

1891

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PERSECUTION OF THE IRISH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American papers are filled with paragraphs offensive to the Irish residents in the States. So successfully have the "Native American Association," enlisted feelings of rivalry and national prejudice against these "foreigners," as the Irish are termed, that it is probable they will have to fight their way to the polls, (an occupation, by the way, for which they are well able and nothing loth,) in the ensuing elections, unless they should pusillanimously surrender their right of voting. This latter alternative it is not at all in the character of the gallant Countrymen of Broke who boarded the *Chesapeake*, and Wellington who cantoned the British Armies in Paris, to adopt. We present a short extract from a N. York paper (the *Sunday Morning News*) upon this subject, as a sample of the offensive language applied to our Countrymen.

"Are we come to this? Can't we do our own voting and our own fighting, if fight we must, without all this 'be jabbers' and threatening to 'have the marks on the deaving villians,' paraded as witty as patriots. Must Americans cringe and bend the knee to every one whose tongue smacks a bit of the brogue, or running about with it stuck out of his mouth, to try and catch the English accent? 'Tis upon it—'tis upon it—the descendants of those who fought and bled at Lexington, and Concord at Yorktown, and Bunker Hill, also suffered with Washington, at Valley Forge, or were incarcerated in British prisons, bending humbly before the descendants of those whom they thrashed during the war."

That the gratitude, as well as insolence of this mode of treating the Irish may be understood, it may be stated that out of 10,000 regular troops in the service of the U. States, 9,000 are natives of the green isle. "The descendants of those whom they thrashed during the war,"—it should have been added and "to us whom they are obliged to get to fight their battles now." It is to these "foreigners" that the United States owe the most athletic and healthy portion of their population, all their public works—canals, railroads, edifices of which they boast so much, and which are the fruits of Irish industry;—nine-tenths of their Army and a considerable portion of their Navy. Yet they would now cast them off, and deny them the rights of citizenship, and rob them of their lands as they have the Indians. Apropos of the Indians! A considerable Indian blood, as Sam Slick would express it, is said to flow in the veins of "Native Americans," and this it is supposed to be that it is now showing itself in the antipathy against "foreigners." This prejudice against foreigners, upon the American soil, itself recently settled by emigrant foreigners from other countries, is wholly irreconcilable with reason, and can only be accounted for by supposing it an insidious and fatal outbreak from the aboriginal blood of the red children of the forest. The tribes of wandering Indians and their descendants have alone the right to speak of any migrating race from the old world as "foreigners to the land," and hence we presume "Native Indian Association," would be the more just appellation of those bodies who seek to persecute and degrade the Irish settler in the land of his adoption.

New York, Oct. 24. Among the most recent arrivals in this city is that of the distinguished vocalist, Mr. Braham;—he, whose musical fame has been borne upon the wings of every wind that blew, during the greater part of the last century, and whose name is known and celebrated the remotest part of our globe. The veteran, who has lived to an extent of years amounting to which the scripture states as the general attainment of man, is now in New York, apparently as healthy and fresh as he was many years ago; and notwithstanding he has stood foremost in the ranks of opera for at least five and forty years, we learn that his powers of song are almost as vigorous as ever. We refer our readers to the report of the recent Birmingham Musical Festival, which gave to-day in proof of the astonishing powers of this extraordinary artist; and we believe that they have not been overrated. It is not yet certain that Mr. Braham, will accept an engagement here, although reports have gone forth that he is willing at the Park Theatre, and they are probable enough; but we trust he will be induced to give a few concerts whilst he remains among us, and thus gratify some of the thousands who have thus remained hopeless of witnessing his vocal powers.—*Albion*.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia Affairs.—Lord Falkland's intended policy in conducting the Government of Nova Scotia, may be fairly inferred from the clear exposure of his principles, contained in the following answer to an address from the inhabitants of Halifax, presented to his Lordship on the 21st inst.:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for the address with which you have so kindly greeted my return from an excursion, in the course of which I have been strongly impressed by the beauty of the country I have visited, and by its capability of improvement; while I have been everywhere deeply gratified by the respectable demeanor, orderly and industrious habits, and apparently easy condition of the people.

It is most satisfactory to me, on assuming the government of Nova Scotia, to receive from all quarters the assurance, that, even amidst those differences which naturally spring up during periods of excitement, arising out of the conflict of political opinions, a feeling of devoted loyalty and affection for the Queen, person and authority, combined with a strong desire for the perpetuation of the union with Great Britain, has ever pervaded the community.

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my Sovereign, to do my utmost to foster and encourage, and I know not a more direct means of fulfilling Her Majesty's beneficent will, than by endeavouring (while jealously guarding that prerogative, the exercise of which has been entrusted to me) to act in harmony with the wishes and feelings of the people whenever such a course shall be compatible with their real interests, and the relative positions of the Mother Country, and her Colonial offspring.

The warm admiration you express for the Constitution of England, proves that the inhabitants of Halifax know how to appreciate, and are worthy of, the blessings to be derived from a similar form of government.

I am anxiously desirous that the municipal rights and privileges, enjoyed by the natives of Great Britain, should no longer be unshared by their fellow subjects in this country, who will ever find me ready to aid in modifying or remodeling their institutions, when changes are really required, and may be safely effected; and I trust that a firm and fixed determination on my part, to consider talent, industry, and character, as qualifications establishing the most valid claim to distinction and preferment, will secure to the public the services of those best fitted to bring about such ameliorations as may be found practicable.

