the society.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Steamship *Acadia* arrived at Halifax on the 2nd inst. in 13 days from Liverpool, bringing the second September Mail; which was received here on Saturday last by the *Saga Gatha*.

The harvest had turned out well; but we regret that trade continued very much depressed, and several heavy failures had taken place.

Sir Charles Bagot, it will be seen, has been appointed Governor General of Canada.

[From the *Halifax Times*, Oct. 5.]

Parliament reassembled on the 6th, and writs were issued for elections to the seats vacated by the Members who had accepted office. An arrangement then took place until Thursday the 16th. Of the Ministers who have appeared before their constituents, 12 have been elected without opposition, nor is it supposed that the whole of them will be returned, so strong is the feeling of the nation in favor of the new administration. Indeed, the displacing so many, and their trusting themselves again to the constituency, may be considered in the light of a second appeal to the country. On the 16th Sir Robert Peel intimated that it was not his intention to propose any important measures during the present session. He proposed that those laws which would expire at its close without the intervention of parliament, should be continued for a limited period; among them were the poor laws, which he would continue until the 31st July next. He apprehended that probably the sum of £2,500,000 would have to be provided for the service of the current year. He stated the impossibility that the affairs of the country could be carried on in the manner which had prevailed, viz.—that of incurring a heavy expenditure in time of peace.

The substance of the Hon. Mr. Balfour's speech was, that he required time to become acquainted with the true state of affairs, and with official information, before he could enter upon the important measures necessary for the welfare of the country; and that upon the constitution of a new government, time ought to be afforded for properly maturing their plans. To these reasonable propositions Lord John Russell objected, but deferred his views upon the subject until the following day. On the 17th he made a long speech, adverted to our relations with France and America—gave Sir Robert Peel credit for his Irish policy and appointments, but took strong exception to his not at once meeting and deciding upon the Corn Law question,—not considering perhaps, that the Premier's opinions with reference to the bearing of these laws upon the general distress, did not warrant the pressing necessity which the late administration seemed to feel; or on less honest grounds, to increase the difficulties of ministers by creating food for excitement. He then touched largely upon the general distress, the decline of trade and the necessity that the consideration of immediate measures of relief should not be postponed—and concluded without making any motion. Sir Robert Peel made an excellent speech in reply.

Mr. Fielden said that the manufacturing districts were in a most desperate state, and under such circumstances were they, he would ask, to be told that they had only met to vote supplies, and to extend a measure for six months which had been decreed through-out the country? He contended that when distress existed in the country, it was the duty of the House to enquire into the causes of it, and do all in its power to afford a remedy. Let the House remove taxation, and within a month they would bring about a better state of things; and believing that Parliament would do so, he thought it was their duty to enter upon the subject at once. He wished to place his opinions upon record. He would therefore move "That the distress of the working people at the present time, is so great throughout the country, but particularly in the manufacturing districts, that it is the duty of the House to make instant inquiry into the causes and extent of that distress—to devise the means of remedy; but at all events to vote no supplies of money until such inquiries are made," and if he found any one to second his motion he would divide the House.

Dr. Bowring seconded the motion. The Right Hon. Mr. Balfour, the Member for Tamworth, said to the starving multitudes wait, and he was afraid the House would respond, and say we will wait; but it would be very difficult for the poor, who were without bread, to wait for five months without hope. He knew there was much humanity and kindness on the other side of the House, and if they would only consent to inquire into the distress existing in the country, it would be proved to them in such colours as would oblige them instantly to consider some means of remedying it. There was thousands and tens of thousands of suffering people whose distress was never found out by the Commissioners or their agents—who suffered in secret, and whose cases never were heard of, until application was made for a coffin. The Noble Lord the Member for Liverpool (Lord Sandon) said the Poor Laws were not the primary cause of this distress. He did not deny the distress. It was confessed it existed, and he (Dr. Bowring) thought it was connected with so much political discontent as to be a broken much danger.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw. The House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion 41

For the Amendment 41

Majority 138

On the question, that the Speaker do leave the Chair, Mr. Green was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir R. Peel said he proposed to take the first estimate, and then the Chairman should report progress. He hoped there would be no objection to that course.

Sir G. Clerk then moved that a sum of £106,999 be voted for the service of Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary for the service of the Commission Department.

The next vote was a sum of £54,600 to complete the sum required to defray the expense of the insurrection in Canada.

Mr. J. Jervis suggested that the consideration of the vote be postponed to Monday next.

Sir R. Peel did not object to the vote being postponed. He did not think it unreasonable that any hon. gentleman should, at that late hour of the night, and after the lengthened discussion which had taken place, propose the postponing the vote to Monday.

