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Towns and Cities in
in the British Provin
of DIRECTORS.
Samuel Williams,
P. J. Huntington,
Emma Colt,
E. B. Ward,
et Terry, President.

aving been appointed
to the above mentioned
to take risks on every
against loss or damage

THOMAS SIML,
1841.

LANDS,
OF ST. GEORGE,
ALE.

TRACT OF LAND,
NING 770 ACRES, divid-
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SIX LOTS,
suit Purchasers,
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MUEL ARBOY,
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1841.

DEPARTURE OF
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at Saint Andrews,
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ENTS
Mrs. S. Connick,
Mr. W. Campbell,
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Trent. Moore Esq.
Jas Brown Esq.
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The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume VIII

No. XXIII

Price 15s.]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1841.

[17s. 6d. by Mail.

THE DEED OF SEPARATION.

A TALE.

BY MRS. ARDY.

Emma Wilmet, a blooming, sprightly girl of eighteen, was reading the newspaper to her mother and uncle in the boudoir of the former, and had just finished the account of an alarming fire in London. "Uncle," she said, "I think there are very few sights you have not seen; pray were you ever present at a tremendous fire?"

"Yes, Emma," replied Major Hervey; "I was once present at a fire tremendous enough even to gratify a young lady's taste for horrors; it was the most awful description of fire, because it was the work of an incendiary, and combustibles had been laid to give its progress artificial rapidity; it was not a London fire either, where the spring of a watchman's rattle acts as the wave of an enchanter's wand in procuring engines and assistance from every quarter. It took place in a retired country situation, ten miles from any town, and, to sum up the horrors, it was at the house of my most dear and valued friends."

"Will you tell me the particulars, uncle?" said Emma. "That is, if it will not make you sad to do so."

"It will not make me sad, Emma, for that fire is connected with the most pleasurable event in my life, and most happy am I, for the sake of my friends, that it took place."

"Perhaps your friends were poor," said Emma; "had insured their house much beyond its value, and were glad of the additional money?"

"No, Emma, you are wrong; the house of my friend was certainly insured, but the insurance was beneath its value, and they lost many little articles of use and ornament, endeared to them by circumstances, and which no money could replace; however, they found an article more precious than any they had lost."

"Oh! now I guess the mystery—they discovered a concealed treasure in the ruins." "You are at once right and wrong; they certainly gained a treasure, or rather they regained it, for they had possessed it once, and wantonly cast it away."

"Now, uncle, you speak in riddles; do pray tell me the story."

Major Hervey looked at Lady Wilmet, who gave a nod and smile of assent, and he began his narrative.

"About twenty years ago, Emma, I went to pay a visit to a young married couple, for whom I had a sincere regard; they lived in a beautiful country-house, surrounded by spacious grounds. It was spring; the whole neighborhood seemed one sheet of blossoms, and the clustering branches of the lilac and laburnum gave beauty and fragrance to my walk through the avenue leading to the residence of Sir Edgar and Lady Falkland. They were young, handsome, wealthy, intellectual, and yet my visit to them was of a melancholy nature. They did not live happily together. I had decided on a separation, and the purpose of my journey was to inspect and witness a deed of separate maintenance."

"How very shocking!" said Emma; "nothing can justify the separation of a married couple."

"I do not agree with you there, my dear," said her uncle; "there may be circumstances which justify this painful measure; such, however, were not the circumstances of my friends; the moral conduct of each was unimpeachable, and they were free from extravagance and dissipation; but they were unfortunately too much alike in respects where it would have been most desirable that they should have differed; they were both haughty, exacting, irritable, impatient of slights, and nervously perceptible of slights where no one else would have detected them. I think the faults were as nearly as possible equal on each side. The lady complained of the want of the attentions of a lover in her husband, and the gentleman complained that his wife would not condescend to dress, sing, or make for his gratification alone, as she was wont to do in the days of courtship. They became contradictory, peevish, and sulky, and a fatal want of confidence ensued on every affair of life, whether trifling or important."

"How different from my dear father and mother," said Emma, "who can never keep anything a moment from each other?"

"The confidence which they withheld from each other," pursued Major Hervey, "they reposed in various quarters, and several of the friends thus injudiciously distinguished made use of the idle and common-place phrase, 'When married people cannot live happily together, it is best for them to separate.'"

"This advice had an effect which sooner advice often fails in having. It was accepted by each of the parties, and carried into execution. An eminent lawyer was directed to prepare a deed of separation, and, when once signed and witnessed, Lady Falkland was to quit the residence of her husband, and to return to that of her parents. My friends, as you may imagine, were not sitting together. I was shown into the study of Sir Edgar, and I spared no pains or arguments to prevail on him to reconsider his determination, and to endeavour to bear with the little imperfections of his wife, and to persuade her to bear

with his own. He would not, however, admit that he had given her any provocation; he seemed thoroughly convinced of her coldness and want of attachment to him. After some cross-questioning, I succeeded in getting him to allow that he was occasionally a little irritable; but such irritability, he said, would soon disappear, were it not kept alive by the provoking and taunting remarks of his wife."

"He should have been married to such a woman as my dear mamma," said Emma; "she is so mild and patient, that she would soften the most irritable temper in the world."