The success of my endeavours to carry out such improvements and alterations as may be necessary, must, in a great measure, depend on the assistance and support afforded me by the people of Nova Scotia; living under a representative government, the inhabitants of this Province are masters of the means by which British Institutions have been attained and matured, under circumstances of difficulty and danger, that this country can never have to encounter or overcome; and the acquisition of all that Nova Scotians can reasonably desire, will naturally follow from the wise and judicious use of the privileges of which they are already possessed.

The result of my efforts must be greatly influenced by the instructions given by the tilters of the elective franchise, to those to whom they confide their dearest interests, and in whose favour they exert the most valuable political rights. The tenor of their language to their representatives will determine whether the introduction of the principle of self government, in local matters by the establishment of municipal corporations, as well as those improvements which appear to me to be absolute requisites in various departments of the government, shall or shall not, take place.

If, time, which might be usefully employed in the advancement of the most momentous interests; and in the attainment of objects of vital importance, be consumed in party contests, or in the unprofitable discussion of mere theoretical points of Government, it is in vain to hope, whatever may be the gracious intentions of the Sovereign, or the liberal views of the government at home, that those benefits can accrue, which ought to proceed from the constitution granted to this Province, in the anticipation that the privileges accorded by it would be duly prized and beneficially exercised.

If, on the contrary, the provincial constituency, properly alive to their own interest, and justly esteeming their own constitutional importance, observe with a wholesome vigilance the conduct of those honoured by their suffrages, absolutely requiring them to bury in oblivion past party feuds, and turn their attention to the serious interests of the country, jeopardized by delay; while they give to the Queen's Representative, and those who are responsible to him, a fair support in their endeavours: first, to introduce such changes as the condition of the various interests of the colony demands, and next, to take care that the public money is not only honestly, but wisely expended, enjoying at the same time a good degree of watchfulness in guarding their privileges from encroachment, the individual charged with the administration of the affairs of the Province may then indulge a hope of being able to do his duty, alike to his Sovereign, and the people he is called on to govern, and of effecting those improvements now so much needed,—while Nova Scotians may look forward to daily increasing prosperity, and general harmony and contentment.

On the wisdom of the people then, and on their attachment to Great Britain, I confidently rely for support and assistance, feeling assured that they will strengthen my hands on all proper occasions, by sending to Parliament those who will honestly and fearlessly help to reform, not only abuses that may exist in the management of their affairs by the executive officers of the crown, but likewise any erroneous system of administration hitherto tolerated by their legislature itself.

On the part of Lady Falkland, I beg to thank your hearty good wishes, and to assure you that she is deeply interested in all that regards the prosperity of the Colony, feeling how much both my public character and private happiness are linked with the welfare of its inhabitants.

FALKLAND.

THE CARROT.

We believe that hitherto in this Province, this valuable root has only been raised in gardens. It is with much pleasure we can now state the following facts, showing its successful cultivation in the open field. On the farm of that enterprising agriculturalist Henry Cunard, Esq., we last week had the gratification of witnessing that on a space of ground not exceeding one third of an acre, there was being dug such a crop of carrots, as speak volumes in favour of the capabilities of our Miramichi soil. The quantities raised on the above space of ground, I was eighty barrels. The greater number of the carrots were of an extraordinary size, some of them being 26 inches in length, and 12 1/2 in circumference. Several of these were found to weigh not less than two and a half to three pounds.—Such statements should certainly

stimulate others to try the experiment so successfully made by Mr. Cunard.—It is perhaps not generally known that Carrots are highly beneficial in the feeding of horses and other animals.—*Gleaner*.

PROVINCIAL.

Libel Case.—The Supreme Court has been occupied during the last two days, with the trial of WILLIAM DURANT, charged upon information filed by the Hon. Attorney General, with a libel on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, and inserted in the St. John Weekly Chronicle of the 25th of February last.

Much of the time of the Court and Jury has been occupied by a discussion, as to the receipt of evidence which was tendered on the trial, and in the consideration of points of law. The result has been, that on the first day, no farther advance was made than to close the prosecution, and open the defence, which was done by Mr. Hazen in a neat speech to the Jury. Yesterday after the Court had assembled and one witness was examined, Mr. J. A. Street for the defendant tendered in evidence, the Despatch of Lord John Russell, and the Circular Memorandum of the Lieut. Governor with reference to that Despatch; but which after about three hours' discussion were rejected by the Court. Mr. Street then went to the Jury, and addressed them in a speech that occupied nearly three hours more; when the Court adjourned, it being wednesday night.

This morning the Solicitor General we believe, will close the case on the part of the Crown; after which of course the Judge will deliver his charge; and the Jury will probably quit the box about two o'clock.

We have had but one opinion of the publication in question, and which we stated at the time it made its appearance. But whatever may be the result of the present trial, we hope there will be an end to those malevolent and personal attacks, that have hitherto disgraced some of the Public Journals of the country. No person appreciates the liberty of the Press more highly than ourselves, and few in this quarter of the globe have suffered more severely in maintaining its independence; but there is a wide distinction between its liberty and licentiousness,—the one is a blessing—the other a curse.

At present the government of these Provinces, are being conducted on liberal and enlightened principles; and the wishes of the many are to be regarded by Her Majesty's Representatives, rather than the designs of the few. The bulk of the people as we have been expected, are delighted with a change which restores all parties to the possession of equal rights and privilege, and opens up the path of advancement and usefulness, to men of industry and intelligence, of whatever rank or denomination. To content against such a state of things, therefore, is perfectly futile; and to maintain any longer a system of antipathy, is not becoming either a loyal subject or well-wisher of his country.—*Satellite*.