The vote was accordingly postponed.

The Foreign news is not of much importance, and with the exception of some riots in France, which were put down by the Paris police, and an attempt to assassinate either the Duke de Orleans or the Prince Annullé, it does not appear exactly which the miscreant fired at, who were proceeding with some troops to be reviewed by the King, there is nothing of passing interest.

Friday's Gazette announced that the Queen had directed letters patent to be issued, conferring the dignity of knight on Colonel Francis Cockburn, Governor of the Bahamas Islands.

We understand that Mr. Conard, the contractor with the Government for carrying the Halifax mail, has had the allowance raised from £20,000 to £29,000 per annum, the total now running twice a month each way, but as he is to be paid every week, he is to have £110,000 per annum. The addition made to the sum received from Government is £21,000 per annum, which will make the whole sum £50,000. This addition has, we believe, been made on condition of the contractor doing, at the requirement of the Government, certain extra services in the conveyance of the mails. Last year, only one mail was despatched in the month of November; this year there will be two. But in the month of March next, instead of two mails being despatched, there will be only one mail forwarded. In March few passengers offer, and the voyage is rendered rather dangerous from the ice which usually, at that period, floats in the track of the steamers.—*Times*.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey, arrived in Kingston in H. M. Steamer *Medina*, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, and proceeded to Dublin the same day at 11 o'clock. His Excellency was received with marked respect. A procession escorted him to the Castle, the neighborhood of which was thronged to excess by well-dressed persons. The noble Earl took the oath in the Council Chamber, and the ceremony of swearing in having been gone through, held an address levee, when a great number of distinguished personages, noblemen and gentlemen, had the honor of being presented.

The Royal Navy.—The greatest activity prevails in the dockyards of Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, in getting ready for sea the following vessels, ordered to be put in commission immediately for foreign service:—*Styx*, Malabar, *Syren*, *Heroine*, *Thalia*, *Pique*, *Harlequin*, *Aigle*, *Belphegor*, *Illustration*, *Speedy*, and *Formidable*, &c.

The Carron steam vessel, *Second Master E. C. Rutter*, is expected to leave Woolwich on Monday next for Portsmouth and Bermuda, where she is to be borne as a tender to the illustrious, 72, sitting at Portsmouth for the ship of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B.

MR. McLEOD.

The following acknowledgment of the receipt of the Remonstrance of the Colonial Society has been received:—

Foreign office, Aug. 31.

My Lord, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolutions adopted at a special general meeting of the Colonial Society, held on the 30th instant, relative to the detention of Mr. McLeod in the United States of America, and I am to assure the society that her Majesty's government are giving, and will continue to give, their earnest attention to this matter.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) LEVISON.

"The Earl of Minto, &c."

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is in his 61st year—married in 1805 to Henrietta, sister to the late Earl of Enniskillen, has two daughters, and is brother to the Earl Ripon. The Earl de Grey is President of the Royal Institute of British Arts. His intellectual attainments are of the first order.

The New Governor of Canada.—The appointment of Sir Charles Bagot as Governor-General of Canada, is to a certain extent at variance with the hopes that we have expressed as to the Canadian policy of the present Government. Lord Stanley's successor is wholly unknown in Canada, and it might be added, in Home politics. His public life has been passed in the diplomatic career. Whatever his eminence in that line, whatever his qualifications for representing the British Crown in foreign countries, he has done nothing, and has never had an opportunity of doing anything, to show any aptitude for the task now imposed on him. For aught the world can tell, he may be specially qualified for managing such a body as the Representative Assembly of United Canada; but he may be equally unfit as Governor-General of Canada, his name indicating a totally different kind of appointment. It is not entirely without significance that the Peel Government is anxious to secure the importance of appointing a successor to Lord Sydenham from whose name alone the policy of the Home Government towards Canada might have been inferred. In so far as we are disappointed, but not further, for our own opinion of what that policy will be remains unchanged. In another week, however, we shall probably be able to speak at length on the subject.—*Colonial Gazette*.

The Bank of England.—The proprietors of the Bank of England stock had their half-yearly meeting on Thursday, in the bank parlour, and, although it was fully attended, there were very few questions put as to the state of the affairs, which its general results were of an important character. The dividend declared was 3 1/2 per cent for the half year ending the 18th of October, which, as the Governor stated, was declared out of the profits made during that period, leaving a surplus of £7,726, to be added to the reserve, which now amounts to £2,532,000.—There were two dissentients to the declaration of the dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, they stating that, as the establishment had transacted a prosperous business, a dividend of 4 per cent, ought to be declared. The declaration of the dividend as proposed by the court of directors was then made.

FRANCE.