"Do not praise your mother quite so enthusiastically, my love," said Lady Wilmet, smiling; "it is almost as bad as praising yourself."

"When I found," continued Major Hervey, "that all my persuasions were in vain, I was obliged tacitly to consent to the introduction of Mr. Chambers, the lawyer, with the deed of separation; he produced this document out of a tin box, which appeared to me more fatal than the box of Pandora, since Hope could not be supposed to repose at the bottom of it. When the deed, however, was read to me, I could not but do justice to the liberality of Sir Edgar; the fortune brought to him by his wife was small, and had been settled on herself for pin-money, but the allowance he proposed making to her was large, even in proportion to his extensive income. He expressed every wish for her comfort and happiness. Her father and mother were to come to the Hall on the ensuing day to witness the deed of separation, and to take their daughter to their home. He asked me whether I thought they would be satisfied with the liberality of his provision for her, and I unhesitatingly answered in the affirmative; although, knowing their kind, tender, and feeling natures, my very heart was wrung at the anticipation of their visit."

I proceeded from Sir Edgar's apartment to that of Lady Falkland, and vainly hoped that I might be more successful with her than I had been with her husband. She had known and loved her from her earliest youth; I had stood by the altar when her hand was joined with that of Sir Edgar, and deep was my sorrow to think that the thought of death should dissolve that holy union. I could not, however, bend or soften her haughty spirit. "She was undervalued," she said; "she was despised by her husband; she had always met with fondness and affection under the roof of her parents; and thither she would return." I wished her to request a private interview with Sir Edgar; this she declined. She had not, she said, for many weeks seen him, except in the presence of a third person; but she promised me that, in honour of my arrival, she would dine at the table that day. It was a formal and melancholy dinner, and Mr. Chambers, who had been the fourth of our little party, was the only unembarrassed person among us.

"O that terrible lawyer!" said Emma, "how I should have detested the sight of him!"

"Then you would have felt very unjustly, my dear girl," said Major Hervey; "he was a worthy and upright man; he could not refuse to draw up the deed in question when required to do so, and as he was only professionally acquainted with Sir Edgar and Lady Falkland, and not a private friend of either party, it would have been unreasonable to expect that he should look very unhappy about the matter. We are apt to exact too much from lawyers and medical men; we should reflect that long familiarity with scenes of distress, if it fail to harden the feelings, will at all events submerge the outward expression of them. They grieve like other men for the misfortunes of their friends and relatives; but if they give a tribute of ardent sympathy to the sufferings of every client or patient, they would be living in a state of perpetual excitement, highly unfavourable to the cool deliberate self-possession so requisite in each of their professions. Lady Falkland quitted us soon after dinner. Mr. Chambers and I joined her in the drawing-room, but Sir Edgar had retired to his study. Lady Falkland was sad and silent; in fact, the whole room presented a dreary appearance, her harp and piano-forte were in packing cases ready for removal; a table near the window, which used to be covered with engravings, books in gay bindings, and a splendid album, was now despoiled of all its ornaments; her writing desk and work-box were not in their accustomed places, and a beautiful portrait of herself, taken before her marriage, was removed."

"Mr. Chambers retired early. I made one more attempt to work on the feelings of Lady Falkland. I even appealed to the weakness of her character, by endeavouring to represent to her the consequence and responsibility of the situation she was deserting, and the insignificant station in society held by a separated wife; but Lady Falkland was not worldly or ambitious, she was only vain and exacting; she persevered in her resolution, and I sorrowfully bade her good night. All that now remained in my power, was fervently to entreat the heavenly disposer of events, in my prayers, to have pity on this poor deluded young couple, to change their proud

hearts, to bow their headstrong spirits, and to lead them at some future time again to find comfort and happiness in each other. I remained wrapt in thought for about an hour, looking with dread to the events of the morrow, and at length fell asleep."

"I awoke again; it was still dark, and I was immediately sensible of a decided smell of fire. I was thoroughly alarmed; several fires had lately taken place in that neighborhood, which were supposed to be the work of a man of low character and habits, who had rendered himself offensive to many of the surrounding families; and this man, the garulous old steward had informed me on the preceding day, had been threatened by Sir Edgar with a prosecution for poisoning, and he had been heard to avow that he would be revenged on him. I instantly aroused Sir Edgar; we gave the alarm to the servants, and finding that the fire had only reached a part of the building, and that we had plenty of time for our operations, I dismissed some of them to the neighbouring farm-houses for assistance, and employed others to rescue whatever was most valuable and important from the flames."

First of all, however, I spoke to Lady Falkland's own maid, telling her to awaken her gently and quietly, to explain to her that the flames were yet far from the part of the house where she slept, and having assisted her to dress, to conduct her to a large covered summer-house at the bottom of the garden, where I desired the females of the family to assemble for the present. Sir Edgar, and I were actively employed for some time in directing the labours of the servants, who removed many articles from the house; at length the flames spread with such rapidity, that we were compelled to desert, and I walked down to the summer-house to console and reassure Lady Falkland. Imagine my surprise at discovering that she was not there; her maid informed me that on entering her room she found it vacant, her bed had not been slept on, nor were any of her clothes to be discovered; it was evident that she had been awake, and was sitting up at the time of the alarm, and had provided for her own safety by flight."

