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The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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MONTHLY ALMANAC					
1838.	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Odd days
Thursday	1	8	15	22	29
Friday	2	9	16	23	30
Saturday	3	10	17	24	31
Sunday	4	11	18	25	
Monday	5	12	19	26	
Tuesday	6	13	20	27	
Wednesday	7	14	21	28	

USEFUL MEMORANDA.
Average time of Sun rise this week, 7m. after 7
Do. Sun set, 2m. before 5
Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 5m. after 1
Do. Full, 10th—10m. before 3
Do. Last Quarter, 17th—10m. before 8
Do. New, 25th—7m. after 9
High Water at Full Moon—5m. after 11

A DAY ON LAKE ERIE.

BY WILLIAM E. BURTON.
(Continued.)

By this time, we were passing among the beautiful islets that speckle the face of the lake. I pointed them out to my companion. "I am unable to look upon that island," said he, "without remembering a sad event which happened there, and blighted many a joyous hope."

"I was crossing the lake a few years since, with my daughter—an only child. Her health had suffered in the cold regions of the northwest, and I was journeying to a warmer climate before the rigors of winter had spread upon the earth. The steamer—the Niagara—I mention her name because it will not injure the owners, as she has long since been removed from this station—was neither properly engaged, manned, nor commanded. Her cabins were filled with passengers, and her decks were crowded with luggage and freight. We were unable to face the severity of an equinoctial gale, and the captain, a poor weak man, every way unqualified for the command of a vessel, proposed throwing overboard the luggage of the passengers; and in spite of our protestations, would have carried his absurd proposition into effect but for the resolute conduct of an officer in the United States Navy. This gentleman, pitying the situation of the poor emigrants, who would have lost their all, upon finding remonstrance useless, actually confined the captain in his cabin, and assumed the direction of the boat. The crew were ashamed of their commander's pusillanimity, and cheerfully obeyed the naval officer's orders—we were, therefore, eventually landed at our desired port. It is the only instance I have ever experienced, wherein mutiny was positively prevented."

"The gale was a full-blown one. The light waters of the fresh water sea are easily agitated by the wind; and the waves dashed over our boat in a volume that would not have disgraced the Atlantic press. Fearing that we should be driven on shore, we ran into Put-in-Bay—a nook formed in the largest island in that group. We were detained in this humble anchorage for three days; all our provisions were exhausted, and we were unable to obtain anything from the only farmer on the island but a few bushels of potatoes. We had fresh water in abundance, certainly, but it was asserted, and I believe with truth, that the use of the lake water seriously affected the sweetness of the breath. Perhaps the still water in the bay was tainted with the decomposition of vegetable matter, and had an offensive taint for a not being exposed to the action of the winds.

"Our sufferings were dreadful. For three days we had barely sufficient nourishment to keep life within us. My daughter's spirits sunk under the privation, and her weak constitution received a shock it was unable to sustain. She died in my arms, just as the vessel left the island—and I bore her cold corpse across the stormy waters of the lake, to find a resting place in the stranger's land.

"The feelings of the parent overcome the good old man. He turned aside, and wept. I would not insult him with trite condolences, but, leaning over the railing, mused on the vagaries of Fortune, till the dinner bell summoned us below.

"We were enjoying the comforts of the well spread board, when I noticed the captain and clerk suddenly leave the table, and go on deck. A whisper went round of the waiters, and they ran up the stairs in a body. We had scarcely time to make our observations on this curious conduct, when sounds of confusion were heard from the deck. Several of the passengers left the table to inquire into the cause of this disorder: a voice was shortly heard from an open sky-light, requesting some of the men to come up, for the ship was on fire, and the flames were rising furiously.

"The reader must form his own opinion of the confusion which such an announcement would make amongst upwards of two hundred passengers, with more than the usual complement of women and children. I shall not attempt a description of the sudden and universal dismay.

"I succeeded in getting upon deck, and was almost suffocated by a cloud of dense black smoke. The beams adjoining one of the fire places had caught fire, and the frame work of the boiler was in flames. The head of the vessel had been put for the nearest point of the shore, which was about five miles off. Buckets of water were freely applied, but the violence of the flames did not seem to abate.

"The wind being off shore, had driven the thick body of smoke over the after part of the vessel, and the whole of the passengers were compelled to crowd the forward deck to escape being choked.

"A cry arose—'The boilers must shortly burst'—let us take to the boats. A movement was made; when my friend the colonel, jumped on a pile of wood that had been thrown from one of the fire rooms; and his clear round voice sounded distinctly above the tumult.

"My friends there is no danger of explosion, and the boats are too small to carry even one-tenth of us to the shore. What man would suffer his wife, sister, or daughter to go alone, and yet what man could think of occupying a seat in the boat, to the exclusion of that sex we all delight to serve? The fore part of the vessel must remain unconsumed till we reach the shore—follow my example, and we shall all be safe."

The old gentleman defied his long brown coat, and took his turn in handing the buckets. Several passengers followed his example; the water flowed in a continuous stream, and in a short space of time the flames were totally subdued.

The head of the boat was again turned to its required point, the ladies, who had behaved with surprising calmness in the trying moments of our situation, retired to their cabins; the men took a dram each; the sailors repaired the damages of the fire; and the deck passengers administered a little wholesome lynching to an individual, who had amused himself by breaking open several of their chests during the confusion.

I joined the Colonel, and we retreated to the upper deck. One of the passengers, scorched and blackened, was lying panting on one of the seats.

"Did you observe that man's conduct during the fire?" said the Colonel. "He was more indefatigable in his exertions than Captain or crew, and must not be allowed to suffer unregarded."

The good old gentleman went below, and shortly reappeared, followed by a couple of waiters carrying refreshment. A little brandy and water soon revived the sufferer's strength, and he was carefully carried down stairs, and placed in one of the bunks.

"A few days will restore him," said the Colonel. "He is an English farmer. I saw him yesterday at the window of the land office, securing a portion of the public domain which had pleased his fancy. His wife and children, and two brothers, were left at New York; he has been on a short tour of observation, and now returns to fetch them to his location; in a few weeks they will be settled in the bosom of the wilderness. I saw him jump aboard the steamer this morning with the elastic spring of hope and joy. He came forth a dove-like messenger in search of land, and now returns with glad tidings and ardent hopes of rich success. One such emigrant is worth a dozen of the idle skulking leeches who crowd our seaboard, and rot in laziness and rags."

A boy, about six years of age, was clamoring up the nettings of the bulwarks. His mother called him to her by the name of Amos. The frequent repetition of this strange word excited much attention, and drew the following remarks from the old Colonel.

"The rage for out-of-the-way names is peculiar, I believe, to our country—though we may not rival the Spanish in the multiplicity of appellations bestowed upon an individual. Many of our sponserial titles are absurd. A gentleman of the name of Stickney now living upon the banks of the Miami, has designated his children in numerical rotation commencing with the first born, as One Stickney, Two Stickney, and so on up to the infant who is called Five Stickney. No other name or distinguishing mark is affixed to male or female."

"A curious family, indeed," said I, "though not a singular one. The father is determined that each child shall cut a figure in the world but has he assumed no rank of place to himself in the enumeration, or is he but a cypher in the account? What a subversion of arithmetical propriety must occasionally be heard in his dwelling! as thus—

"John, go to the children: take Three from One, and five will remain."

"If one Stickney can eat twelve peaches, how many can Five eat? Answer—half a one."

"Please, sir, One Stickney has been fighting with his brothers and sisters; he knocked Two down stairs, kicked Three, shut Four up in the wardrobe, frightened Five to bed, and the whole family is at sixes and sevens."

A steamer, bound to the land we had left, passed within a cable's length of our wheels. An enormous pile of luggage filled the fore deck of the vessel, which was of the largest class, and crowded with passengers. The sun was setting with a splendor and a glory unequalled even in "the golden skies of fair Italia's land."

One of the passengers, a stout farmer-looking man, with his wife and daughters hanging on his arms, took off his hat, and said, in a loud tone—"These are thy works, Parent of Good! The heavens declare thy glory, Lord, and the firmament proclaims thy handy works. Blessed be the name of the Lord God!"