Attempt to assassinate the Duke of Orleans.—Accounts from Paris of Monday's date state that an attempt was made on the person of the Duke of Orleans on the forenoon of that day near the Rue Faubourg St. Antoine. His Royal highness and his brothers, the Duke de Nemours, and de Annullé, preceded by a brilliant staff, were riding at the head of the 17th Light Infantry, who were about to make its triumphant entry into Paris, coming from Algeria, and had reached the spot just mentioned, when a man presented himself before them with a brace of pistols, and attempted to fire at the Duke of Orleans; only one went off, the ball from which missed the duke, but severely wounded the horse of Col. Lavallant. The assassin, a journeyman sawyer, was arrested, and the command moved forward under the escort of several hundred municipal guards and cuirassiers, and of as many of the secret society men (republicans) in blouse. No further incident occurred.

This atrocious attempt is connected with a series of which took place in Paris on Friday and Saturday nights, but which had not attracted much attention.

P. S.—The author of the attempt is named Nicholas Pappard; he is thirty-seven years of age, born in the district of the Vosges, and established at Paris about three years. The horse ridden by General Schneider was also wounded. The disturbances at Clermont were completely appeased.

Paris remained tranquil till Monday night. The festivities at Neuilly passed off without any further interruption. The Chamber of Peers has been convoked by royal ordinance for the immediate trial of the assassin Pappard. The alleged crime is that of shooting at the three royal princes, in order that the case, as affecting the life of the heir to the crown, should come within the jurisdiction of the peers.

At Clermont Ferrand rebellious movements occurred on Thursday and Friday last, in which seventeen soldiers were killed and wounded. A large number of rebels fell in defence of the barricades they had erected. The pretext for this insurrection was that which was used at Toulouse—the census.

CHINA.

The overland mail from India arrived in London on Saturday morning. The advices it brings are dated from Canton, May 10; Macao, May 20; Calcutta, July 5; Bombay, July 19; Alexandria, Aug. 20; and Malta, August 26.

The accounts from Canton describe the Chinese mandarins as most decidedly hostile to the British, and state that the trade allowed to Capt. Elliot, during which a large export of tea had been effected, had, in reality,

no other object than to enable them to take measures for expelling the barbarians. The emperor continues to fulminate proclamations, not only against the invaders of his country, but also against such of the mandarins and officers as he conceives do not do their duty most efficiently. A large army was collecting in the neighborhood of Canton, which city was, notwithstanding its great trade, deserted by numbers of the inhabitants, who appear to dread their own soldiery as much as they do the foreigners.

Captain Elliot, whose great object appears hitherto to have been to secure the annual export of tea, was still temporising with the Chinese authorities, and had succeeded in having 11,000,000 lbs. shipped before the 18th May; and there were hopes that an equal or greater quantity would be on board before the end of the month. Hong Kong was again occupied by the British, and the chief commissioner busied himself during some time in laying out plans for a city; but, on the 18th of May, at the time when it was said he and several ships were about to proceed anew to Pecheleu, and there to demand a settlement from the viceroy of Peking, he went in the Nemesis steamer up the Canton river, as if apprehensions were entertained of an attack by the Chinese on the foreign factories, or on the Algerine and Modeste, stationed near them. It is, therefore, feared that, ere this, a conflict has occurred, in which the city of Canton may have been subjected to a conflagration in order to give the Chinese a lasting example.

The emperor, it is said, was so indignant at the capture of the forts of the Bocca Tigris by the British forces, that he had ordered Keshen, the late imperial commissioner, to be put to death, and had even extended his vengeance to the relatives and followers of the unfortunate negotiator. Keshen's sole crime seems to have been his implicit obedience to the orders of his superiors, but as their execution had been unsuccessful, the misfortune, of course, was visited upon his head. Lin, of whom we have not lately heard much, is said to have been the chief instrument in the fall of Keshen, whom he hoped to succeed in command of the Chinese army.

In the meantime the preparations for carrying on the warfare with the Chinese continue in India. The new Peshawar, Sir Henry Pottinger, and the Admiral, Sir William Parker, arrived at Bombay on the 17th July, and set out for their ultimate destination on the 17th, in the steam frigate *Sesostrie*. The Admiral examined the arsenal and the arsenal of Bombay in order to know their resources, for, as he said, "the Chinese dispute may be settled in a few months, or it may last for years."