"I must say that I felt more angry with Lady Falkland than terrified about her, for I supposed that, unwilling to identify herself with the interests of her household, or to run the risk of any communication with the husband she was about to leave, she had sought refuge in one of the farm-houses in the vicinity."

"I thought it right, however, to inform Sir Edgar of her absence, and was returning to the front of the house with that purpose, when I was startled by a piercing shriek from Lady Falkland's maid, who followed me. I looked up in the direction to which she pointed, and at the window of a little apartment above the drawing-room, what was my horror to behold Lady Falkland making despairing signs for assistance! This little room had been a great favourite with Sir Edgar and herself during the early months of her marriage, on account of the extensive prospect it commanded; she had fitted it up with bookshelves, a guitar, and painting materials, and they passed much of their time there. It afterwards appeared that, unable to sleep, she had snatched Lady Falkland that she would take a last farewell of this room, endeared by so many early and tender remembrances; she sat down on a low ottoman there, her own peculiar seat, rested her head on the chair usually occupied by Sir Edgar, and gave vent to her grief in repeated and passionate sobs, till at length she fell into that dull and heavy sleep so often the result of continued weeping."

"She awoke to a scene of awful danger; she attempted to open the door, but the flames and smoke that assailed her immediately drove her to the window; it was too late, she was snatched from the ground; death would be the result of an endeavour to leap from it. One of the servants immediately ran to a neighbouring farm, where, he said, was a ladder of sufficient length to reach the window; but how poor appeared this prospect of relief, when the danger was so immediate and imminent! The staircase was in flames; who could venture to ascend it? I offered large pecuniary rewards to the person who should save her life. One of the under-gardeners, tempted by my munificence, advanced a few steps into the house, and then returned."

"I shall be suffocated in the attempt," he said, "and what will become of my widow and fatherless children?"

"At that moment Sir Edgar, who had been giving directions in a different part of the premises, made his appearance, and, more by gestures than by words, we pointed out to him the situation of his wife. I shall never forget his agonised cry of distress; but he did not waste a moment in deliberation; he snatched from me my military cloak, and rushed into the house. The old steward, who had been in the family at the time of his birth, endeavoured to hold him back."

"You are rushing to certain death, dear Sir Edgar," he cried; "pray return!"

"I will save her life," he exclaimed; "I will save my own in the attempt; and in another moment he disappeared up the blazing staircase."

I had scarcely time to hope, before Lady Falkland gave me fresh cause of alarm. The flames were approaching rapidly to the place where she stood; she evidently contemplated the desperate measure of a leap from the window; and I was shuddering at the idea of speedily beholding her mangled form, when I saw her drawn back by a strong hand. Sir Edgar wrapped the cloak around her, and carried her from the window. Once more I ventured to breathe; as Sir Edgar had ascended the staircase without material injury, I trusted that he might descend it in the same manner; but at that moment the event so long anticipated took place, the staircase fell with a tremendous crash, and all hopes of retreat were cut off. A dreadful and inevitable death seemed now the portion of these young people; but there was a melancholy consolation in the idea that they should die clasped in each other's arms, and exchanging mutual assurance of forgiveness. My head began to swim, and my eyes to feel dim, and I was on the point of sinking to the ground, when loud shouting voices near me aroused me to precaution; a party of men were approaching bearing the expected ladder, and headed by Dennis O'Flaherty, an Irish labourer at the farm. Even at this moment the thought passed through my mind of the strange manner in which we estimate the value of a person according to the existence of local circumstances. I had frequently during my visits at the hall, conversed with Dennis O'Flaherty and amused myself much with his brogue, his blunders, and his uncouth manners. I knew him to be an honest and good-natured fellow, but he never entered into my head that he could possibly be of use to me in any other point of view than a person to be laughed at; but now when I contemplated his athletic frame, his muscular limbs, and his bold bearing, I felt that the most gifted genius, or the most polished courtier of the age, would be an object of inferior consequence in my eyes to Dennis O'Flaherty, and the sweetest music would have been less delightful to my ears than the powerful brogue which made itself heard above all the uproar, in vehement commands to his companions to "waste no time, but set up the ladder, quick and steady." It was speedily put up under Dennis's direction; he was at the top in a moment. Sir Edgar deposited the fainting Lady Falkland in his arms, he speedily bore her down, and Sir Edgar followed in assembly. Three loud cheers broke from the assembled spectators as he reached the ground. I could not join in their exclamations, but I silently and fervently offered up a thanksgiving to Heaven for the preservation of my dear young friends, and a prayer that the circumstances attending it might have a beneficial effect on their future lives. Lady Falkland was not hurt by the flames, although weeping and hysterical through alarm; she was immediately borne to the farm, and medical assistance was procured for her. Sir Edgar had not escaped so well; he was severely scorched, and in great pain, but in the midst of his sufferings he could not refrain from telling me of his happiness; the few minutes that elapsed between his entrance into Lady Falkland's room, and the arrival of the ladder, had passed in mutual entreaties for pardon, in the tender interchange of protestations of affection, and in lamentations over their probable separation from each other by death although they had both so recently desired to effect a separation in life. At length the medical man, having left Lady Falkland, took Sir Edgar under his care, and immediately silenced his transports by a composing draught;—fire-engines arrived from the country-town, and in a few hours the house had ceased to blaze; presteating, however, a lamentable spectacle of blackened and smoking ruins."