Our allusion to the exaction of postage on letters to be forwarded to England, before they were sent from the office here, in pursuance of directions from Halifax, has been copied into the Montreal papers, and we believe was brought under the notice of the Governor General.—The result is, Mr. Howe will be directed to rectify the error into which he has fallen; and as the Post Office Commission is about to be appointed, we are convinced some uniform and efficient system, as respects the Post Office arrangements will be recommended to the consideration of Her Majesty's government; which will doubtless receive the cordial and ready concurrence of the several Colonial Legislatures.—*Id.*

Lieut. Col. Maxwell, left Fredericton on Wednesday morning, on his way to England; previously to which an address was presented on the part of the inhabitants of the place, to whom the gallant Colonel has recommended himself by his friendly and urbane deportment.—*Id.*

Rev. James Thomson.—It will give the friends of the Bible Society, who have been anticipating much benefit to the cause of Bible circulation from the visit of the Rev. Jas. Thomson much pleasure to be informed, that, while circumstances have made it necessary for him to return immediately to Quebec, via Halifax, and to leave many places in this Province unvisited, it is highly probable, that his engagements with the Parent Society will enable him to repeat his visit next spring, when he will devote his time to those parts of the Province especially, which have on this occasion been omitted.—*Courier*.

We beg leave to direct public attention to the Prospectus of a contemplated work, advertised in our present impression, to be called, the "New-Brunswick Compendium and Merchant's Companion," the publication of which we are informed, will mainly depend upon the number of names that may appear upon the subscription lists, which will shortly be laid before the public. As such a compilation is loudly called for, and as we are assured that no pains will be spared to render it not only accurate, but very generally useful, we have no doubt but that a reasonable share of public encouragement will be secured to foster the undertaking. At present, the information which this work will contain, can only be procured from a variety of different sources, and some of these, to the inhabitants of different parts of the Province, are wholly inaccessible.—*Id.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a small volume of "Sacred Poetry by a Wesleyan Minister" lately issued from the office of the Sentinel, at Fredericton.—The object of the publication is highly commendable, and connected with the merit which attaches to

the work, will doubtless produce the desired effect of enabling its author to realize funds for the redemption of a pledge given in faith to the Wesleyan Centenary Fund.—*Ibid.*

His Excellency the Governor of Bermuda, prorogued the Assembly of that Island on the 6th ult. The following is the conclusion of his Speech:—

I have not been mindful of the complaints made of the want of steady laborers for hire, which want impedes attempts at improvement and may, if not successfully counteracted, gradually lead to general decay. Having no Legislative remedy to propose, I take this opportunity at the close of the Session, of recommending you, in your individual capacities, to endeavor to apply such remedies as may be within your reach; and I am aware that all remedies must have but a gradual effect.

My object in thus alluding to this subject, in the most public manner, is to express my conviction of the importance of affording facilities for industrious and intelligent laborers to acquire sufficient interest in the spot, to induce them to remain and settle here, instead of merely making these Islands a place of temporary residence until they can transport themselves to other countries.

It seems to me to deserve your individual consideration, as one of the means toward this end, whether it would not be beneficial to you, though hitherto unusual here, to grant leases of small portions of Land, in quantities suited to Labourers, grant tenures of sufficient length to warrant attempts at improvement by those disposed to try. The great alteration which has taken place in place in Society, in consequence of the Abolition of Slavery, leads naturally to many other changes from former habits; and it requires us to adapt and to establish some new customs, suited to altered circumstances, in order to secure a continuance of prosperity.

Whilst recommending measures with a view of inducing a useful class of strangers to settle here laborers, I do not the less advise your encouraging those who have been born on the soil; but competition has now taken the place of forced labour, and the idleness of the labouring class must henceforward be the lowest in the scale of Society. The *Bermudian* of the 10th inst. says there is nothing of importance from the other Islands.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An account of the "late meeting" is received, and for the last time we repeat that we will not acknowledge the receipt of any paper on this subject without the author's name.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1840.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—W. F. S. R. Esquire.

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.

St. John and York Banks. Commissioner next week—Thomas Turner.

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Marks.

Discount Day.—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

Marine Assurance Association.

Director this week—F. A. Babcock.

Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sundays excepted.

LATEST DATES.

London, —Oct. 19, Montreal, —Nov. 1.
Liverpool, —Oct. 20, Quebec, —Nov. 1.
Edinburgh, Oct. 16, Halifax, —Nov. 1.
Paris, —Oct. 17, New-York, —Nov. 1.
Toronto, —Oct. 24, Boston, —Nov. 2.

We are informed that a competent person has been engaged in England to carry on the POTTERY business in this Town, in all its branches next spring. We have also the pleasure of stating that arrangements are being entered into for establishing an Iron Foundry in this place.

We notice an advertisement in the *Last Courier*, requesting Mr. T. G. EDWARDS, to communicate with Mr. Crawford, No. 10, Chapside, London. Mr. Edwards went to Paris in 1835, and when last heard from in 1839, was a Lieutenant in the Texan service.

The regularity with which the Stage from Saint John arrives, reflects much credit on Mr. COPELAND, who has spared no expense in fitting it up; this has been the only regular conveyance since the steamboats have run so irregularly; the first steamer from St. John for a fortnight past arrived on Monday night last.

THE YANKEE FARMER.