These opposite quotations forcibly struck the minds of the standers-by; and, with accord, the hats of the male passengers were removed from their heads. A holy feeling of reverential awe pervaded our bosoms as "we looked through nature up through nature's God."

The old Colonel bade me farewell, and, dreading the effects of the night breeze on

the lake, retired to his berth. The lights of Cleveland, my port of destination, soon appeared in view. I selected my portmanteau from the general mass of luggage; and while enquiring for a porter, I saw a public officer very busily engaged in handcuffing the pauper singer. The constable had been some time on the watch for the victim, who was a principal agent of the western gang of counterfeiters.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION OF THE QUEEN.—If your readers have any ideas about the Queen I dare say that you are wrong. If they form their notions from the English Newspapers, I know they are. I shall endeavour to sketch her briefly but faithfully.

The Queen, as you know, was 18 in May. She is an agreeable looking young woman with a blonde complexion (not a clear blonde but the sudden hue which people get who reside for some time in London.) Her eyes and hair are light. She wears her hair in the plainest manner, usually drawn behind the ears. In the back it is dressed a la Grecque. Her forehead is good—the skin tight on it, but so tight as to give the glossy appearance of polished marble, which looks very ugly. The lips rather full, pouting and red. Her teeth are regular, and not particularly white, nor does she show them much when she speaks. Her nose is almost aquiline, and I would call it her best feature. She has rather high cheek bones, and her face when looked at in front appears too broad and flat to be handsome. In a word, she is an agreeable, good humored looking, but by no means a handsome young woman. She is apparently in good spirits, and laughs very frequently.

The Queen's neck is longer than the due proportion warrants. Her head sits well upon it. Her waist is small. Her hands and feet are small; the hands white and plump, with taper fingers, loaded with many neat rings.

Were you to see the Queen on her throne, or on a chair, or on horseback, you would think that she was fully of the middle height, but when she rises you see that she is of the "dumpy" genus. The fact is she sits as if she was five feet five inches high, and she stands more than three inches less. This is owing to her legs being disproportionately short. This disproportion causes her to walk indifferently—waddling along in fact.

To carry off her want of height, she is fond on state occasions of having her train borne by two very little pages—youngsters of ten years old. But as ill luck would have it, the Marchioness of Wellesley, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Countess of Mulgrave, Duchess of Sutherland, and other ladies about her person, are all women, and the contrast makes the Queen appear of lower stature than she really is. Her mother is a tall, well made, dark haired brunette, with remarkably fine eyes. Her father, like the rest of the Royal Family, was over the middle stature.

Very little is now said about the Queen's marriage. Melchicks she is quite time enough to think of that some years to come. They say, indeed, that Lord Elphinstone is coming back from India, and that she had a penchant for him. How far this is true, there are and can be no means at present of ascertaining. On one point there is no dispute—the Queen may legally espouse a subject, if it so please her.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

On motion of Mr. Wyer, that the House do now go into committee of the whole, on a bill to erect a part of the parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, into a separate and distinct Town or Parish. Upon the question it was decided in the negative.

Friday, Jan. 19.
Mr. Hill brought in a bill relating to Bank Notes and other evidences of Debt, which was read a first time.

The Chairman reported that the Committee having the several messages under their consideration, had passed a number of Resolutions, and having read the same, they were then handed in at the Clerk's table where they were again read and are as follow:
1. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the accounts and documents relative to the Casual and Territorial Revenues, sent down by message from His Excellency on the 4th inst. should be referred to the committee on public and private accounts.

2. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That the House should be in possession of such parts of the Right Honourable Lord Glenelg's Despatch No. 34, as relates to the salary of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General.

3. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the message of His Excellency of the 5th inst. recommending the passing of a law for vesting property occupied for the Ordnance service, in the principal Officers of that Department, should be referred by the House to a select Committee to report a bill for that purpose.

4. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the documents and accounts laid before the House on the 5th instant, by command of His Excellency, connected with the contemplated line of Rail Road between Quebec and Saint Andrews, should be referred to the committee on public and private accounts to report thereon.

5. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the Despatch of the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, No. 24, of the 21st September last, relative to the establishment of the Board of Audit, should afford very great satisfaction to the House, and be viewed as a pleasing instance of the disposition of Her Majesty's Government to consult the interests and opinions of the loyal people of this Province.

6. Resolved, That while this Committee appreciate the motives and applaud the anxiety evinced by His Excellency in the formation of the provisional Board of Audit, they are nevertheless of opinion that it is inexpedient for the House to sanction the establishment of that Board at the present time.

7. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the subject of an Audit Department should be referred by the House to a select committee to report thereon.

8. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That a select committee should be appointed by the House to prepare and bring in a bill for affording relief to those persons whose lands have been exchequered for non-payment of Quit Rents.

9. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the Message of His Excellency relative to the Royal Road, with the plan and report of the exploration, should be referred to a select committee to report thereon.

10. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the several reports respecting the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, and the Road from the Nashua in the parish of Saint Mary's to the lower line of the County of York, laid before the House by command of His Excellency, on the 11th instant should be referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums it may be expedient to grant for the improvement of roads throughout the Province.

11. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, that part of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 10th May last, upon the subject of an amendment in the Mutiny Act in reference to the penalty for purchasing Soldiers' necessaries should be referred to a select committee to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

12. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the message of His Excellency of the 12th instant on the subject of making provisions for contingencies at the Secretary's office, with the documents accompanying it, should be referred to the Committee of supply.

13. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That His Excellency's message of the 16th instant with the documents accompanying it, be referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the fisheries of this Province, and to report thereon.

14. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the message of His Excellency of the 16th instant relative to a recommendation for providing a messenger for the Executive be referred to the committee of supply.

The Chairman then further reported, that he was directed to ask leave to sit again. Ordered, That the report be accepted, and leave granted.

Mr. Partelow then moved several Resolutions predicated upon those passed when in Committee on the Messages from His Excellency.

Resolved, That the information sought for by the second Resolution, requiring information with regard to the salary of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General, be respectfully prayed for from His Excellency.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed under the third Resolution, relative to the vesting of property in the Officers of the Ordnance Department.

Ordered, thereupon, That Messrs. L. A. Wilnot, Weldon, End, and Hill, do compose the committee.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed under the seventh Resolution upon the subject of an Audit Department.

Ordered, thereupon, That Mr. L. A. Wilnot, the Honourable Mr. Johnston, the Hon. Mr. Crane, Mr. Wyer, and Mr. Weldon, do compose the committee.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed under the eighth Resolution to prepare a bill affording relief to individuals whose lands have been exchequered for non-payment of Quit Rents.

Ordered, That Messrs. L. A. Wilnot, Fisher, End, and Hill, be a committee therefor.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to carry into effect the ninth Resolution relative to the Royal Road.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Crane, Mr. H. T. Partelow, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Brown, and

Mr. Leod do compose the Committee.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to carry into effect the eleventh Resolution, relating to the Mutiny Act.

Ordered, That Messrs. Allen, Wyer, and Mr. Leod, do compose the committee.

Mr. Wyer, pursuant to leave, brought in a bill to provide for the further increase of the capital stock of the Charlotte County Bank and to amend and continue the act for incorporating the said Bank; which was read a first time.

Mr. Wyer, by leave presented a petition from Robert Watson, Deputy Treasurer, at Saint Stephens in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in the defence of an action instituted against him by William Ellis for an alleged assault when in the discharge of the duties of his office; which he read. Ordered, that the said petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Canadian Acknowledgement to the Lower Provinces.

Now that rebellion has for the present been crushed in this Province, we think that many grateful acknowledgements are due to the whole of our sister Provinces on this Continent, for the deep and sincere interest they have taken in our misfortunes, and the loyal and patriotic readiness they have manifested to come to our assistance and relief, the moment their services should be required. We repeat, that the loyal inhabitants of this disturbed and distracted Colony, can never be sufficiently grateful for the generous and brotherly sympathy which was exhibited in all quarters, and among all classes of our fellow subjects in the neighbouring Provinces, during the late rebellion here against British rule and British institutions.