"Morning came, the father and mother of Lady Falkland were expected, and I rode to meet them, anxious to acquaint them with the happy change in the prospects of their daughter; they were astonished that I should greet them with a smile, still more so when I described the tremendous scene of the preceding night, which seemed little calculated to excite such a token of pleasure; but most grateful were they when I finished my story, and frequently they return thanks to the gracious Lord, who had thus wonderfully and mysteriously wrought good out of evil."

"I led them to the farm, where they fondly embraced their beloved daughter; she was sitting by the bedside of her husband, who, when no longer supported by temporary excitement, was suffering severely from the effects of his burns, and a tender and affecting scene ensued. When I left the room, I encountered Mr. Chambers, the lawyer."

"I am exceedingly sorry," he said to me, "with a look of painful apology; but I have reason to fear that the deed of separation has been destroyed in the flames."

"So much the better," I replied cheerfully; "Sir Edgar and Lady Falkland are now happily reconciled, and the deed of separation, even if recovered, would be no better than a waste of paper."

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"I was glad to escape from this doubting gentleman to the clamorous rejoicings and congratulations of Dennis O'Flaherty. I gave him a sum of money, which Sir Edgar afterwards trebled, and I resolved in my own mind never to laugh at his blunders again, since he had so happily refrained from blundering in a case of life and death. Lady Falkland attended her husband with the most unrelenting tenderness and assiduity during an illness of several weeks; on his recovery they passed some months in travelling, and neither of them made any complaints of want of attention on the part of the other. The house was rebuilt exactly in the same form, but it was more attractive to my eyes than it had ever been, for it had now become a 'Mansion of Peace.'"

"And do you really think it possible, uncle," said Emma, "that a couple who were once on the verge of separation, could be thoroughly happy afterwards?"

"It is not only possible, but it is true," said Major Hervey; "they are as happy, Emma, as your own dear father and mother."

"Now, uncle, I cannot believe you; I shall believe your sceptical friend, Mr. Chambers, only satisfied with proofs."

"Then I will give you a proof, Emma, which will be quite satisfactory even to the sceptical Mr. Chambers; it is of your own dear father and mother I have been speaking."

Emma cast a wondering, incredulous glance towards her mother.

"Surely my uncle is jesting?" said she.

"No, my love," answered Lady Wilmet; "he has given you, under imaginary names, a narrative of facts. The awful scene took place 23 years ago, on this very site, and the room where we are now sitting answers to the one in which I stood, momentarily expecting a painful and violent death, and shrinking from the idea of appearing before my Creator with a spirit irritated by angry pride, and a conscience burdened with neglect and defiance of my duties as a wife and as a Christian. I trust that by the assistance of Providence I have been enabled to correct the faults of my temper, and most happy, my dear Emma, am I to say that I have never observed any indications of the same imperious and exacting disposition in you; but in case any further alteration in your situation should bring to light defects in your temper hitherto unknown, I am glad that your uncle has told you these particulars of the early wedded life of myself and your father. Your choice, I trust, will be cautious and prudent; but that choice once made, consider that it is equally your duty and interest to bear patiently with the foibles of the object of it, and ever remember that the bonds you assume are not merely light and temporary ties, but are to be worn by yourself, and by the husband of your selection, in fidelity and constancy, so long as ye both shall live."

Thomas Moore.—Mr. Moore's singing and playing, though remarkably effective at all times, are peculiarly so when the subject is of a plaintive nature. Various instances of his triumph in this way over the human heart have been mentioned to me. Some years ago, when the present Lord Canterbury was Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Moore was in the habit of attending all the parties given by Lady Canterbury, then Lady Milners Sutton. These parties were usually given during the session, on the Wednesday evening; the probabilities being greater that evening, than any other, that there would be no house. On these occasions, when Mr. Moore "favoured the company with a song," which he did almost every night, Lady Milners Sutton, having previously discovered that while Mr. M. was singing his own 'Melodies' the servants were invariably attracted to the door of the drawing-room, by the mingled music of the voice and the touching tones of the piano by which he accompanied it, was latterly in the habit of kindly and considerably throwing open the door entirely, and inviting all her household to listen in the passages, to the melody which Mr. Moore so sweetly and eloquently discoursed. One of the effects produced by the singing and playing of his own matchless 'Melodies,' some idea may be formed when I mention that all who listened to him, the lords and ladies inside and the lackeys and kitchen maids in the passages, were often to be seen affected even to tears. What greater proof of the merits of Mr. Moore's 'Melodies,' or his powers as a vocalist and instrumental performer, could be desired than was furnished in the triumph he thus equally achieved over the most cultivated minds, and over minds which could scarcely be said to have received any cultivation at all? Mr. Moore is a man of great kindness of disposition. He is not only very accessible, but he also tends to do good by his power to advise those who ask, a favour of him. There is no affection about him; he never demands himself as if he supposed that his genius or reputation would justify the assumption of an air of superiority over others. It were well if some authors, without attributing to his talents or reputation, were to learn a lesson from him in this respect.—*Portraits of Public Characters.*

Time is money.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

Imperial Parliament.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN SUGAR.