A paper devoted to Agriculture, published by C. P. Bosson, is a journal without which none of our Farmers should be without. The last number contains a list of all the Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, and Agricultural Implements for sale at C. P. Bosson's Establishment, No. 45 North Market Street, Boston, and may be seen at our office.

OPENING OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

On Tuesday last the 3d inst., His Honour Mr. Justice PARKER left his lodgings and proceeded to the opening of the new Court-House, waited upon by the High Sheriff and Coroner, the Magistrates, and Gentlemen of the Bar in their Robes, civilians, officers of the Court and constables in appropriate dresses. The usual preliminaries attending the opening of the Court being gone through, and the Grand Jury empanelled, consisting of:

WILLIAM PORTER, Foreman.

Henry Whitlock, James Hutchinson, James Christie, Jun., John Bothwell, Abraham H. Marks, John Carlisle, Sen., William Strange, James W. Street, J. Buchanan, Jun., Edward Wilson, S. G. Woodcock, John Collins, John McCurdy, James Connick, John M. Donald, Benjamin Millikin, M. J. C. Andrews, & Edward Seelye, William Ellis.

His Honor delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, which we regret could not be obtained for publication this week.

FORMATION OF A GENTLEMAN'S BIBLE SOCIETY IN ST. ANDREWS.

A Public Meeting was held in Paul's Hall, on Wednesday evening the 4th inst., for the reorganization of the Bible Society formed in Town some years since, the Hon. H. Hatch was unanimously called to the Chair, and A. W. SMITH was nominated Secretary. The Meeting being opened by an appropriate Speech from the Chairman.

It was moved by Dr. S. Frye, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, and unanimously resolved:

1. That as the operations of the Bible Society for red in the town of St. Andrews some years since, have entirely ceased, it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that, that Society should be now reorganized.

Moved by the Hon. Judge PARKER, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, and unanimously resolved:

2. That this Society shall be called the Saint Andrews Branch of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, for the purpose of aiding in furthering the designs of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

In moving this resolution His Honour prefaced it in a neat and eloquent speech, which we regret we cannot insert in this week's paper.

3. Moved by Samuel Abbot, Esq. seconded by Mr. F. A. Babcock, and unanimously resolved:

3. That the business of the Society shall be managed by a Committee, consisting of a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and ten ordinary Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Moved by Dr. S. Frye, and seconded by A. W. Smith, and unanimously resolved:

4. That persons of whatever religious denomination who contribute the sum of five shillings or more annually, shall be members of the Society, and donations of any amount shall be received.

Moved by D. W. Jack, Esq. and seconded by David Mowat, Esq., and unanimously resolved:

5. That a general meeting of the Society for electing office-bearers shall be held annually on the 1st Monday in November, at which time a Report of the Society's proceedings shall be delivered.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Johnston, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Crawley, and unanimously resolved:

6. That the committee shall meet quarterly, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October, or oftener if necessary, for the despatch of business.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, and seconded by the Hon. Judge Parker, and unanimously resolved:

7. That one half of the funds of the Society shall be remitted annually to the Parent Society through the Auxiliary Society, in aid of its funds, and the remainder be expended for Bibles and Testaments, under the direction of the Committee, who are invested with a discretionary power in reference to gratuitous distribution.

Moved by F. A. Babcock, and seconded by Samuel Abbot, Esq. and unanimously resolved:

8. That this Society, will feel much pleasure in extending its aid to any Branch Society or Societies which may be found in this County.

On motion, of Dr. S. Frye, seconded by D. W. Jack, Esq. it was resolved that the under-named persons be the Officers Bearers of the Society for the first year.

Hon. H. HATCH, President.
Hon. T. WYER, Vice President.
Mr. F. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
A. W. SMITH, Secretary.

John Wilson, D. Mowat, Wm. Babcock, Dr. Frye, D. W. Jack, Thomas Johnston, Thomas Crawley, D. D. Morrison, M. S. Hannah, Thomas Turner.—Committee.

Dr. Frye, being requested to take the chair.—The thanks of the meeting, on motion of A. W. Smith, seconded by H. Mowat, Esq. were presented to the Hon. H. Hatch, for his attention and ability in presiding on the occasion.

A. W. SMITH, Secretary.

On Monday last, the semi-annual Examination of the Grammar School in this place, was held in the presence of the President and Directors, and a number of respectable persons. The boys were examined in the various branches of education, and they acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience, having made great progress since the last examination. The writing in the copy-books attracted general notice, both for the style and cleanliness. The discipline of the school is what every parent would wish, and the whole

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If, on the contrary, the provincial constitution, properly alive to their own interest, and justly estimating their own constitutional importance, observe with a wholesome vigilance the conduct of those honoured by their suffrages, absolutely requiring them to bury in oblivion past party feuds, and turn their attention to the serious interests of the country, jeopardized by delay; while they give to the Queen's Representative, and those who are responsible to him, a fair support in their endeavours: first, to introduce such changes as the condition of the various interests of the colony demands, and next to take care that the public money is not only honestly, but wisely expended, enjoying at the same time a good degree of watchfulness in guarding their privileges from encroachment, the individual charged with the administration of the affairs of the Province may then indulge a hope of being able to do his duty, alike to his Sovereign, and the people he is called on to govern, and of effecting those improvements now so much needed—while Nova-Scotians may look forward to daily increasing prosperity, and general harmony and contentment.

On the wisdom of the people then, and on their attachment to Great Britain, I confidently rely for support and assistance, feeling assured that they will strengthen my hands on all proper occasions, by sending to Parliament those who will honestly and fearlessly help me to reform, not only abuses that may exist in the management of their affairs by the executive officers of the crown, but likewise any erroneous system of administration hitherto tolerated by their legislature itself.