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

MR. EDITOR,

As I feel assured of your disposition, in favour of our little society of two winter-standings, the "Graphic & Literary," I make no further apology for trespassing upon your sheet in the following observations upon the advantages resulting to a community from such an institution—an institution, which (though hitherto limited in practical means) yet has tended to disseminate the principles of useful knowledge through each circle of our small assembly. And so, by the humble endeavours of several of its members, of conversation and report generally, a portion of their research and study. It is on the behalf of this (advocate of good) that I cannot suffer the season of its re-opening to pass without some comment upon such a noble effort. To strike at the very quick of the common prejudice against popular meetings. I would induce a reply to this simple question. Would the many so assembled (in the main) be benefited or injured by devoting a weekly evening in attention to the transcript of a lecturer's lecture? His subject were moral, scientific, or literary. It is doubtless, true, that (to many) his observations might be misunderstood, or much may be forgotten, yet some portion of the essays views will (by others) be readily comprehended and retained, and these communicated must necessarily benefit the community at large. But further consider what an extent of information is embraced within the sphere of the lecturer's labours? every ray of light is (as it were) carefully collected by the Recorder's lens to be poured out in fullness for the benefit and instruction of his audience; he spares no pains to keep his thread of truth free from doubt or fiction, he cautiously rejects all redundant and improbable matter, every historic test urges in support of his thesis, and every vein of olden experience brings to bear and contrasts with the vast discoveries of modern science & tradition—yet notwithstanding the conclusiveness and cogent arguments which could be adduced in confirmation of our views, still there are more among us, those who (unblushingly) affirm that no good can come from such an hour's occupation, and here we might fairly reply that the antithesis is equally correct, that its results are of no evil character, but the support of so important a subject warrants us still further in its defence. And in furtherance of such premises we would ask ourselves as to the probability of such an allotted space being otherwise more profitably spent, in the usual occupation of a winter's night—are the most of us wont to draw around our social tables, when the welcome evening mantles the outer world, or by our cheerful hearths gather the leaves of the learned thro' the wisdom of their pages—if so, its well—if otherwise, let us not refuse to pay a tribute to such a society, predicated upon just and moral principles, its aim improvement, and its object knowledge, which, as before observed, a few (freely devoting a large portion of their time to the compilation of matter, to amuse as well as instruct their fellows,) have principally supported. I say a few, though I limit it with regret; not doubting but that, in the

many of those who take a lead in the matters of court and ceremony, there is lacking either the ability, and hence this listlessness to support and assist, or it so gifted, yet, by their supineness and unconcern, inert (describedly) the reproach and censure of the more ambitious.

But, Mr. Editor, as I am informed, that the funds of the society have been judiciously expended in philosophic apparatus. I hope, with this practical addition, that its numbers also may correspondingly increase, and that a new era will commence with the November opening of the Institution's Portals:—most confidently do I trust, that those who should lead, will begin this good work, so laudably followed out at Saint John; nor let this remark find truth in our breasts, that the feelings and sentiments of the people of Saint Andrews, prompt rather to the ways of sense and fashion, than to the paths of science and literature.

SOCIUS.

October 11, 1841.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—W. Fisher Esq.

DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

By Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1841.

Commissioner next week—John Leachery.

Crime Insurance 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—G. D. King.

DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

By 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, Sept. 18. Montreal, Oct. 4.

Liverpool, Sept. 19. Quebec, Oct. 4.

Edinburgh, Sept. 16. Halifax, Oct. 2.

Paris, Sept. 16. New York, Oct. 10.

Toronto, Oct. 4. Boston, Oct. 11.

The Second September Mail

by the *Acadia*, arrived at Halifax on the 21st instant. We have devoted a large portion of this days paper to the European news by this arrival.

TRIAL OF McLEOD.

The trial of McLeod commenced at Utica, on the 4th inst. A correspondent of the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, writing from Utica says:—

It will be proved, as I am informed, by four members of a respectable family, residing several miles from Chippewa, that McLeod spent the night on which the Caroline was burned, at their house. Another individual will testify that he accompanied McLeod to his house early on the evening of the night, on which the Caroline was burned, and two others will testify that they saw him there the next morning. Besides this, there were fifteen or twenty depositions of persons who were engaged in the burning of the Caroline, none of whom saw him approach them on that occasion. With such evidence in his favour it must be of course a matter of almost impossibility to find him guilty. There are nevertheless a large number of witnesses, upwards of sixty, who are to testify on the part of the prosecution, some of whom will, I am informed, make out a strong circumstantial case against McLeod. But that he will be acquitted there is scarcely a shadow of doubt. There is not the slightest excitement here, nor any apprehension of popular outbreak or disturbance. But, contrary to expectation, any thing of the kind should occur, the sheriff has made ample preparations to meet it. The case on the part of the prosecution is not expected to rest until Thursday evening, if even then; and between the immense mass of evidence which will be offered on both sides, and the many legal arguments arising out of it, the trial will probably occupy a fortnight. The hearing is now over, and the case is being argued, or, if found guilty, that he should be pardoned, seems to daily gain ground. Many of those who were at first anxious that he should be punished, now think that this country has sufficiently sustained her national dignity by refusing to give him up to the British government, without trying him, and that having carried out that point, the punishment of McLeod could answer no end or object, and that under all the circumstances of the case, the government of this State or nation, would not be justified in putting him to death.