House of Commons, May 18.

Sir Robert Peel, even though no question of timber or of corn had been mixed with that of sugar, would have voted against the introduction of slave-grown sugar into the English market; not upon the abstract ground that conscience would forbid all commerce in the produce of slave-labour—he had voted for the reduction of duty on cotton, and the removal of the absurd restriction which required foreign coffee to be sent round to the Cape—but he now rested mainly upon a consideration of the social and moral condition of the West Indian people, under the experiment now in progress. Sir Robert expressed his conviction that a sufficient supply of sugar would be furnished from the East and West Indies and the Mauritius.

Here is his declaration on the Corn-laws—"I do then say, that notwithstanding this declaration, I do not avow any adherence to the opinion which I expressed last year, and now again I declare that my preference is decidedly in favour of a graduated sliding duty to a fixed one. I said that I would not limit myself to any rigid details, but that I reserved for myself the opportunity of considering them; the principle of the graduated sliding scale as compared with the fixed duty I bound myself to, but not to any details."

The Noble Lord will propose the adoption of a fixed duty; but I will offer my opposition to it on the ground that I do not think that a fixed duty can be permanent. "Hear, hear!" He could make no promise in regard to the Timber-duties. "How could any rational man venture to form an opinion upon such a subject as the Timber-duties, without having been put in possession not only of the financial and commercial, but of the political circumstances connected with them. Did Lord John apply the principles of free-trade to the Timber-duties? No; he availed himself of the advantages which his office gave him, and said that there was a great political crisis. Ministers talked of a political crisis; they were mainly responsible for it. They came down to the House year after year and announced a deficiency; and now they boast themselves martyrs to free trade, and ask him for a budget—"I am by no means surprised at your confidence. You recollect that when I left office in 1830, I had been connected with an Administration which, during the period in which it had the management of the finances of this country under its control, reduced the public debt by £20,000,000 of capital, and the annual charge upon that debt by more than £1,000,000. You remember, too, that we left a surplus of £1,690,000 of revenue over expenditure; and that we did all this with all the difficulties of an Unreformed Parliament."

The House then divided on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair; which was rejected by 317 to 281, a majority of 36. Lord Sandon's resolution was agreed to, and the other orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned till Thursday, at a quarter to 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

When the House assembled again on Thursday afternoon, every part was crowded, as a report had been circulated that Lord John Russell was to make a statement of the course which Government intended to pursue.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and gave notice that on Monday next, in a Committee of Ways and Means, he should move the usual annual Sugar-duty.

There was still an expectation, and all eyes were fixed upon the Ministerial Leader; when Lord John Russell moved, that this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday. The house assented.

The Earl of Darlington had been relieved of all suspense as to the intentions of Lord John, as it was plain that he meant to stay in office—with a tenacity, he must be allowed to say, unparalleled in the history of governments. [Cheers]—and with the deliberate decision of the House of Commons, unequivocally declared, against him. [Cheers, and cries of "Order!"] When did Lord John intend to bring forward the question of the Corn-law?

Lord John Russell—"On Friday the 4th June." [Ministerial cheers] The House was immediately left by the vast majority of those who had crowded it.

The meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the British North American Colonies took place on May 23d, at the Colonial Club house, St. James's. The Earl of Mountcashell, on taking the chair, explained that the North American Colonial Committee had called a special committee to determine what steps it might be advisable to take in opposition to the proposed alteration of the Timber-duties. It would, he said, be most prejudicial to the Mother country, in destroying a nursery for her seamen; and it would be destructive to emigration to the colony, since the ships employed in bringing home timber were those which afforded the greatest facilities for carrying out the emigrants. Sir Duncan M'Dougall, the Earl of Devon, Mr. H. Bliss, Mr. Robertson, and several other gentlemen, joined in deprecating the proposed change. The two following resolutions, proposed by Sir Duncan were passed unanimously; and a committee was appointed to prepare petitions to both Houses of Parliament—

"1. That this Committee have observed with deep regret that her Majesty's Government have expressed their intention of proposing extensive alterations in the existing duties on timber, by which the prosperity of the North American Colonies will be materially retarded; their trade, commerce, and

maritime interests seriously impaired, and lasting injury be inflicted on the transatlantic subjects of Great Britain. This Committee, entertaining these opinions, feel it their duty to petition Parliament against the alteration."

"2. That the proposed measure of Government above referred to has the further serious objection of being introduced at a moment the most inconvenient and impolitic, it being the period when the first Parliament since the union of the Provinces is on the eve of assembling, and when, according to a report of a recent speech of the Secretary for the Colonies, in his place in Parliament, it was stated that the Governor General of British North America had expressed an opinion that the proposed measure would embarrass him in his administration in Canada."

The country seems already in the midst of a general election; the newspapers are filled with the accounts of the canvassing of electors in every town and county, and the probable shifting of representatives.

We are informed, upon what we consider to be the best authority, that the London Conference has proceeded to the formal signature of the protocols respecting the East, which had received only the initials of the five Plenipotentiaries. This is consummated, in an official form, the return of France into the European alliance, and the end of the embarrassment which the treaty of the 15th July had created. Although long foreseen, this step has not been considered without importance in the political circles.—London Times.