On the part of Lady Falkland, I beg to thank your hearty good wishes, and to assure you that she is deeply interested in all that regards the prosperity of the Colony, feeling how much both my public character and private happiness are linked with the welfare of its inhabitants.

FAIRLAND.

THE CARROT.

We believe that hitherto in this Province, this valuable root has only been raised in gardens. It is with much pleasure we can now state the following facts, showing its successful cultivation in the open field. On the farm of that enterprising agriculturalist Henry Cunard, Esq., we last week had the gratification of witnessing that on a space of ground not exceeding one third of an acre, there was being dug such a crop of carrots, as speak volumes in favour of the capabilities of our Miramichi soil. The quantities raised on the above space of ground, were eighty barrels, the greater number of the carrots were of an extraordinary size, some of them being 26 inches in length, and 12 1-2 in circumference. Several of these were found to weigh not less than two and a half to three pounds. Such statements should certainly

stimulate others to try the experiment so successfully made by Mr. Cunard.—It is perhaps not generally known that Carrots are highly beneficial in the feeding of horses and other animals.—*Gleaner*.

PROVINCIAL.

Libel Case.—The Supreme Court has been occupied during the last two days, with the trial of WILLIAM DURANT, charged upon information filed by the Hon. Attorney General, with a libel on His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of this Province, and inserted in the St. John Weekly Chronicle of the 28th of February last.

Much of the time of the Court and Jury has been occupied by a discussion, as to the receipt of evidence which was tendered on the trial, and in the consideration of points of law. The result has been, that on the first day, no farther advance was made than to close the prosecution, and open the defence, which was done by Mr. Hazen in a neat speech to the Jury. Yesterday after the Court had assembled, and one witness was examined, Mr. J. A. Street for the defendant tendered in evidence, the Despatch of Lord John Russell, and the Circular Memorandum of the Lieut. Governor with reference to that Despatch; but which after about three hours' discussion were rejected by the Court. Mr. Street then went to the Jury, and addressed them in a speech that occupied nearly three hours more; when the Court adjourned, it being nearly night.

This morning the Solicitor General, we believe, will close the case on the part of the Crown; after which of course the Judge will deliver his charge; and the Jury will probably quit the box about two o'clock.

We have had but one opinion of the publication in question, and which we stated at the time it made its appearance. But whatever may be the result of the present trial, we hope there will be an end to those malevolent and personal attacks, that have hitherto disgraced some of the Public Journals of the country. No person appreciates the liberty of the Press more highly than ourselves, and few in this quarter of the globe have suffered more severely in maintaining its independence; but there is a wide distinction between its liberty and licentiousness,—the one is a blessing—the other a curse.

At present the government of these Provinces, are being conducted on liberal and enlightened principles; and the wishes of the many are to be regarded by Her Majesty's Representatives, rather than the designs of the few. The bulk of the people as was to have been expected, are delighted with a change which restores all parties to the possession of equal rights and privilege, and opens up the path of advancement and usefulness, to men of industry and intelligence, of whatever rank or denomination. To contend against such a state of things therefore, is perfectly futile; and to maintain any longer a system of anarchy, is not becoming either a loyal subject or well-wisher of his country.—*Sentinel*.

Our allusion to the exaction of postage on letters to be forwarded to England, before they were sent from the office here, in pursuance of directions from Halifax, has been copied into the Montreal papers, and we believe was brought under the notice of the Governor General. The result is, Mr. Howe will be directed to rectify the error into which he has fallen; and as the Post Office Commission is about to be appointed, we are convinced some uniform and efficient system, as respects the Post Office arrangements will be recommended to the consideration of Her Majesty's government; which will doubtless receive the cordial and ready concurrence of the several Colonial Legislatures.—*Id.*

Lieut. Col. Maxwell, left Fredericton on Wednesday morning, on his way to England; previous to which an address was presented on the part of the inhabitants of the place, to whom the gallant Colonel has recommended himself by his friendly and urbane deportment.—*Id.*

Rev. James Thomson.—It will give the friends of the Bible Society, who have been anticipating much benefit to the cause of Bible circulation from the visit of the Rev. Jas. Thomson much pleasure to be informed, that, while circumstances have made it necessary for him to return immediately to Quebec, via Halifax, and to leave many places in this Province unvisited, it is highly probable, that his engagements with the Parent Society will enable him to repeat his visit next spring, when he will devote his time to those parts of the province especially, which have on this occasion been omitted.—*Courier*.

We beg leave to direct public attention to the Prospectus of a contemplated work, advertised in our present impression, to be called, the "New Brunswick Compendium and Merchant's Companion," the publication of which we are informed, will mainly depend upon the number of names that may appear upon the subscription lists, which will shortly be laid before the public. As such a compilation is loudly called for, and as we are assured that no pains will be spared to render it not only accurate, but very generally useful, we have no doubt but that reasonable share of public encouragement will be secured to foster the undertaking. At present, the information which this work will contain, can only be procured from a variety of different sources, and some of which, to the inhabitants of different parts of the Province, are wholly inaccessible.—*Id.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a small volume of "Sacred Poetry by a Wesleyan Minister," lately issued from the office of the *Sentinel*, at Fredericton. The object of the publication is highly commendable, and connected with the merit which attaches to

the work, will doubtless produce the desired effect of enabling its author to realize funds for the redemption of a pledge given in faith to the Wesleyan Centenary Fund.—*Ibid.*

His Excellency the Governor of Bermuda porouged the Assembly of that Island on the 6th ult. The following is the conclusion of his Speech:—

I have not been mindful of the complaints made of the want of steady laborers for hire, which want impedes attempts at improvement and may, if not successfully counteracted, gradually lead to general decay.