The Lower Provinces—have been almost equally generous to us, and just to themselves. Nova Scotia, as of wont, has declared her loyalty and affection for the protection and paternal authority of the Mother Country, and her utter abhorrence of the rebellious conduct of the French Canadians. She, too, has volunteered to take care of herself, and to despatch the regular troops to our assistance. Honest and loyal New Brunswick has not only acted the same worthy and become part, but the Governor has summoned her Legislature to meet for the purpose of discussing "divers weighty considerations arising out of the state of affairs in Lower Canada." Now, this is conduct on the part of our sister Provinces in America, which ought to excite the attention and respect of the whole Empire. It is as creditable and honourable to themselves, as it must ultimately prove to be beneficial to the general interests of the nation. It shows that although Lower Canada has long been undermined by the combustible elements of dissension and treason, which have at last exploded, and imbrued the land in the blood of its inhabitants; yet our more fortunate sister Provinces are determined to uphold their integrity, and also to assist in maintaining that of this wayward Colony. Quebec Mercury.

STATEMENTS ON HAY.

The following statement was made by Mr. Hains, of Wintthrop, on his crop of hay which he entered for the Society's premium to the Committee on hay, &c.

My crop of hay was taken from land, (the soil a warm gravelly loam,) which, in 1835, was what we call "bound out." I then ploughed it, and put about twenty loads of manure to the acre, and planted it with corn and potatoes. In 1836, I sowed the same land to wheat, (with grass seed—18 lbs. of clover, and 6 quarts of Hardsgrass, to the acre,) which yielded a fine crop. In 1837, I had two acres of the land measured, the grass cut, and after laying in the swath one day, it was cocked; the number of cocks was 214. I let it remain in the cock three or four days; then opened and dried them fit to put into the barn; we went among them and weighed five or six, an average lot, as near as possible, which averaged 75 lbs. of good bright hay, piece—£4 to mow. I allowed 10 lbs. shrinkage to a cock—making six tons, nine hundred and fifty five pounds on two acres.

The expense I will estimate as follows:
Mowing, two days, \$2 00
Raking, and putting it into the barn, 2 00
84 00

The King Ernest (late Duke of Cumberland) of Hanover, is likely to prove as odd there as he was in England. Three hundred German students (the elements of publicanism in that country) lately assembled in the capital to greet Professor Dahlmann and Albrecht, for their protest against the king's manifesto.

The attraction of Sheridan Knowles' piece of the Love Chase, is unprecedented. It has had a run of 40 nights at Haymarket, and all the nobility have been to see it.

The Duchess of Kent is to occupy Compton, where Leopold resided when his wife was alive.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Thames Tunnel was but little injured by the late burst. The chasm is entirely stopped by clay bags, and the works are to be resumed forthwith.

Miss Burdett Coutts the rich heiress, made her entrance among the fashionable of Hyde Park a short time since, in her aunt Countess (Duchess of St. Albans, deceased) landau, with four grays and outriders.

A snake has been discovered in Ireland. The wine the Queen drank the health of the Lord Mayor in was sherry, 120 years old.

Sir David Wilkie's full length portrait of her Majesty, in royal robes, will be exhibited next spring.

London, Dec. 16.—Money is abundant at the Stock Exchange, and is producing its natural effect, combined with the high prices of the funds, in causing an increased demand for securities bearing a higher rate of interest.

Lord Palmerston last night justly observed: "There never was a period when England was more secure from any aggression of a foreign enemy, than at present, or when her honor stood higher than it does now." His observations are amply confirmed by the persevering watchfulness of the Tory and Radical journals, for all that they can find to complain of, to censure and to mourn over, amounts to this, that a civil war continues in Spain, that Russia has increased her maritime force, and that an English smuggling schooner has been captured.

The following is copied from the Morning Chronicle:—

"Serious and important tidings reached us this morning from Belgium. The King of Holland has sent out down the forest of Gruenewald, in Luxemburg, and the report is, that the Prussian troops have orders to prevent the Belgians from interfering. The greatest excitement reigned at the sitting of the chamber; they owned the circumstance to be true, and said they had remonstrated. Our Brussels correspondent writes at five o'clock on the evening of the 11th, that the council had assembled, and that it was debated therein whether troops should be sent to the Duchy of Luxemburg."

Rumors were in circulation that the Pope was seriously indisposed, and that the King of the French had already taken measures to thwart the views of Austria in the election of a successor to the Papal see. Letters from Toulon of the 9th inst. stated that the Sultana, ship of the line, had arrived on that day from Cadix, with despatches for the naval prefect. It was reported in Toulon, that serious disturbances had simultaneously broken out on different points of Italy; but the Perle frigate, which had just returned from Leghorn, brought no confirmation of the rumor.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Plot against the life of the King.—The journals of this day will convey to you an account of a new plot against the life of the King, which has happily been discovered.

Without relating to them, I propose giving you, from unquestionable sources, some particulars, which will necessarily comprise the few facts stated in the papers, as well as others not yet public. Let me premise, that while I recognise this as a real plot, I must own that I am a convert to the opinion which pretty generally prevails, that its detection was purposely delayed to the eve of the opening of the Chambers, and with what view it is not necessary to say.

The facts of the case are these:—At half past nine o'clock on Monday evening, M. Frank Carre, (Attorney General) being at a dinner given by the Minister of Justice, received a message from the Minister of the Interior, requiring his immediate attendance at his hotel. On arriving there he received from the Minister (Count Montalivet) the first intimation of the discovery of a conspiracy against the life of the King, and was ordered to proceed on the documents and information that would be forthwith communicated to him. In consequence, in the course of the night he issued warrants against several individuals, of whom seven or eight were instantaneously arrested.

At half past twelve o'clock all the Ministers assembled at the Ministry of the Interior, to await the result of the warrants issued, and of the search directed to be made at the residences of the denounced individuals respectively. No discovery of any importance, was, however, made.

In the course of the following morning 8 or 9 more persons were arrested. The prisoners are in general well known friends or enemies of Morey and Pepin (the accomplices of Fieschi). Some of them are young men of some education; amongst others there are two or three physicians, who have only just now received their diplomas. They are kept *au secret* at the Conciergerie.

Among the persons arrested by the King in the summer of this year was a man of the name of Hubert, who was implicated with Boreau and seven or eight others in a plot to assassinate the King on his way to Noilly. He was sentenced to imprisonment, not for his participation in that affair, but for insolence to the examining judge, M. Zingiacomi. He was confined in the prison of Clairveux, and was shortly before the promulgation of the amnesty detected in an attempt to escape, and tried for that offence before the tribunal of Arcis sur Aube, on which occasion he declared that he would not desert from his pursuit of the King until he should have put an end to him.

When liberated (in May last, I think,) the police kept a strict eye upon him. He was closely followed by them into Belgium, where he evaded "indiscretion," into England, back again to Belgium, and once more to England. The alleged object of this last journey was to consult some of the ablest workmen engaged in the manufacture of arms (in Birmingham and elsewhere,) and by their

aid to arrive at the completion of a new infernal machine. What progress he made does not appear, but he was arrested in Boulogne sur Mer, on Sunday last, shortly after landing from the steamer. His arrest, I must observe, was caused by a somewhat strange act of his own—namely, by his having left in the hands of the Custom house officers' his Pocket book, which contained plans of his machine, lists of names, letters, and other evidence, and which left no doubt on the minds of those into whose hands they fell of his criminality.

Among the letters so found was one from an individual in rather a high station, a judge who resides in a town about 60 or 70 leagues from Paris. This individual is a young man, possessed of a large fortune, and who has been appointed to his judicial situation since the revolution of 1830. Orders have been sent to arrest him and seize his papers, which it is expected will throw much light on the conspiracy.

Here rests the affair for the present. I should add however, that those implicated in it will be tried before the Court of Assizes, although some of the influential members of the Upper Chamber have already expressed their desire that they should be brought before the Court of Peers for trial. It is said that the preliminary inquiry will last during many months.

The machine which Hubert is charged with "contemplating," for it is not yet made, is said to be something on the plan of that of Fieschi and of Champion, combined, and capable of adaption to a water carrier's cart.