A great City of London Meeting in favour of the modification of the Corn Laws was to be held on the 1st inst.

In the House of Commons on the 24th, Viscount Palmerston stated that instructions had been sent to the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, directing him to offer the good offices of England to the Government of that state for the purpose of settling the disputes existing between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

Paris papers of Monday, the 24th, contain the first day's Report of the trial of Darnes and his two accomplices, Duclos and Considere, for attempting the life of the King, on the 11th October last.

Letters from Madrid, of the 17th, state that S. Olozaga had failed to form a Ministry, and that S. Anadovar had been empowered to try his luck. Letters sent next day state that a Ministry had at length been formed; and that S. Antonio González had been appointed President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A number of free black missionaries, sent from England, have been shot in Cuba, by order of the Governor.

The largest diamond known to exist in the world, is in the possession of the King of Portugal; it is valued at the enormous sum of £57,000,000 sterling, or about 200 and £15,000,000.

There was not one execution in all Ireland in 1840, and but twenty-seven sentenced to transportation for life, and four for seven years.

THE M'LEOD AFFAIR.

The correspondence on this subject, which took place between the Governor of the State of New York and the Department of State at Washington, has been recently laid before the Legislature of New York. In a letter dated the 27th of Feb. Governor Seward insists upon the right of the Courts of the State of New York alone to deal with Mr. M'Leod's case, and attempts to justify his detention, after being bailed, on the ground that he had never for a moment been released from confinement. He also censures the conduct of the judge for consenting to take bail in the case, and glosses over the high-handed proceedings of the mob at Lockport on the occasion.—The following is the copy of a subsequent letter to the Secretary of State.

Governor Seward to Mr. Webster.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Albany, 22nd March, 1841.

Sir,—The Attorney General of this State having been informed that the trial of Alexander M'Leod would not take place at Lockport during the present week, as was supposed, did not receive the instructions sent to him at that place, which, in my letter of the 18th instant, you were informed had been transmitted to him. Measures, however, will be taken to ascertain at what time, after the May term of the Supreme Court, it would be convenient for the counsel for the people and the prisoner to bring on the trial at a special court of oyer and terminer for Niagara county.

It is understood that the aspect of the correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain has materially changed since the date of my letter of the 27th of February last, to the Hon. John Forsyth, late Secretary of State, and that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty has formally assumed the responsibility of the destruction of the steamer "Caroline," and demanded the surrender of Alexander M'Leod. It seems proper, therefore, for me respectfully to state, for the information of the President, that the views contained in my aforesaid letter to Mr. Forsyth have undergone no change—that in accordance with the opinions previously intimated in the letter of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox, the question of the responsibility of Mr. M'Leod, individually, for what is now maintained by the British Government to have been a public duty, is one exclusively of judicial cognizance, and can be determined by no other department, either in the Federal Government, or that of this state, and that in the present condition of the proceedings against that person, it must be decided by the court having charge of the indictment against him.

I cannot, consistently with a proper regard for the rights of this State, omit the opportunity of renewing the expression of my anxiety, that the most prompt and decided measures should be taken to obtain from the British

Government suitable reparation for the outrage committed in the burning of the "Caroline," and the death of an unoffending citizen, the responsibility of which that Government has now taken upon itself.

I beg leave to assure the President that the officers of this state will be particularly in stricted to afford every reasonable accommodation to the prisoner consistent with his safety, and that every facility will be afforded, necessary to secure to him a fair and impartial trial.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

The following letters were among the official documents laid before the Legislature of New York, when the correspondence relative to Mr. M'Leod was called for. We copy them from the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 27th ult.

Lord Sydenham to the Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Montreal, 14th May, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 7th inst., requesting the surrender of one Charles F. Mitchell, against whom an indictment has been found for a forgery committed in the State of New York.

The crime charged against Mitchell being an offence against those general laws which prevail in every civilized community, I can have no hesitation in delivering him over to be dealt with according to the laws of the country which he is said to have offended.—To shelter on our own soil a man charged with an offence of this nature, after he has been demanded by the proper authorities, would be no less at variance with what I conceive with Your Excellency in thinking to be specially for the interest of two bordering countries, than to detain in custody an individual charged with an offence which has been publicly avowed and justified by his Government, and is in my opinion repugnant to those principles of justice which ought to regulate the conduct of all States. I have much pleasure, in complying with Your Excellency's requisition, and shall take immediate steps for the conveyance of Mitchell in custody to the frontier of Canada, and his delivery there into the custody of the authorities of the State of New York.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

SYDENHAM.

His Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York.

The Governor to Lord Sydenham.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Albany, May 18th, 1841.

Sir,—I acknowledge Your Excellency's letter of the 11th inst., informing me of your decision to surrender Charles F. Mitchell to the agent of this State, in compliance with my request. This act of enlightened courtesy is highly appreciated by myself, and I have no doubt will be viewed in the same light by the President of the United States, to whom it shall be immediately made known.