The following is a brief outline of the first three days proceeding:

The Attorney general of the State opened the pleadings, and it is due to him, to state, that he did so with as little acrimony as could possibly be expected from the counsel for a prosecution. On the other hand we perceive that Mr. McLeod has the advantage of an acute and prompt advocate; and so far as accounts have yet reached us, Judge Gridley is a perfectly impartial moderator upon disputed points between the counsel, and well-inclined to allow sufficient latitude in cross-examination. The first thing that strikes us is

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SOCIUS.

TANDARD.

FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1841.

County Bank.

Hatch, President.

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DATES.

1 Montreal, Oct. 4

2 Quebec, Oct. 4

3 Halifax, Oct. 3

4 New York, Oct. 10

5 Boston, Oct. 11

September Mail

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DISCOUNT.

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eral of the State opened t is due to him, to state, as little acrimony as could l from the counsel for a e other hand we perceive is the advantage of an a- vocate; and so far as ac- ed us, Judge Gridley is a moderator upon disput- the counsel, and well-in- cident latitude in cross-ex- st thing that strikes us is

the paucity of matter delivered in evidence by the witnesses hitherto produced, and how little of a nature tending directly against the defendant, has been advanced, by people evidently hostile, personally so, against him.— The evidence of Wm. Wells, Daniel Jackson Stewart, F. Emmons, James Field, John C. Haggerly, Henry Emmons, John Hatter, J. A. Smith, and James A. King, gives details of the attack upon the Caroline, and proves the death of Parke, but we believe that they fail to prove that his death was by the hands of the attacking party at all; and they never once allude to Mr. McLeod. Next came G. Appleby who commanded the Caroline at the time, and he says, in allusion to a man who made a loud noise at him, "in the twinkling of an eye" that he "then supposed it was A. McLeod," but he concludes his evidence by saying "I do not now say it was Alex. McLeod." Samuel Brown, a tavern bar-keeper deposed to having seen Mr. McLeod land from one of the boats on their return from the attack. Isaac P. Corson, deposed to having heard the defendant boast of having been there and of his exploits on board; there was considerable discrepancy in the parts of this man's evidence, and the Judge desired him to recollect himself. Chas. Parke deposed to similar boasts; this man while under cross-examination was inclined to let out evidence concerning the Navy Island affair, and the part which he and other citizens of the United States took in it, but the Attorney-general with great tact tried to keep down that part of the evidence. Henry Myers deposed to the boasts, and in evidence declared, that in consequence of having been detained by the defendant on the Canadian side upon one occasion that he "took particular notice of him, as he determined if he ever caught him on the American side, he would use him in a similar manner." Calvin Wilson deposed likewise to the boasts, and in the course of his evidence he let slip ample proof that he, was himself a "patriot" both in personal exertions, and through the aid of his purse.— Seth Hinman, a witness of the same stamp as Wilson, occasioned Mr. Spencer to rise in indignant remonstrance against the Attorney-general, who he believed wished to prevent him from shewing up the true value of the testimony in which the defendant's life was at stake. Wm. W. Casswell, A. B. Quimby, J. E. T. Stevens, and L. A. Anson, corroborated the boasts, and the landing of Mr. McLeod from one of the boats on the return from the expedition against the Caroline; and, on all these witnesses the Counsel for the prosecution rested his case. It is remarkable that the witnesses save one were, more or less, ignorant of Navy Island and state of affairs there although they were constantly passing to and from that position and were in fact portions, of the so-called "Patriots." In short the affair of the trial up to this point, amounts to very little, either as to the degree of culpability alleged or to the quality of the witnesses examined. It is just possible that the boasts sworn to may have been uttered, for it is the quality of mankind to exult themselves; but supposing this to be so, such verbiage is, or ought to be, valueless in a court of justice, where there is a deliberation touching guilt or innocence, and where the life of a human being, hangs in the balance.

Mr. Spencer sets up two grounds of defence; first that there is no such thing as murder growing out of an affair like that of the Caroline, because the actors were obeying the orders of constituted authorities; and secondly, that Mr. McLeod can be proved to have been altogether unconnected with the transaction. He is also provided with proof that false evidence has been given by Wilson, and that Quimby is unworthy of confidence even upon his oath. Our latest intelligence brings matters up to the noon of Thursday. Alex. C. Hamilton proved the falsehood of Wilson's evidence, Helen Lou, Lancing W. We more, and David C. Bates deposed that Quimby was a man whose oath was not to be believed, and David H. Sears proved an alibi. It is now expected that the evidence on both sides may be closed by the end of the week.