In these hurried lines you have all that is yet known, and fortunately that all shows that the King, in fact, ran no danger from this man's machination (if he were, indeed, a genuine bred regicide in purpose,) that he had genuine guilty accomplices, is, however, certain.

I have only time to add, that the manner in which the journals which support Ministers speak of the matter, gives evidence, that there exists in the Cabinet more or less of disunion. The Journal des Debats and the Journal de Paris represent this affair as important in the extreme. La Temps (said to be under the influence of the President of the Council) makes very little of it.

This leads me to another observation, on the correctness of which you may rely, that if there are—and there are, in fact—differences in the cabinet, none-substant between Counts Mole and Montalivet.

Bayonne letters of the 10th inst. have reached us. They state that the movement of Espartero had for its object to protect the march of a convoy, which had first been forwarded to Oleron by his directions, and from thence sent on to Jaen and Saragosa.

UNITED STATES.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.
A CASE IN POINT.—Mr. Brooks.—To show the imprudence, if not depravity of some of our citizens on the Niagara frontier, in reference to the revolt in Canada, I will state a case, the possibility of which, needs no great stretch of the imagination to realize:—

Suppose a fraction of the population of South Carolina should declare themselves to be oppressed, and should attempt to overthrow the constituted authorities by force of arms.—Suppose the revolt to be put down with scarce an effort, and the leaders compelled to fly and seek refuge in Bermuda, the nearest British possession. [It would not have destroyed this parallelism so justly and ingeniously drawn, if the writer had inserted in this place the following supposition:—

Supposes that on the arrival of these fugitives in Bermuda, numerous meetings were held of the inhabitants, where lawyers and doctors made international sedition, harangues, and enlisted the "sympathies" of the "people" in favour of the "brave patriots" who were struggling for the abolition of slavery in South Carolina, and where no one in any of these meetings had the honesty, or fortitude to deny the fact.] Suppose that there these leaders, criminals by the laws of every civilized people, should gather a band of adventurers, and return to South Carolina, and take possession of Sullivan's Island, near the port of Charleston—fortify it with cannon taken out of the arsenals of the British Government, and bearing the arms and initials of that government—issue a proclamation promising a bounty of three hundred acres of land to each volunteer, to be plundered from the people of that state:—Suppose that a steamboat should be found regularly running from Bermuda to said Island, bringing men and arms, ammunition and provisions to the adventurers and all the means necessary to carry fire and the sword among the people of South Carolina; and if to all these wrongs, were added the notorious fact, that the British people were holding meetings and subscribing money to aid the adventurers and renew the rebellion. What I ask would be the measure of the indignation of the American people? Would not one universal burst of execration be heard from Maine to Georgia, at British perfidy and British rascality, cloaked under a pretended inability to restrain their people?

The supposed case is identical with what now exists and is occurring daily on the Niagara frontier, but the actors are the infamous people of the State of New York, against the unoffending people of Upper Canada.

On the subject of the rebellion in Canada there appears to exist a fatuity almost inexplicable. In our zeal to remedy grievances, of whose existence we have no proof, we have overlooked the disgrace that will attach to us as a nation if we incite disturbances and encourage revolt, amongst a people whose tranquility we are bound to respect by the solemn obligations of treaty. We seem to have forgotten, that it is *barbarous* as it is *base*, because of our strength, to aid an enterprise intending to involve our unoffending and de-

fenceless neighbours of Upper Canada, in all the horrors and calamities of a civil war.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

From the Albany Argus of Wednesday.
We have Buffalo papers of the 18th and 20th inst. two mails having arrived. The cannon of the State have been embuzzled, and we do not hesitate to say under circumstances altogether unjustifiable. We copy from the Buffalo Daily Star of the 20th.—The facts are briefly these: after the cannon had been restored, they were left in charge of Colonel Ransom, at Tonawanda, and were yesterday obtained from him under the following circumstances. An order of which the following is a copy, was presented to Col. Ransom:—

"Buffalo, Head Quarters, Jan. 18, 1839.
"Col. H. B. Ransom, commander in chief at Tonawanda. Please send along those pieces of cannon, which are kept at your place. Let the team come on with them.

Yours in haste,
"W. SCOTT,
"Commander in chief on the frontier of Niagara.

When this order was presented, Colonel Ransom declined the genuineness of it, on account of the bungling and unilitary manner in which it was written, and exhibited it to some persons at Tonawanda, who advised him to "send along the cannon of course." Colonel Ransom still hesitated, when a citizen of this county stepped up, and said that he had seen General Scott write, and he had no hesitation in saying that he believed the order to be in the hand writing of General Scott, and actually reduced that statement to the form of an affidavit, and made oath to it. Upon this satisfactory proof, Colonel Ransom was induced to let the cannon go.

It appeared upon investigation, (says the Buffalo Advertiser) that the order from Gen. S. was a forgery, and that some person or persons adopted this course, in order to recover these guns from the protection of the State, to which they had been surrendered only so long as suited their purposes.

We learn verbally from Buffalo, as late as Saturday evening, that the steamboat United States was about to leave that port for Detroit with more or less of the Navy Island force (and probably their arms, &c. also;) but that General Scott had given the parties notice that he should fire upon the boat if the enterprise was started.

The schooner Savannah, cleared at Buffalo for Dunkirk on the 13th inst. and was preparing to sail the same evening, when information having been given to the collector that she was destined to take a large number of men from some place in the vicinity, he had her seized.

The steamboats Barcelona and Robert Fulton, have been chartered at Buffalo, for Government service. Lieutenant Homans, of the Navy has been appointed to the naval command on the lakes, and hoisted his flag on the former. It is said that Captain Champlain, also of the Navy, will take charge of the latter. The Barcelona left Buffalo on Saturday—destination unknown.—*Albany Daily Ad.*

From the Buffalo Star of Tuesday.
A large number of troops from Cleveland and Detroit under the command of Colonel Dodge, left Monroe on the 7th in a schooner and were joined at Gibraltar on the 8th by Colonel Sutherland, together with several boats, scows &c. having 250 stand of arms, three field pieces, a large stock of provisions, &c. most of which was put on board of the schooner for Bois Blanc, a British Island, opposite Malden, where they proposed making an attack on the British forces stationed there, and thence proceed to Malden, Sandwich and London. While on their way to the island, the schooner, containing 30 men separated from the rest of the fleet, and ran along within gun shot of the loyalists, whence they were hailed by the sentinel, but returning no answer, were threatened with an attack. They were told to fire and be damned, and which threat was immediately put in execution, and promptly returned by the Patriots, the latter killing, as was reported, about sixty of the loyalists, without receiving any injury themselves. On the evening of the 9th the schooner made another attack to reconnoitre, when a small coming up, she grounded, and the loyalists commenced another cannonading, which was returned by the patriots, and resulted in the loss of 14 of the latter killed, when the schooner surrendered. Cols. Dodge and Sutherland both wounded.

Our informant further states, that Governor Mason of Michigan, made a demand on the remainder of the patriot forces for the arms which had been forcibly taken from that State, which demand was complied with, and the patriot force disbanded. Great excitement is said to prevail along the whole frontier, and a disposition is manifested by the people to engage in an expedition against the Canadian government, notwithstanding the reverses the patriots have thus far met with.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Monday, Jan. 22.

The Bill to incorporate The St. Andrews Water Company, passed and was taken to the Council by Col. Wier.

Mr. Wier brought in a Bill, for the incorporation of the St. Andrews and St. John Stage Company.

Mr. Wier, presented a Petition from Harris Hatch, John Wilson, Robert W. Crookshank, James Kirk and 41 others, praying a grant to assist in running a Mail Coach between St. Andrews and St. John; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Hill brought in a Bill, to authorise the Magistrates of the County of Charlotte to impose a tax on dogs.