I regret to learn, from an allusion in your letter, that Your Excellency labours under some misapprehension concerning the detention of a British subject in this State. What ever may have been the character of the original transaction, in consequence of which that person was arrested, he had the misfortune, before any affirmation of that transaction by the British Government, to be indicted in one of our courts, and, as it is said, upon confessions of his own, for the crimes of murder and arson, committed in this State. His detention is solely to answer that indictment, and your Excellency may be assured, not only that he will have a fair and impartial trial, but also, that if the assumption of the responsibility of his offence by his Government ought, according to the common law or law of nations, to relieve him from personal responsibility, he will be acquitted for that cause alone, even if, under other circumstances, he could be convicted of the heinous offences laid to his charge, by the grand jury.

I am, Sir, with very high respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

His Excellency, The Right Honorable Lord SYDENHAM, Governor of the Canadas.

From the London Examiner, May 15.

Tyranny and Repeal.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed another letter to his countrymen on these connected topics; and anticipating the return of Orangemen to power, he says—"All these evils may be at hand; but should they be realized, then—even then—we will be able to pluck out of these unwholesome circumstances, loathsome and venomous as they may be in themselves, the jewel 'Repeal.'—Yes, the Orange Tory advent to power in Ireland will bring with it a sound of unanimous detestation among all—all the friends of freedom. It will soon be sublimed into the universal repeal cry. The spirit of 1782 will walk abroad again, revived and purified. It will spring forth from the grave in which it has slumbered, and, like the loved friends of the MIGHTY ONE, will leave serc cloths of bigotry and faction in the sepulchre behind it. A prize battle for £200 and the championship of England took place on Tuesday, at Stratford-on-Avon, between Ben Caunt and Nick Ward; and, after fighting 33 rounds in 47 minutes, Caunt was declared the victor.

Slave Trade.—It is stated in the Dutch papers, that the Slaves in Surinam desert in numbers to the English Colonies where slavery is abolished, and the remedy proposed is to abolish slavery in Surinam. The import of slaves from the interior of Tripoli has varied much during the last nine years (say from two to sixteen hundred annually) owing to the civil war and unsettled state of the Re-

gency. A few weeks ago, a caravan arrived at Bengaz, with a number of slaves, estimated at a 1000. But very few of these slaves are retained at Tripoli, as a better market is found for them in the Levant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Andrews' letter to the Freeholders is received, but crowded out this week.

The note from Campobello signed A. B. will be inserted in our next, provided the author send us his name. We can assure him that there is "a rod in pickle" for him which we venture to say will make him smart, for "his conduct."

J. M's Marriage Lines are received, and will be inserted as soon as we receive our share of the Bridal Loaf.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—George D. Street.

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.

SAVINGS AND SLOCK HOUSE.

Commissioner next week—Peter Smith.

Marine Assurance Association.

Director next week—James W. Street.

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

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.

Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.

DISCOUNT DAY.—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

London, — May 25 Montreal, — June 8

Liverpool, — May 26 Quebec, — June 8

Paris, — May 22 Halifax, — June 13

Edinburgh, — May 22 New-York, — June 11

Toronto, — June 8 Boston, — June 14

The Steamship Great Western, from Bristol, from which port she departed on the 27th ult. arrived at New York on the 10th inst.—

A summary of news will be found in our preceding columns.

The debate on the Sugar Duties terminated on the 18th ultimo in the utter defeat of ministers. The division being 317 to 281.

Early on Monday evening, May 24, Sir R. Peel gave notice that on Thursday he should move a resolution to the following effect—

"That her Majesty's Ministers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons to enable them to carry through the House measures which they deem of essential importance to the public welfare; and that their continuance in office under such circumstances is at variance with the spirit of the constitution."

[The greatest sensation was caused by Sir Robert's declaration; the scene is thus described by the Morning Post—"The most enthusiastic cheers from the Conservatives followed this announcement, and continued for some minutes. After they had subsided, a single cheer from Mr. O'Connell produced a second burst of anticipated triumph from the Opposition, and considerable time elapsed before the excitement was over."]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards moved the usual resolution for continuing the annual Sugar-duties.

Sir Robert Peel seconded the motion.—Quoting the commencement of Lord Sandon's resolution against the admission of foreign sugar, he observed, that after concurring in that resolution, he could have no intention to refuse the duties on the free-labour sugar of our own Colonies, and he should therefore oppose no resistance to the present proposal.

Poor Law.—In reply to Mr. Walter, Lord John Russell said that it was not his intention to proceed with the Poor-law Act Amendment Bill this session. [Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"] from both sides of the House.] He afterwards said, that in the present state of the business before the House, he had not thought it practicable to carry the bill this session; and he feared that many motions and speeches would be made upon it with a view to the hustings alone. But he desired to be understood as having in no degree changed his opinions upon the principle of the measure.

Troops for the Provinces.—The following freight vessels sailed from Cove, in Ireland, on Saturday last, the 8th instant, with detachments from the depots of the respective Regiments hereafter enumerated, viz:—The Orbit, 670 tons, with the following drafts:—43d Light Infantry—6 ensigns, 2 buglers, and 6 rank and file; 68th Light Infantry—2 officers, 4 sergeants, and 124 rank and file; 70th Regiment—Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Carew, Ensigns Hopwood and Macdougall, 4 sergeants, and 124 rank and file; 80th Regiment—Captains Daley and Aylmer, 3 subalterns, 3 sergeants, and 100 rank and file. The Enterprise, 413 tons, for Nova Scotia: 8th Foot—Capt. Leston, Ensigns Leslie and J. Johnston, 2 sergeants and 81 rank and file; 86th—Capt. Horne, Assistant Surgeon Sliels, M. D., 1 sergeant, and 60 rank and file; 37th—Lieut. Mullett, Ensign Lawrence, 1 sergeant and 60 rank and file. The England, 425 tons, for Nova Scotia: 64th—Major the Hon. G. A. Browne, Capt. Draper, Lieut. Cumberland, Ensign Haidfield, Assistant

Surgeon Brownson, M. D.; 100 rank and file, and 5 boys; 60th—3 officers, 2 sergeants and 80 rank and file, and 5 boys.