Since writing the above we have read more of the defence. It has been or will be, proved, 1st, by Sir Allan M' Nab that Mr. McLeod was not in the boats; and that he made out a list of all that did compose the expedition, for the purpose of obtaining rewards for them; and that Mr. McLeod was not of the number. 2nd, It is proved by twelve of the persons who did compose the expedition, that no such person as McLeod was present—one or more of these twelve were in each of the boats. 3rd. The alibi is fully established by several witnesses. He passed the night of the attack on the Caroline, at Stamford, at Capt. Morrison's; this is proved by Capt. M., his wife, his son, and a step-daughter, so that it is not only proven that Mr. McLeod was not present at the attack, but it is shown by four witnesses, that he passed the whole night at a place five miles from the scene of action. We should suppose that the jury will not go out of the box to find a verdict of acquittal.

The first annual meeting of the St. Andrews Marine Assurance Association was held at their rooms on the 26th ult. The Directors for the past year presented their Report of the general state of the affairs of the institution, which we understand was highly satisfactory to the proprietors. The following gentlemen were then elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. J. Allan Shaw, Hon. H. Hatch, F. A. Babcock, James W. Street, Wm. Garnett, R. M. Andrews, Esqrs., and Captain P. Smith.

We are requested to state that by some unaccountable omission Capt. W. F. W. O'Connell's name was left out of the list of Directors of the C. C. Emigrant Society, that gentleman having been unanimously elected to that office at the last general meeting.

STAGE TO ST. STEPHEN.—Mr. ROBERT DOUGHERTY has been appointed by the De-

puty Post Master General, Mail Carrier between this Town and St. Stephen. Dougherty is well known to the inhabitants of this County as an obliging, honest, and attentive man, and as we are informed that he has commenced running an excellent stage to St. Stephen, we have no doubt but that every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may patronize him. The Stage leaves St. Andrews on Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays, at 10 a. m. and arrives at St. Stephen between 2 & 3 o'clock p. m. and leaves St. Stephen at 10 a. m. on the alternate days and arrives at the same time. All orders left at Copeland's Hotel will be immediately attended to.

MARRIED.

At Carleton, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. by the Rev. F. Coster, Mr. WILLIAM M. SUTHER, of St. John, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Robert Stackhouse, Senr. of Carleton.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wishart, Mr. Richard Avery, of the Parish of Lancaster, to Miss Deborah E. Mitchell, daughter of Mr. William Mitchell, architect, of St. John.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 12, brig George, Kellan, T. N. F. B. last, Thos. Nyer.

12, schr. Prince Albert, Clark, Breakwater, N. S. Produce, Master.

14, schr. Wm. Walker, Vogler, Boston, Flour & P. Smith and others.

14, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Santries.

CLEARED.

Oct. 12, brig Curlew, Beckwith, Demerara, Lumber, by Wm. Babcock & Son.

13, schr. Edinboro, Bragg, Baltimore, Eastport, Ballast.

SPLendid

FURNITURE SALE.

The subscriber has received instructions from M. R. FLETCHER, ESQ. M. D. to dispose of AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH INST. AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M. AT THE LONG ROOM IN HIS DWELLING HOUSE. The following Articles of ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURNITURE, the whole of which are entirely new:— ONE elegant Mahogany SIDEBOARD 1 Splendid SOFA covered with Damasked hair cloth, 1 Round or Centre TABLE, a splendid article, 1 SOFA TABLE fitted up in superior style, 2 Elegant Mahogany Rocking CHAIRS patent spring seats, and covered with damasked hair cloth, 1 Dozen Mahogany CHAIRS, newest pattern, 1 Ditto Case bottom Ditto Do. 1 Highly finished 4 post BEDSTEAD, with Mattress and curtains complete, 1 Mahogany BUREAU, with dressing glass complete, 2 Toilet Tables, Two Wash-Stands; 1 Very superior Mahogany Secretary and Book-case, 2 Beautiful Kidderminster CARPETS, entirely new, 1 Bed-room CARPET, with a great variety of other articles of FURNITURE, the whole of which may be viewed on Monday, the 18th, the day previous to the Sale. The subscriber will attend on that day between the hours of 11 and 4; Entrance to the Room by the back stairs.

Persons desirous of disposing of Furniture, will find this a favourable opportunity, and any articles intended for sale will be received on the Monday preceding the Sale.

JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer.

October 13, 1841

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PERCENT. on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank, has been declared for the last half year and will be paid on or after the 1st proximo.