Mr. L. A. Wilnot, presented a Petition from Hugh Mackay, Esquire, and 800 others, Freeholders of the County of Charlotte praying that the consideration of the Petition of William FitzWilliam Owen, Esquire, and others, complaining of the undue Election and return of Robert Thomson, Esquire, as a Member for the said County, may be postponed until witnesses can be adduced on behalf of the sitting Member; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. L. A. Wilnot, also presented a Petition from John Wilkinson, and 110 others, Freeholders of the said County of Charlotte, with a like prayer as regards the Petition of the undue Election, and return of Robert Thomson, Esquire, as a Member for the said County; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be also received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Hill moved for leave to bring in a

Bill, in addition to an Act, intitled "An Act relating to the Great Roads of Communication through this Province."

Mr. Street, presented a Petition from Joshua Knight, of the County of Charlotte praying that further time may be allowed for entering into the recognition required before prosecuting the Petition of himself and others against the Election for that County; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Street, Resolved, That the prayer of the said Petition of Joshua Knight be complied with, and the Petitioners against the Election of the County of Charlotte be now allowed to enter into the recognition required by the Act of Assembly in case of controverted Elections.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from Alexander Campbell, Timothy Crocker, and James Albee, Commissioners of Highways for the Parish of St. Stephens in the County of Charlotte, and J. H. Whitlock, David Mowat, and Samuel Watts, Commissioners for St. Andrews, together with 130 others, Inhabitants of the said County, praying alterations in the Road between those Parishes and that a sum may be granted towards making the same; which he read. Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Wier, presented a Petition from James Rait, of St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte praying a remission of duty may be granted him on Passengers brought into that Port by the Robert Watt, from Cork in July last; which was referred to the select Committee for taking such Petitions into consideration.

Mr. Hill, presented a Petition from Robert Lindsay, David Upou and John Marks, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Stephens in the County of Charlotte, praying a grant may pass to reimburse expenses incurred in the support of transient poor in that Parish; which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from Patience Hasty of St. Stephens in the County of Charlotte, on behalf of her husband, an old Soldier in the same War, who is now very aged, and deprived of both his sight and reason, praying aid; which was referred to the Committee for taking such petitions into consideration.

Mr. Wier presented three several Petitions, viz:—from Donald Clarke, of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, and Peter McCallum, and John Black of St. Patrick in the said County, old Soldiers in the same War, praying like aid; which were referred to the same Committee.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Resolved, That the several Petitions both for and against alterations in various Roads, as well as those praying remuneration for monies advanced in opening and repairing and for loss sustained in performance of certain contracts on Roads, which have been presented to the House and ordered to lie on the Table, be now referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon. Ordered, That Mr. Hayward, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Street, Mr. L. A. Wilnot, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Jordan, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hill, The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to limit the amount of Stock to be held by any Stockholder in any Banking Corporation therein mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Hill, The House went into Committee of the whole; on a Bill relating to Bank Notes and other evidences of debt. Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill under their consideration, it was moved—"That the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months." And upon the question the Committee divided.

YEAS, 12. NAYS, 10.

Whereupon it was carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the report be accepted.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, Chairman of the General Committee on Roads, submitted a Report, which he read, and handed the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—"The Committee appointed to enquire into the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, and to report what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving, as well the Great as Bye Roads, have had under their consideration the subject of the Bye Roads, and recommended that the sum of \$15,000 be granted for the Bye Roads in the several Counties, and apportioned as follows, viz:

For the County of York.	\$1480
Do. do. Carleton.	1480
Do. do. Queen's.	1800
Do. do. Gloucester.	1800
Do. do. Westmorland.	1680
Do. do. Charlotte.	1680
Do. do. King's.	1680
Do. do. Saint John.	1180
Do. do. Kent.	1010
Do. do. Sunbury.	825
Do. do. Northumberland.	1655
	\$15,000

"HUGH JOHNSTON,
J. R. FARLEW,
J. W. WELDON,
GEORGE HAYWARD,
WILLIAM END,
W. WILSON,
J. A. STRAET,
JAMES BROWN, Junior,
SAMUEL FREEZE.

The report was accepted and On motion of Mr. Hayward, further Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent from the Council, intitled "An

Act in Addition to the Act for the Punishment of Forgery," was read a second time, and then agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. L. A. Wilnot move the Bill to the Council, and there with.

Read a third time as engrossed to limit the amount of Stock to any Stockholder in any Banking Corporation in this Province. Resolved, That the Bill be passed. Ordered, That Mr. Hill send the Bill to the Council, and de currence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Wier, The into Committee of the whole, a consideration of a Bill further to amend an Act to authorise persons in the several Counties with licence to inspect the Public Accounts Mr. Wilson in the Chair of the

The Chairman reported, the Bill again before them, they had made amendments, and then agreed to. Ordered, That the Report and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Wier, Th into Committee of the whole, provide for the further increase Stock of the Charlotte County amend and continue the Act f ing the said Bank.

The Chairman reported, that into consideration of the Bill re they had made progress therein directed to ask leave to sit again That the Report be accepted as ed.

Thursday

The Bill further to amend an ed "An Act to authorise the G the several Counties within the inspect the Public Accounts Assembly and was taken to th Col. Wier.

The Bill to provide for the fu of the Capital Stock of the Ch Bank, and to amend and cou for incorporating the said Bank man reported, that the Commi Bill agreed before them, and se thereon being agreed to, as a moved to be added as a fourt viz:—"XIV. And be it en President of the said Bank shi Solicitor of the same." And ou the Committee divided.

YEAS, 5. NAYS

Whereupon it was decided: "That the Committee the; af rior amendments thereto, agre under the title of "A Bill to in part Stock of the Charlotte and to amend the Act inco same." Ordered, That the cepted, and the Bill engrossed under the amended title.

Friday

Mr. Thomson moved for le a Bill, to provide for the pay and Petit Jurors in the sever this Province. The Rule being in this instance dispense was granted.

The Bill to authorise the the Counties of Charlotte and and respectively, to impose a paved and taken to the Coun

The following is another extract man's intended work on Canada.

QUEBEC.

Imagine a high rocky ridge of length, and from one to three to N. E. and S. W. along the north's Lawrence; possessing a precipitous over of from three to four hundred and bounded in rear by a very for the ridge much the appearance of about midway in this valley, it small rocky river, comes in from the Northeast and finds its way round the northern end of it widens into a shallow bay two for a harbour for timber and small W. end of the ridge is called Cape E. and highest and Cape Diamond situated the fortress of Quebec.

of the promontory on which is the half a mile from the point of the perpendicular height, and faces which washes the foot of the rock the ground falls Northward Charles by successive stages, the upwards of 100 feet in height and read, and is as follows:—"The Committee appointed to enquire into the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, and to report what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving, as well the Great as Bye Roads, have had under their consideration the subject of the Bye Roads, and recommended that the sum of \$15,000 be granted for the Bye Roads in the several Counties, and apportioned as follows, viz:

For the County of York. \$1480
Do. do. Carleton. 1480
Do. do. Queen's. 1800
Do. do. Gloucester. 1800
Do. do. Westmorland. 1680
Do. do. Charlotte. 1680
Do. do. King's. 1680
Do. do. Saint John. 1180
Do. do. Kent. 1010
Do. do. Sunbury. 825
Do. do. Northumberland. 1655
\$15,000

The most, indeed the only vuln city, is that towards the plains of highest part of these plains is 33 commands most of the works on Town except the citadel, which is higher. To prevent these heights ed upon by an enemy, they are oc massive "artillery towers, five or s apart, with heavy batteries. The on ground which has been wholly the water by filling up shallows t tended round the base of the prom ent part is off the point, and is abo long and narrow, the principal strai forty in width; whence it extends in many places close under the roc each way. The streets in both to and irregular; the principal ones are 24 and 27 feet wide; and places in the lower town, where closeness of the rock to the water forced no more than twelve or fift is the position of this fortified cit

Act, intitled "An Act in Addition to the Act for defining the Crime of Forgery," was read a third time—Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That Mr. L. A. Wilnot do return the Bill to the Council, and acquaint them therewith.

Read a third time as engrossed. A Bill to limit the amount of Stock to be held by any Stockholder in any Banking Corporation in this Province. Resolved, That the Bill do pass. Ordered, That Mr. Hill do take the said Bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

On motion of Mr. Wier, The House went into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of a Bill further to amend an Act intitled "An Act to authorise the Grand Jurors in the several Counties within this Province to inspect the Public Accounts."