Drafts belonging to the following regiments are now at Cork and Spike Island, awaiting conveyance for the service companies. For Canada in the Earl of Durham freight ship, burthen 401 tons, shortly expected to arrive at Cove from Deptford—1st Royal Regiment, 2d battalion—Lieut. F. Nicholson, Ensign Andrew Anderson, 1 sergeant, and 12 boys; 74th—2 captains, 6 subalterns, 3 sergeants, and 170 rank and file; 67th—1 quarter-master sergeant and 8 lads; 83d—3 subalterns, 1 sergeant, and 25 rank and file.

A public examination of the C. C. Grammar School, will take place on Monday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The parents of the scholars, and all friends of education are respectfully requested to attend.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—The American papers received during the week, contain President Tyler's Message to Congress, at the opening of the extra session on the 31st ult.—The document is too long for publication in our columns, but we insert to-day 3 important documents relative to Mr. M'Leod and the "Caroline" affair, which the President communicated to Congress with his Message, without expressing any opinion on the question at issue. No allusion is made to the state of the Boundary negotiations in the Message; but the President states, that so far as it depends on the course of his government relations of good will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations.

The state of the finances of the Republic is represented as far from encouraging, the anticipated demands upon the Treasury this year, being estimated at about \$27,000,000 while there will be but about \$11,000,000 and a half to meet them—leaving a probable deficit of 11,000,000 and a half. The war department will require \$200,000 to set matters right in relation to the Indian affairs;—while in the Navy Pension Fund there is a deficit of \$122,000, and in the Post Office Department of not less than five hundred thousand dollars.

Among the recommendations of the President to Congress are, the indemnification of the family of Gen. Harrison for the loss sustained in the heavy expenditures which he had made in the view of a residence of 4 years at Washington; the imposition of a system of discriminating duties for the purpose of revenue; provision for a suitable fiscal agent, with a view to the collection, disbursement, and safe-keeping of the Revenues of the Union; the repeal of the Sub-Treasury system; the distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among the several States; the early completion of the fortification designed for the protection of the principal cities and road-heads; and provision for the extensive deficiency in the means for defraying the authorized expenses of the Government.

The Hon. John White, a Whig member, from Kentucky, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives on the first ballot; and Mr. St. Clair Clarke, also a Whig, and formerly Clerk, was re-elected to that office, having a majority of 14 votes over the late Van Buren incumbent, Mr. H. A. Garland.

We take the following from the Last Michigan-Gleaner.

STEAM SHIP PRESIDENT.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated at Leith on the 17th May. From the confidence with which it is written, and the character of the writer, there is every reason to believe the report, notwithstanding the non-arrival of any news in London, when the papers of the 18th were published:

"We are all glad to learn that the 'President,' Steamer, is safe, having made for Cape de Verde—the passengers and crew all well but the vessel much disabled. It will be a great windfall for the Insurance Company, as 70 per cent. was paid after she had been missing."

BIBLE SOCIETY.

AT SAINT STEPHEN.

Pursuant to notice a Public meeting was held at the Methodist Chapel, St. Stephen, on the 10th June, for the purpose of forming a Bible Society, Robert Watson, Esq., having been called to the chair, and D. A. Rose, Esq., appointed Secretary, pro tem.

The following rules and regulations were submitted to the consideration of the meeting and unanimously adopted, viz:—

"That this meeting approves of the object and constitution of the New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society established at St. John."

"That a Society be formed at St. Stephen, to be called the 'Saint Stephen Branch Bible Society,' for the purpose of co-operating with the New Brunswick Auxiliary Society in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, and of the authorized version only, without note or comment."

"That all persons subscribing five shillings or upwards annually, or three pounds or upwards at any one time, shall be members of this Society."

"That the business of this Society be conducted by a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, Depository, two Secretaries, and a Committee consisting of fifteen, and that five members of the committee constitute a quorum."

"That the President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Depository and Secretaries, shall be considered ex officio members of the committee."

"That any clergyman or other minister who is a member of this Society, shall be ex officio a member of the committee."

"That the committee shall meet quarterly or oftener, at such time and place as may be agreed upon at the last quarterly meeting, and that the first meeting be held on the first Tuesday in July next, at the Methodist Chapel."

That the whole deducting incident the New Brunswick in Saint John, in tages held out to Institution.

"That the committee to enquire what ing within the inf want of Bibles as to procure them, committee to fur reduced prices, circumstances."

"That a general such place as the the first Tuesday when the accou proceedings of th committee appoi on."

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Committee.—Thompson, Dav son, Thomas H King, R. M. To Hill, Amer Hil son, John Milb

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