Having no Legislative remedy to propose, I take this opportunity at the close of the Session, of recommending you, in your individual capacities, to endeavor to apply such remedies as may be within your reach; and I am aware that all remedies must have but a gradual effect.

My object in thus alluding to this subject, in the most public manner, is to express my conviction of the importance of affording facilities for industrious and intelligent labourers to acquire sufficient interest in the spot, to induce them to remain and settle here, instead of merely making these Islands a place of temporary residence until they can transport themselves to other countries.

It seems to me to deserve your individual consideration, as one of the means toward this end, whether it would not be beneficial to you, though hitherto unusual here, to grant leases of small portions of Land, in quantities suited to Labourers, grant tenures of sufficient length to warrant attempts at improvements by those disposed to try. The great alteration which has taken place in Society, in consequence of the Abolition of Slavery, leads naturally to many other changes from former habits; and it requires us to admit and to establish some new customs, suited to altered circumstances, in order to secure a continuance of prosperity.

Whilst recommending measures with a view of inducing a useful class of strangers to settle here labourers, I do not the less advise your encouraging those who have been born on the soil; but competition has now taken the place of forced labour, and the illdest of the labouring class must henceforward be the lowest in the scale of Society.

The *Bermudian* of the 10th inst. says there is nothing of importance from the other Islands.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An account of the "late meeting" is received, and for the last time we repeat that we will not acknowledge the receipt of any paper on this subject without the author's name.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1840.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—W. F. S. R. Esquire.
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.

Sims and Abbott's Bank.
Commissioner next week—Thomas Turner.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—N. Marks.
DISCOUNT DAY, —SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

Marine Assurance Association.
Director this week—F. A. Babcock.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

LATEST DATES.

London, —Oct. 19, Montreal, —Nov. 1.
Liverpool, —Oct. 20, Quebec, —Nov. 1.
Edinburgh, Oct. 16, Halifax, —Nov. 1.
Paris, —Oct. 17, New-York, —Nov. 1.
Toronto, —Oct. 24, Boston, —Nov. 2.

We are informed that a competent person has been engaged in England to carry on the POTTERY business in this Town, in all its branches next spring. We have also the pleasure of stating that arrangements are being entered into for establishing an Iron Foundry in this place.

We notice an advertisement in the last *Courier*, requesting Mr. T. G. Edwards, to communicate with Mr. Cranfield, No. 10, Cheapside, London. Mr. Edwards went to Texas in 1835, and when last heard from in 1837, was a Lieutenant in the Texan service.

The regularity with which the Stage from Saint John arrives, reflects much credit on Mr. COPELAND, who has spared no expense in fitting it up; this has been the only regular conveyance since the steamboats have run so irregularly; the first steamer from St. John for a fortnight past arrived on Monday night last.

THE YANKEE FARMER.

A paper devoted to Agriculture, published in Boston, by C. P. Bosson, is a journal which none of our Farmers should be without. The last number contains a list of all the Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, and Agricultural Implements for sale at C. P. Bosson's Establishment, No. 45 North Market Street, Boston, and may be seen at our office.

OPENING OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

On Tuesday last the 3d inst., His Honour Mr. Justice PARKER left his lodgings and proceeded to the opening of the new Court-House, waited upon by the High Sheriff and Coroner, the Magistrates, and Gentlemen of the Bar in their Robes, civilians, officers of the Court and constables in appropriate dresses. The usual preliminaries attending the opening of the Court being gone through, and the Grand Jury empanelled, consisting of

WILLIAM PORTER, Foreman.

Henry Whitlock, Duncan Anderson, James Christie, Jun., James Hutchinson, Abraham H. Marks, John Bothwell, William Strange, John Carlisle, Sen., J. Buchanan, Jun., James W. Street, S. G. Woodcock, Edward Wilson, John Collins, John M'Curdy, James Connick, John M'Donald, Benjamin Millikin, M. J. C. Andrews, & Edward Seelye, William Ellis.

His Honor delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, which we regret could not be obtained for publication this week.

FORMATION OF A GENTLEMAN'S BIBLE SOCIETY IN ST. ANDREWS.

A Public Meeting was held in Paul's Hall, on Wednesday evening the 4th inst. for the reorganization of the Bible Society formed in Town some years since, the Hon. H. HATCH was unanimously called to the Chair, and A. W. SMITH was nominated Secretary. The Meeting being opened by an appropriate Speech from the Chairman,

It was moved by Dr. S. Frye, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, and unanimously resolved:

1. That at the operations of the Bible society formed in the town of St. Andrews some years since, have entirely ceased, it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that, that Society should be now reorganized.

Moved by the Hon. Judge PARKER, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, and unanimously resolved:

2. That this Society shall be called the Saint Andrews Branch of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, for the purpose of aiding in furthering the designs of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

In moving this resolution His Honor prefaced it in a neat and eloquent speech, which we regret we cannot insert in this week's paper.

Moved by Samuel Abbott, Esq. seconded by Mr. F. A. Babcock, and unanimously resolved:

3. That the business of the Society shall be managed by a Committee, consisting of a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and ten ordinary Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Moved by Dr. S. Frye, and seconded by A. W. Smith, and unanimously resolved: 4. That persons of whatever religious denomination who contribute the sum of five shillings or more annually, shall be members of the Society, and donations of any amount shall be received.