Mr. Wilson in the Chair of the Committee. The Chairman reported, that having the Bill again before them, they had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill. Ordered, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Wier, The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to provide for the further increase of the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank, and to amend and continue the Act for incorporating the said Bank.

The Chairman reported, that having gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them they had made progress therein, and he was directed to ask leave to sit again. Ordered, That the Report be accepted and leave granted.

Thursday, Jan. 25.
The Bill further to amend an Act, intitled "An Act to authorise the Grand Jurors in the several Counties within this Province, to inspect the Public Accounts," passed the Assembly and was taken to the Council by Col. Wier.

The Bill to provide for the further increase of the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank, and to amend and continue the Act for incorporating the said Bank. The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and several Sections thereof being agreed to, an amendment was moved to be added as a fourteenth Section, viz: "XIV. And it be enacted, that the President of the said Bank shall not be the Solicitor of the same." And upon the question the Committee divided.

YEAS, 5. NAYS, 13.
Whereupon it was decided in the negative. That the Committee, after making various amendments thereto, agreed to the same under the title of "A Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank, and to amend the Act incorporating the same." Ordered, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended, under the amended Title.

Friday, Jan. 26.
Mr. Thomson moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to provide for the payment of Grand and Petit Jurors in the several Counties in this Province. The Rule of the House being in this instance dispensed with, Leave was granted.

The Bill to authorise the Magistrates of the Counties of Charlotte and Northumberland respectively, to impose a tax on dogs, passed, and taken to the Council by Mr. Hill.

The following is another extract from Mr. Wightman's intended Work on Canada.

QUEBEC.
Imagine a high rocky ridge of eight miles in length, and from two to three in breadth, rising from N. E. and S. W. along the north shore of the St. Lawrence; presenting a precipitous front to the river of from three to four hundred feet in height, and bounded in rear by a very low valley, giving the ridge much the appearance of an island. At about midway in this valley, the St. Charles, a small rocky river, comes in from the high lands from the Northwest and finds its way to the St. Lawrence round the northern end of the ridge; where it widens into a shallow bay two or three miles across, which is mostly dry at low water and serves for a harbour for timber and small crafts. The S. W. end of the ridge is called Cape Rouge; the N. E. and highest end Cape Diamond, upon which is situated the fortress of Quebec. The highest part of the promontory on which the Citadel is about a mile from the point of the cape, 345 feet in perpendicular height, and faces the St. Lawrence which washes the foot of the rock. From the citadel the ground falls Northerly towards the St. Charles by successive stages, the last of which is upwards of 100 feet in height and nearly perpendicular. By this formation the top of the cape has a northern aspect. At about a mile upstream from the citadel is a range of elevated ground, extending across the top of the ridge, about a mile, from the bank of the St. Lawrence to that of the St. Charles. This is the celebrated plain of Abraham. Above this the ground falls lower but still keeps a very considerable height to the western extremity of the ridge at Cape Rouge.

The fortifications, on the land side, consist of a strong line of regular works which extend north-easterly or at right angles with the St. Lawrence across the top of the ridge, from the Citadel to the steep bank before spoken of near the St. Charles, a distance in a straight line of 1400 yards. From this place round the point of the cape to the citadel upwards of a mile and a half is a natural wall of granite from one to three hundred feet high, fortified at every vulnerable point with heavy batteries of cannon. Within the space thus enclosed lies the "Upper Town," and the Citadel; the latter occupying its southern extremity, overlooking the town, and presenting a most formidable combination of strongly constructed works, extending over an area of forty acres.

The most, indeed the only vulnerable part of the city, is that towards the plains of Abraham. The highest part is three plains or 330 feet high, and commands most of the works on that side of the Town except the citadel, which is ten or fifteen feet higher. To prevent these heights from being seized upon by an enemy, they are occupied with four massive masonry towers, five or six hundred yards apart, with heavy batteries. The lower town stands on ground which has been wholly reclaimed from the water by filling up shallows that formerly extended round the base of the promontory. Its widest part is off the point, and is about 500 yards in length and from one hundred to two hundred and forty in width; whence it extends in a single street in many places close under the rock, near a mile each way. The streets in both towns are narrow and irregular; the principal ones being 32, the others 24 and 27 feet wide; and there are some places in the lower town, where, owing to the closeness of the rock to the water they can be afforded no more than twelve or fifteen feet. Such is the position of this celebrated city. The Gibraltar of the new world—the key of the great inland sea of the West. The barracks, arsenals, public buildings, &c. &c. are much the same as are to be found in other towns of the same class and need not be described.

Quebec was first taken possession of by Samuel Champlain, under a commission from the Court of France in July 1608. It was the site of an Indian village called St. Jacques. It was occupied for a long time as a trading post with some rude defences to protect the inhabitants from the Indians. In 1663 it became the capital of the colony and was fortified according to rules of art with stone works, from which time to the present it has been constantly improving in strength.

In 1662 it contained not more than 50 inhabitants; in 1700 they amounted to 2000; in 1759 to 8 or 9 thousand; and in 1831 to 27,582, of which 7 or 8 thousand were protestants. It is the seat of the Governor General, and the seat of the Legislature of the Province. In 1832 it had 39 common Government Schools under 38 male and 50 female teachers; besides private schools: also 4 convents and two colleges. The number of scholars attending places of education of all descriptions was 5398 being upwards of one in five of the whole population.

THE STANDARD.
SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1839.

Charlotte County Bank.
HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President.
Director next week, J. Douglas Esq.
Discount Day, THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

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

Sims and Wicks House.
Commissioner next week—Thomas Sims.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.
Director next week G. M. Porter Esq.
Discount Day, FRIDAY.
Bank open from 10 till 3.

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, Dec. 16.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.
PARIS, Dec. 13.
QUEBEC, Jan. 23.
MONTREAL, Jan. 27.
NEW YORK, Jan. 27.
HALIFAX, Jan. 23.

We have received London and Liverpool dates to the 16th December via New York and have made copious selections from the English papers.

Another attempt had been made to assassinate the King of the French, as will be seen in our preceding columns.

The Committee on Roads in the House of Assembly have reported in favour of granting £15,000 for the service of the Bye Roads in the several Counties of the Province. The report will be found among our extracts from the Journals.

The Legislature of Prince Edward's Island met on the 23rd ult.

A large meeting was held at Charlottetown on the 13th ult. at which various Resolutions expressive of their loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty and the government were adopted. Subsequently an Address was presented to the Lieut. Governor embracing these sentiments.

Roads.—It must be gratifying to every individual throughout the Province to learn that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has thought fit to call the attention of the Legislature, by special message, to the present mode of managing the Great and Bye Roads; and to suggest for their mature consideration, the system adopted and found to work well in Ireland, of appointing salaried officers to superintend their formation. One head Road Surveyor for the Province, with a Deputy in each district is recommended by His Excellency's message.

In the discussion of this important subject, we hope to find that many honourable members to whom the late Hon. RICHARD SIMMONS was well known, will do justice to the memory and merits of one of the most valuable men that this Province has produced. With regard to his talents for the direction and formation of great lines of communication, no dispute can exist as long as the superiority of the Nerepis Road over other coeval lines is remembered.

But the matter to which we would particularly allude at present is the project conceived by Mr. SIMMONS ten years ago (of which there are many living witnesses) so similar to that now brought to notice by the Lieut. Governor that it must be highly satisfactory to that lamented gentleman's friends to find his comprehensive views were so correct and his theories so sound that they have been tested and proved in Ireland in the way His Excellency has pointed out.

The following is the latest intelligence FROM THE FRONTIER.
From the Albany Argus of Thursday.

The scene of operations seems now to be transferred from Navy Island to the upper part of Lake Erie—to Detroit, Malden, &c. Our latest advices from that quarter are via Toronto. The Patriot of the 16th contains Detroit dates of the 12th, four days later than received from Detroit direct.