J. RODGER, Cashier.

October 4, 1841.—TUESDAY

Tea & Candles.

JUST Received and for SALE by the Subscriber, 12 Cheats Fine Congo TEA, ALSO, 16 Boxes London Mould & Dip CANDLES Ex British Queen, via Saint John.

JAS. W. STREET.

October 12, 1841.

SHEET IRON, And Tin Plates. EX EMERALD, FROM LIVERPOOL, Via SAINT JOHN.

32 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted, 38 Bundles double & single Sheet Iron &c &c.

JAS. W. STREET.

September 18th, 1841

Sirayed.

FROM the Subscriber on the 18th SEPTEMBER, a DARK RED COW, with a small head and neck and a white short tail— whoever will return the same will receive a suitable reward.

JOHN R. M'FARLAN.

Saint Andrews, October 1, 1841.—TUESDAY

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-third day of APRIL, 1842, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of SA. MUEL WALLACE, and TYLER P. SHAW, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the Baldie Farm, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by Peter Dwyer; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by Hugh McCallum; towards the West, by the River Maguadavic; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by Thomas Fennison, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of two executions issued out of the Supreme Court; the first against Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £166 8s, and the second against Tyler P. Shaw, and Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £27 17 2, both with interest, and Sheriff's fees.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 13th 1841.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of AUGUST next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the New Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being on standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Land and Premises having been taken under an execution of Fieri facias, at the suit of Louis A. Cazeneuve, against the said Acadian Company, endorsed to levy £526 3s, with interest on the sum of £277 9s 4d. from the 18th June 1840, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 8th Dec 1840.

The above SALE is Postponed until SATURDAY, the 30th day of October, then to take place, between the hours aforesaid, at the Court House.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, 31st August, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being on standing;—and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended, to be, in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley and Neal D. Shaw, the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the 4th of Sept. 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an Execution of Alias Fieri facias, at the suit of Tabery Ellis, George Ellis, and Granville Ellis, against the said Acadian Company, endorsed to levy £201 16s 6d with interest on £187 5 1d from 1st Dec. 1840, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Feb 23 1841.

The above SALE is Postponed until Saturday the 30th day of October, then to take place between the hours aforesaid, at the Court House.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, September 14, 1841.

New Bakery, AND GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity that he has commenced baking all descriptions of Bread and Cakes; and from his thorough knowledge of the business, with endeavours to please, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Connected with the Bakery is a GROCERY Store (supplied by Mr. D. Bradley's) where everything in the Grocery and Baking line may be obtained at the lowest prices.

Orders for Wedding or other descriptions of Cakes executed at the shortest notice and in good style.

DONALD CLARK.

October 1, 1841.—TUESDAY

E. STENTIFORD

Begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has for sale, LIGHT CARRIAGES and GIGS, [on elliptic springs and turned axels, with one or two seats.] Waggon and Sulkeys of various Patterns. LUMBER WAGGONS.

The above articles will be sold for Cash, Cedar boards, Shingles, Cordwood, Hard or Softwood Lumber, Country Produce, or sold low for Cash. New and second-hand SLEIGHS sold low for Cash. All persons having any demands against E. S. will please present them on or before the first day of November next as he intends leaving the Province.

SEPTEMBER 1841.

The Subscribers have received the following Supplies of British Goods from Liverpool, Ex PLEBUS

103 PEICES Black, Blue, Rifle, bottle Green, Oxford mix'd, Mulberry, Dahls, and Olive. West of England BROAD CLOTHS.

69 Peices Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Buck-knys and Doeskins, Plain and Fancy Tweeds,

15 Peices Cassinetts,

35 do Plain and Printed Sattinetts,

46 do do do Moleaskins,

250 do PRINTS,

245 do Bleach'd & unbleach'd Shirtings and Sheetings,

55 do Cotton Handkerchiefs,

62 do Checks and Stripes,

10 Cases London HATS,

12 Gross best Sewing Cotton on reels, Worsted Table Cloths, Sewing Silk, Twist, Black and coloured Thread, Kems and Youths Caps, Umbrellas.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE, consisting of Table Knives and Forks, Shce and Butchers Knives, Sailors Knives and Sheaths; Jack, Pocket and Pen knives, Scissors, Buck Saws and Hand Saws, Cast and German steel Drawing Knives, Sauce Pans and Stew Pans, Fish knives, Tinned and untinned Tea Kettles, Trac Oils, and Log Chains, Hooks & Rings, 11 and 11 1/2 Hinges, Tinned Frying pans, Shoe, Kent, and Carpenter's Hammer, Trunk, Chest and Cupboard Locks, Rim Locks, Britannia and tinned Iron Tea & Table Spoons, Steel yards, Fire Irons, Wood Screws, Door bolts, Square and Long Latches, Shingling Hatchets, Ships Scrapers, Mason Trowels, Sail and Roping Needles, Plain & fluted Percussion Caps, Sunfishers and Trays, German Silver Gobs viz. Tea and Table spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Salt Spoons, Mustard do. Cadee do. Butter Knives & Fish Spikes—Curry Combs, Jockey and Gig Whips, Tinned and plated Spurs, Steel Spectacles and cases, Horn and Tin Lanterns, Coal Hods and Scoops, Coal rases and servers, Cinder sifters, Dust pans, Furnace hole shovels, Britannia tea and coffee Pots, Japanned