Moved by D. W. Jack, Esq. and seconded by David Mowat, Esq., and unanimously resolved:

5. That a general meeting of the Society for electing office-bearers shall be held annually on the 1st Monday in November, at which time a Report of the Society's proceedings shall be delivered.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Johnston, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Crawley, and unanimously resolved:

6. That the committee shall meet quarterly, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October, or oftener if necessary, for the despatch of business.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, and seconded by the Hon. Judge Parker, and unanimously resolved:

7. That one half of the funds of the Society shall be remitted annually to the Parent Society through the Auxiliary Society, in aid of its funds, and the remainder be expended for Bibles and Testaments, under the direction of the Committee, who are invested with a discretionary power in reference to gratuitous distribution.

Moved by F. A. Babcock, and seconded by Samuel Abbott, Esq. and unanimously resolved:

8. That this Society, will feel much pleasure in extending its aid to any Branch Society or Societies which may be found in this County.

On motion, of Dr. S. Frye, seconded by D. W. Jack, Esq. it was resolved that the under-named persons be the Officers Bearers of the Society for the first year.

Hon. H. HATCH, President.
Hon. T. WYER, Vice President.
Mr. F. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
A. W. SMITH, Secretary.

John Wilson, D. Mowat, Wm. Babcock, Dr. Frye, D. W. Jack, Thomas Johnston, Thomas Crawley, D. D. Morrison, M. S. Hannah, Thomas Turner.—Committee.

Dr. Frye, being requested to take the chair.—The thanks of the meeting, on motion of A. W. Smith, seconded by H. Mowat, Esq. were presented to the Hon. H. Hatch, for his attention and ability in presiding on the occasion.

A. W. SMITH, Secretary.

On Monday last, the semi-annual Examination of the Grammar School in this place, was held in the presence of the President and Directors, and a number of respectable persons. The boys were examined in the various branches of education, and they acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience, having made great progress since the last examination. The writing in the copy-books attracted general notice, both from the style and cleanliness. The discipline of the school is what every parent would wish, and the whole

STANDARD EXTRA.

Friday Morning, Nov. 6, 1840.

ARRIVAL of the BRITANNIA.

In consequence of the Mail arriving last night after the Paper went to press, we issue an Extra this morning, in order to lay the most important News before our Readers as early as possible.

The Steamship *Britannia*, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last in less than seven days from Liverpool, and 28 days since she left the former port; one of the quickest trips on record. The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman in St. John, dated

Liverpool, October 20.

"The anticipated war in Europe has a frightful effect on the money market here. Bills cannot now be discounted here under 6 per cent and 1-4 per cent for commission and should hostilities be actually proclaimed with France, the effects will be most disastrous:—Credit to the Colonies will be most entirely suspended; and the Americans in monopolising the Cotton-carrying trade will depreciate British shipping to a ruinous extent; notwithstanding all this, purchasers of Colonial ships are still to be found; and a Dalhousie vessel was sold the other day at £9 per ton. The timber Market seems as if it would never fall here, except for very large timber."

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

"The Court is expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace in the course of three weeks for the Royal acouchement. The alterations at Buckingham Palace, which relate chiefly to the personal convenience of her Majesty and the Prince, are in a forward state of completion."

Viscount Ebrington arrived in town on Friday night from Ireland.

Letters have reached us from Portugal by the *Berna* steamer, which arrived at Falmouth on Friday, with the Peninsular mails. She left Gibraltar on the 1st, Cadiz on the 2d, Lisbon on the 5th, and Oporto Vigo on the 6th instant. They bring disastrous news of the non-arrival of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal. She was delivered of a Prince on the preceding day, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, who did not survive beyond a few minutes.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS CAMDEN.—The Marquis had been ailing for some time past, and on Wednesday was seized apoplectic fit, from which he never recovered. He was totally insensible at the time of his death. He was born Feb. 11, 1750.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY.

A sanguine hope is entertained in the city to-day—produced partly by the character of the advices from Paris—that the war cry has passed its zenith, and that *malgre* the desires of the revolutionists of France and the inordinate wishes of the *Bourse* speculators, both on the *Bourse* of the French capital and those on this side of the channel, peace will be maintained. It cannot, however, be denied, that the aspect of the political horizon was exceedingly portentous in the early part of the week, that the question of peace or war then was doubtful, and the quotations of the public securities descended lower than they have been since the commercial panic of 1833-9.—Things have brightened up materially since, and those in the city who have considered the probabilities of war as remote, are somewhat confirmed in their feelings by what has since taken place.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

We have received by an extraordinary express from Paris, dated Thursday night, 10 o'clock, the evening papers of that date and a letter from our correspondent.

The *Moniteur Parisien* and *Messenger* contains the following bulletin:—

Paris, Oct. 15.

A musket shot was fired at the King at 6 o'clock this evening, at the moment when his Majesty was passing along the quay of the Tuilleries, on his return to Saint Cloud.

Neither the King nor any of the persons by whom he was accompanied was hurt.

"The assassin was arrested."

"He avowed his crime."

Our private letters state, that the name of the assassin is Darbes. He is from the south of France (he said Marseilles, but there was some doubt on that point.) It would appear that his musket had been overloaded, for it burst, and wounded him in the shoulder.

It was rumoured that the assassin was one of the advocates for war who are at present so much *exalté* and that on murdering the King he calculated on removing the only bar to the arrival of that calamity.