The Detroit Post contains the official despatches addressed by Th. J. Sutherland, Brigadier General of the Patriot army Upper Canada, to Gen. Van Rensselaer, commander in chief &c. &c. giving an account of the movements in that quarter. They are dated at Bois Blanc, U. C. on the 10th and 11th inst. The first despatch states that Sutherland found himself on the 7th, "at the head of a very respectable and gallant force," with which on the 20th he landed on Bois Blanc Island, under the cover of the guns mounted on a small schooner captured the island, pulled down the enemy's flag, and hoisted the Patriot tri-colour. The British force consisting of about two hundred, principally negroes and Indians, fled on the first fire, leaving most of their camp equipage, a large quantity of ammunition, &c.

The second despatch details the loss of the Schriever by three pieces of artillery, two sixes and one nine pounder, a small quantity of ammunition, and 13 persons, including "General" Tullier, Colonel Dodge, and Captain Davis of the infantry, and Col. Murphy, of the engineers. It seems that in the attempt to move the schooner as to bring her guns to bear upon a new fort, which was preparing, as was supposed, to attack Bois Island, she ran aground, parted her cable, and finally drifted over to the British side, and within gun shot of the force there, and was fired into until after she had surrendered.

The "despatches" include also three proclamations by Sutherland, addressed to the "Patriot Army of Upper Canada," and to the deluded supporters of British tyranny in Upper Canada. From the Detroit Daily Free Press of Jan. 11.

The steamboat Erie was forcibly taken from this port on Tuesday night, by a body of men belonging to it supposed to be patriots from Whitewater Island. The alarm bells were rung and our citizens generally rallied round about that was preparing, as was supposed, to attack Bois Island, she ran aground, parted her cable, and finally drifted over to the British side, and within gun shot of the force there, and was fired into until after she had surrendered.

We understand that the proper officers proceeded yesterday to the seat of war, to recover the boat and arrest the offenders.

On the night of Wednesday last, the new building near the Scotch Kirk in the rear of Libby's Cove St. Stephen, nearly completed as a dwelling house for Alex. Campbell Esq. was entirely consumed by fire. It is not known how the flame originated, but it is much regretted that in addition to the severe loss which Mr. Campbell has sustained, Mr. Panton the Contractor has lost all his tools amounting to the value of six hundred dollars.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 24.
Civil Appointment.—George F. S. Berio, Esq. Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, in the room of Charles S. Putnam, Esq. deceased.

In the Upper Canada House of Assembly, Henry Cutten, Esq. was chosen Speaker pro tem. (in the absence of Col. McNab.) by a vote of 23 to 1.

SHIP LAUNCH.—On Thursday morning was launched from the ship yard of Mr. George Thompson, in Portland, the copper-fastened Ship Cyclops, of 480 tons burden. The Cyclops was built for Mr. John Walker, of this city, and is said by good judges to be a splendid vessel. We hail this and every such addition to our mercantile navy as an indication of prosperity to this Province at large.—Gazette.

MARRIED.
At Canaan, Queen's County, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. William Smithson, Mr. John R. Marshall, of St. John, to Anna, eldest daughter of Mr. John Robertson, of the former place.

On the 24 inst. in the Parish Church of Shediac, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. Aaron Jones, to Miss Caroline Bennett, of the Parish of Moncton.

At Mount Ephraim, in Moncton on New Year's day, by H. W. Woodcock Esq. Lincolnton Esq. and Miss Theresa Maria Sommers, eldest daughter of Martin Sommers Esq. Merchant of the above place.

DIED.
Here this Morning, aged 63, Jane, relict of the late Wm. Wainlock, Esq. of St. John; one of the earliest local Refugees.

At St. John, on Thursday Morning, after a short but severe illness, Calvin, youngest son of the late Captain Henry Sawyer, aged 13 years.

At the same place, on the 18th inst. John Cowdell Nesbit, aged 3 years and 11 months, only son of the widow Nesbit, of that city.

Shipping Journal.
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

No Arrivals or clearances at this Port since our last.

Proclamations, Jan. 19.
The Schriever, Kinney, of and from St. John, N. B. for New York, with coal, went ashore during the fog of last night, about nine P. M. of Race Point, light, and will probably be lost, as the wind has just changed to the N. W. causing a heavy sea on shore.

New-York, January 16.—We learn from Capt. Green, of the Brig P. L. Novius, arrived last evening, that the Steamer "Enterprise" left New York on the 20th November, that the past season was the most sickly ever known there. Nearly all the merchants and the greater part of the white population had died. Some of the vessels had shipped two crews, all of which had died.

Died on board the P. L. Novius, November 10th, Mr. Stephen Blaney, male; 4th Dec. James Stuart, 2nd do. Wm. Wm. Harding, seaman, all belonging to Yarmouth, N. S.; also William M. Michael, seaman, Ireland. The P. L. N. has only three men on board able to do duty.—Journal of Commerce.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the land advertised by the Sheriff in the Saint Andrews Standard, (upon which Duncan Cameron now lives, together with the improvements buildings and appurtenances,) to be sold at the Public Landing in St. Stephen, on the 3d. February 1839, being Lot No. 1, and adjoining Loran Wade farm, belongs to the Subscriber. This is to forbid any person or persons what, ever from purchasing said Farm lot of land situated and being on Tower Hill, in the Parish of St. David.

ANGUS CAMPBELL.
St. Stephen, Jan. 29, 1839. 5r

MORE WINTER GOODS.
THE subscriber has received a large and general assortment in addition to his former stock, which will be sold to the best advantage of purchasers, among which are—one bale of cotton wares which are warranted of the best quality; 3-4 and 6-4 merinos of various colours; 100 printed dresses; double and single width sheetings, honesunpes, checks, stripes, and regattas; three bales of well assorted socks, one case of gent's hats—gent's best fur gloves. A few dozen mens winter caps, boys do.; 10 do. Scotch caps, umbrellas and carriages, a large assortment of mits and socks, 60 lb of woolen and worsted yarn; ladies coloured and white stays; long white kid gloves; a few pairs of fine satin shoes; a large assortment of silk and gauze hankery and scarfs; shawl and muslin insertions and edgings; ladies winter socks, a good assortment of hosiery; a few barrels good brown sugar; 3 crates of well assorted crockery; 1 case glassware, together with a good assortment of groceries.—All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

D. BRADLY.
St. Andrews, January 5th, 1839. 4r

APPRENTICE WANTED

Wanted an Apprentice to the Printing business from 14 to 16 years of age. He must have a tolerable English Education.—Apply at the Standard Office.
St. Andrews, February 3, 1839.

SALE OF TEAS &c.

The Subscriber will sell by Auction on Tuesday next, 5th inst.
10 chests common Congo, 10 do. Pine do.
4 half chests Fine do. 2 do. Souchong.
5 14lb. boxes Fine Congo.
5 do. do. Souchong.
5 do. do. best Hyson.
The fullest reliance may be placed in the quality of the above Teas; and samples can be obtained at any time prior to the sale.
At the same time will be sold,
20 Blis fine Canada FLOUR.
1 Tierce prime Irish MESS BEEF.
6 Demijohns fine flavoured Holland's Geneva, 2 1-2 gallons each.
2 Jars best Macaboy Salt, 25lb. each.
6 M Govt. Manilla Cigars, &c. &c.
J. W. STREET.
The above Sale is Postponed until Tuesday the 6th day of FEBRUARY, next.
January 26, 1839.

Premiums.

The Charlotte County Agricultural Society Resolved at last annual meeting to give the following

STALL-FED FAT OXEN.

£3 0 0 to the person producing the best stall-fed fat Ox, under the subjoined conditions:
£2 0 0 to the person producing the second best ditto, ditto.
£1 10 0 to the person producing the third best ditto ditto.

The animals shall have been in the County at least one year previously to being put up; a written account of the mode of feeding is required, and no premium will be paid unless the Judges deem the animal worthy of it. The Oxen to be produced in Saint Andrews on Tuesday the 10th of April 1839. William Douglas, Henry O'Neill, and John McCurdy, Judges.
By Order,
GEO. N. SMITH, Sec.
St. Andrews, Jan. 23, 1839. 4d.

FANCY GOODS

AND GROCERIES.

The Subscriber offers for sale the following articles at reduced prices, until the middle of March next, when the remainder together with Show-boxes, Scales, Weights, &c. will be sold at public sale.