The above will be sold low for approved Payments.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WILL hold a CATTLE SHOW and FAIR, on FRIDAY, the 22nd of OCTOBER next, near the residence of Mr. JOHN M'CURDY, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, when the following prizes will be awarded, viz:—

For the best Bull not less than one nor over five years old £2 0 0

Second Ditto 1 0 0

Third Do 1 0 0

For the best Cow, not over 7 years old 1 0 0

For the best Heifer from 1 to 3 years old 1 0 0

For the best Yoke of Steers from 2 to 4 years old 2 0 0

For the best Ram 1 0 0

Second best Do 1 0 0

For the best Ewe 0 15 0

Second Do 1 0 0

For the best Boar 1 0 0

For the best Sow 0 10 0

For the best Entire Horse 3 0 0

Second Ditto 2 0 0

For the best Colt from 1 to 3 years old 2 0 0

1 0 0

The whole of the animals for which a Premium is claimed must be the produce of this County, and be considered by the judges appointed to award Prizes, as deserving a Premium, otherwise none will be given. The whole of the animals must be emerged before 12 o'clock and the Premiums will be paid over at 2 o'clock p. m.

The following Premiums will likewise be awarded for the Crop of 1842, Viz:—

For the greatest quantity of merchantable Wheat raised on any one Farm £2 0 0

Second Ditto 2 0 0

Third Do 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Oats not less than 20 lbs. as the Bushel raised on one Farm 3 0 0

Second Ditto 2 0 0

Third Do 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Barley not less than 50 lbs. as the Bushel raised on one Farm 2 0 0

Second Ditto 1 0 0

Third Do 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0

Second Ditto Do 2 0 0

Third Do Do 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Turneps Do 3 0 0

Second Ditto Do 2 0 0

Third Do Do 1 0 0

The affidavit of the Applicant and one respectable witness will be required as proof of the quantity of each description of Grain and Roots. Further notice will be given as to where samples will be received and the Premiums paid.

By Order of the Board of Directors. D. D. MORRISON, Secretary.

Sept. 22, 1841.—37/vi

Hay, Oats, Wheat and POTATOES.

THE whole Crop of the above will be sold by Auction on the 5th day of OCTOBER next, at 3 o'clock, on the farm of the Subscriber J. McLACHLIN, Charnock, 23d Sept. 1841.

The above SALE is postponed till MONDAY the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock when it will positively take place.—Terms will be made known at Sale.

Notice.

I HEREBY forbid all Persons purchasing or negotiating Five Notes of Hand drawn by me on the 19th Oct. 1840, in favour of Henry O'Nair; four of said notes were for £10 each and one for £5. The first was payable on the 19th Dec. 1840, the second on the 19th January, 1841, the third on the 19th April, the fourth on the 19th July, and the fifth on the 19th October, as these Notes were given upon conditions, which were not complied with, and consequently I have not received value for the same.

JAMES HEALY.

Saint Andrews, October 1, 1841.—TUESDAY

Public Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber for the last Four Years are requested to make immediate payment on or before the First Day of NOVEMBER next, on all accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

ALSO, That he will alter his terms of working by shoeing horses at Five Shillings a week—Cash taken.

JAMES M'CURDY.

October 6th, 1841.—TUESDAY

Dry Fish and Oil.

NUNDER S. MARREY WHARF.

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual low prices.

100 Quentals Codfish,

150 Quentals Pollack Fish,

100 Barrels of No. 1, fat Herrings,

200 Boxes scaled No. 1 and 2, smoked Herrings

10 Barrels Cod and Flake Oil,

B. R. FITZGERALD.

St. Andrews, Sept. 15, 1841.

Ran Away,

FROM the service of the subscriber JOHN LAMBERT, an indentured Apprentice. This is to caution all persons against entertaining or employing the said apprentice, as any person so doing shall be prosecuted according to Law.

THOS. SAMPSON.

Saint Andrews, September 10th, 1841.—TUESDAY