It was currently reported and believed, that the Queen Regent of Spain had arrived at Port Vendres. It was also stated that M. Mathieu de la Redorte (Ambassador of France) had protested against the appointment of a co-Regent—in other words, against the program-

me of the newly self-selected Government of Spain.

The *Messenger* contains a brief notice of Eastern news. It confirms our own accounts that Lebanon was tranquil; that "Mehemet Ali was restored to health, and was perfectly calm and resolved."

The combined fleets had cannonaded Seide and Caiffa. The insurgents who had presented themselves at the Turkish camp were only a few peasants of the Kesronan.

Our Malta letters of the 5th inst. state, that no news from Syria of a later date than that brought by the *Prometheus* on the 26th ult., had been received in that island. The report of the taking of St. Jean d'Arc by the combined squadron had circulated there, but was not credited.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

The steamship *Oriental*, from Alexandria and Malta, arrived this morning at 8 a.m., left Alexandria 23d ult. and Malta 28th. The British fleet was entering the Bay of Alexandria as the steamer came out.

Niger Expedition.—On Saturday last Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Wilberforce*, the third iron vessel built by Mr. John Laird for this expedition, was launched from his yard, North Birkenhead. She is commissioned by Commander W. Allen, R.N. will receive her machinery to-day, and is expected to be ready for trial in three weeks. The *Albert*, Captain Trotter, R.N. and *Soudan*, Commander Bird Allen, R.N. the other two steam-vessels for the same expedition, are, we understand, nearly ready for sea.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

The late Court Martial.—We learn from a private source, that the decision of the Court martial on Captain Reynolds, concluded on Monday last at Brighton, finds him guilty of a breach of the articles of war, but recommends him, in consideration of the circumstances, to the gracious clemency of the Queen. A severe rebuke is conveyed against Lord Cardigan, who must now retire from the service. But the official sentence will be published in a few days.—*Scottish Reformers Gazette.*

Downing-street, Oct. 15.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Jenkins, Esq. to be Captain-General & Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone, and its dependencies.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Owen Flindoff, Esq. to be Chief Justice of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

Major General Sir George Arthur, Captain Halkett, of the Coldstream Guards, and Lieutenant Denville, of the 15th Light Infantry, on the staff in Upper Canada, have been recalled by the Commander in Chief from that duty, as the establishment is not to be kept up.

The Duke of Northumberland will, there is no doubt, be elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in the room of the Marquis Camden. There is, we suppose, as little doubt that Lord Lyndhurst will succeed to the office of High Steward, which will become vacant by the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland to the Chancellorship.

Bay of Djouni, Coast of Syria, Sep. 20.

On the 10th of September the Admiral came into Beyrout with all the squadron; then the Turkish squadron, under Walker Bey, then the Austrian squadron. The Marines of the squadron, 1,600 in number, were packed in the Gorgon that night; the Turks in the other three steamers, *Cyclops*, *Phoenix*, and *Hydra*; and on the following day they made a feint to land on the point north of Beyrout; 3,600 troops drew up to oppose them, when the Benbow opened a fire of shells upon them at 2,400 yards; her practice was the admiration of all. The squadron then bore up, under Captain Napier, with the small craft, and landed in the Bay of Djouni, some twelve miles from Beyrout. In the evening as Ibrahim Pacha was coming into Beyrout; the 3 in shore ships, the *Ganges*, *Edinburgh*, and an Austrian frigate, opened a tremendous fire upon the town. We fired sixteen broadsides by sound of bugle; shells all night, and deliberate firing next day; after which we came here, and the squadron is stationed as follows:—At the Bay of Djouni, where marines and Turks are encamped and entrenched, there are the *Princess Charlotte*, *Powerful*, *Ganges*, *Thunderer*, and *Steamers*, At Beyrout—*Edinburgh* and *Hastings*, Commanding the road between us—*Revenge* and *Bellerophon*. At Sidon—*Castor* and *Pique*. We have taken the small craft which were at Djehail and Batroun. The *Cyclops* fired 499 shots and shells at Djehail, and had 5 marines killed and 17 wounded, in taking possession. We have sent out about 5,000 muskets to the Marquises.

The Druses are with Ibrahim, who is behind the hills near us. 1,000 Turks came in yesterday, and Abdallah, the man who defended Acre in 1830. Napier is on shore, and is Commander in Chief.

PENING W COURT-HOUSE.

At the 3d inst., His Honour left his lodgings and proceeding to the new Court-house by the High Sheriff and strates, and Gentlemen of robes, civilians, officers of stables in appropriate dress—eliminations attending the rt being gone through, and unannounced, consisting of

Porter, Foreman.
Duncan Anderson,
James Hutchinson,
John Bothwell,
John Carlisle, Sen.
James W. Street,
Edward Wilson,
John McCurdy,
John McDonald,
M. J. C. Andrews, &
William Edils.

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HATCH, President.
WYER, Vice President.
BABCOCK, Treasurer.

UTU, Secretary.
D. Mowat, Wm. Babcock,

Jack, Thomas Johnston, r, D. D. Morrison, M. S. s Turner.—Committee.

g requested to take the chair, the meeting, on motion of conded by H. Mowat, Esq. the Hon. H. Hatch, for his lity in presiding on the oc-

A. W. SMITH, Secretary.

st, the semi-annual Exami- mar School in this place, resence of the President and number of respectable per- were examined in the vari- education, and they acquitted s satisfaction of the audience, at progress since the last ex- writing in the copy-books l notice, both from the style The discipline of the school ent would wish, and the whole