BOMBASINES, Crapes, Merinos, Prints and Ginghams, Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslin; Ladies lined Kid Gloves, Childrens do. Ladies and Gentlemen's best Kid do. Ladies' long white do. Lamb's wool and Merino half Hose, Ladies' Merino, Worsted and Mohair Hose; Gentlemen's silk half Hose, Ladies' black and white silk do. white cotton do. Girls' white and coloured do. Ladies' cloth boots, Kid slippers, and Seal skin walking Shoes, Childrens Seal and Frenella do. Sticks, consisting of black and fancy Gro. De Naples; black silk velvet Bonnet Plush; plain and embossed Persian Lawns; ladies' gowns and silk handkerchiefs, black and coloured blond, gauze, and Lace Veils. Gentlemen's silk pocket Handkerchiefs, ladies' cambric and lawn do. Nets and Quilling Nets, Lace, Edging and Insertions; late and latest lace quilling; gauze, lustrating, and cotton Ribbons; figured and plain Sattin, coloured and black sewing silk, roll Jaconet and single width Cambric, checks, and ticks, sheeting and quilting cottons, Dippin and Hucksback Towelling, damask napkins, brown and black Holland, white and coloured Strays, tines and cotton thread, silk and worsted stay laces, silk and worsted boot laces, silver thimbles, books and eyes, &c. &c.

Green and Black TEA, Sugar, Rice, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, and spices of all kinds.
JOHN S. JARVIS.
St. Andrews, Jan. 23, 1839. 4r.

FLOUR AND OAT MILLS.

Oak Bay.

ISAAC GARCELON begs to intimate that his Mills are in perfect order for the manufacture of Flour and Oatmeal. The Mills, in connection with the Oat Mill, is capable of grinding 30 bushels of grain at a time. Ready access to his mills may be had by water, and also by land, being situated on the Great Road from St. Andrews to St. Stephen, at the head of the Bay. An experienced Miller is in constant attendance.
St. David, January 27, 1839. 4r.

HASTE MAIL STAGE

BETWEEN

St. John and Fredericton.

THE Subscribers intend running a Stage between St. John and Fredericton three times a week, to commence on Monday next, the 15th inst. The Stage will leave the Saint John Hotel, King Street, at 8 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning, and Fredericton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at the same hour.—The Subscribers having made arrangements for the comfort and speedy conveyance of passengers, having four changes of Horses upon the road, trust that their exertions will meet with a share of public patronage.

FARE THROUGH—Twenty Shillings. Books will be kept at St. John, at the St. John Hotel, and at Fredericton, at Jackson's Hotel, and at the Albion Hotel.

JAMES BRADLEY,
THOMAS CORRIGAN,
JAMES GREEN,
CYRUS STOCKWELL.
St. John, January 13, 1839. 5r

NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FAY & McQUOID, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers, and all persons who have any claims against the late firm are requested to present the same for settlement to

JOHN FAY,
or CHARLES McQUOID.
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1839. 4r

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting THOMAS KELLY, an indentured Apprentice, he having this day left my service.

AUGUSTUS BANCROFT.
Grand Manan, Dec. 18, 1837. 5m

MEDICAL HALL,

Saint Andrews.

MR. DORSEY, Surgeon.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and surrounding districts that he has opened the shop formerly occupied as the Post Office, with a stock of genuine Medicines from England, and that he will continue to import from the first houses in the drug trade which will enable him to supply good medicines at moderate prices.

Mr. D. having studied at Paris, Edinburgh and Glasgow practices the various branches of his profession.—
Nov. 24, 1837. 46d

NEW AND CHEAP

GOODS.

BLACK, Blue, Olive, Rifle Green, brown and claret broad Cloths, black, blue, drab, fawn, Oxford Mixed and striped Buckskins & Cassimeres, Flannel Cloth and Peterdams, twilled Serges, Flannels, Blankets, lambs wool shirts, and Pantalons, cotton do., unbleached and bleached cottons, printed calicoes, plain and twilled regatta shirtings, striped shirtings and checks, cotton Ticking, Jaconet and cambric Muslins, diaper Hucksback, damask Table Linens, Table covers, ornamental and Scotch sheetings, Irish Linen, lawn and Scotel. Cambric Handkerchiefs, cotton and muslin do., black and coloured silk do., blond edgings, laces and quillings, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, childrens' worsted Boots, beaver Bonnets, Hats and Fur, Coffee, Tea, cut glass salt Decanters and Cruets, China and Earthenware, brass and Japan Candlesticks.

The above Goods have been well laid up, at reduced prices, and will be sold cheap—for cash or other satisfactory payment.

THOMAS TURNER.
St. Andrews, Dec. 23, 1837. 45d.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Francis McLEOD, late of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within six months from this date to the Subscribers, or either of them, for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZA McLEOD, Adminr.
WILLIAM McLEOD, Admr.
JOHN GALLAGHER, Admr.
St. George, Jan. 13, 1839. 2m.

SAINT STEPHEN

Marine Mutual Insurance Association.

THE above Association will effect Insurance on Vessels and Cargoes belonging to, and owned in the County of Charlotte, not exceeding £2000 currency, on any risk including both Vessel and Cargo.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by the following Board of Directors.

James Porter, Esq. Robert M. Todd,
Geo. St. Porter, Esq. Robert Lindsay,
Alexander Grant, Esq. William Porter,
George S. Hill, Esq.

All applications for Insurance to be made to WM. T. ROSE, Broker.

St. Stephen, Jan. 1, 1839. 1y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of Joseph Sparks late of St. George in the County of Charlotte deceased are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date to the subscriber for adjustment, and if not indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ROBERT SPARKS, Administrator.

All or any papers or accounts respecting the above Estate may be left with S. H. Whitlock Esq. Attorney for the said Estate at his office in St. George.

St. George, 19th December 1837. 49m.

TAKE NOTICE.

That unless those that stand indebted to the late firm of H. & E. Jarvis and laterally carried on by the subscriber, come forward and arrange their different accounts immediately they will be put in the hands of Professional persons for collection.

ELIZA JARVIS.

Place of residence Capt. Law.

St. Andrews, January 1, 1839. 1rf

On Consignment

Ex Schooner "ELIZA ANN" from Halifax.

10 PUNS, Jamaica Rum; 14 hogheads Porter and Ale.

Ex schr. "JAM" from St. John.

20 hhds Molasses, 10 bags Coffee, 5 bales alops.

Ex schr. "EMILY" from Boston.

400 bags best yellow Indian Meal, 20 dozen corn brooms, 5 kegs 16 hand saws.

Ex Schooner—60 bbls. Canada Pork, 20 bbls. Nova Scotia do., 20 bbls. Beef, 15 Puns, Jamaica Rum, 1 butt Scotch Whisky, 200 bbls Ham-burgh Flour, 5 pipes and 20 quarter casks white Wine, 8 hhds Port, hhds Brandy and Gin, All of which will be sold at the lowest rates, for cash or good paper.

JAMES BOYD.

St. Andrews, 4th Jan. 1839.

FLOUR, SUGAR, &c. &c.

Just received per schr. "Enterprise" from St. John, and "Eliza Ann" from Halifax.

50 BARRLS—Canada fine Flour; 6 hhds very superior Sugar; 10 boxes mould Candles.

From New York, via Eastport.

Kegs first quality Tobacco, 16hns jars Macaboy Salt 25lb each; boxes sperm Candles, 6's Casks Rice, bbls, and half bbls. superfine flour, bbls navy bread, do pilot bread, Kegs Jamaica and Soda Crystals.

30th Dec. 1837. J. W. STREET.

Farm Lots near Town.

MR. WALTON has laid out that part of his farm which lies between the old and new Roads to St. Andrews, into lots of Ten Acres each, which he offers for sale by private bargain. Maps showing the cleared and wood lands, streams, fences &c. may be seen by applying to the proprietor at Highland Hill, or a the Standard Office. Should the above not be disposed of by the 2nd Apr next, they will then be offered for sale at Auction.

St. Andrews 6th Jan. 1838. 1gr.

