

The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 6

VOLUME 10.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1843.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail]

Price 15s. in Town]

SPEECH Of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session of the Legislature.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen
of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House
of Assembly,

Having called you together at the earliest period that has been practicable since the termination of the Elections, which were unavoidably deferred to a late season of the year, I meet you with an impression that, as we are assembled to deliberate on the affairs of the Province under circumstances of more than ordinary interest, you will be animated by that public spirit which is required to enable us to fulfil the expectations of the Country.

You will participate in the gratification which Her Majesty's subjects in general have felt in the recent and brilliant successes which have signalled the operations of Her Naval and Military Forces in the East, and which have offered so prominent an occasion for National gratitude and felicitation in the prospects which those successes have opened to British enterprise.

I congratulate you also on the ratification by Her Majesty of a Treaty with the United States, for the settlement of the Boundary between those States and the British Provinces; an event by which a protracted dispute, calculated to have disturbed the peace of both Countries, has been happily terminated, and which is likely to prove advantageous to Commerce.

The abundant Harvest of the last season with which Providence has blest the labours of the people, as well in the United Kingdom as in these Colonies, has demanded the expression of our thankfulness. The relief it has afforded under the depression to which the Country has been subject, has drawn attention to the Agricultural resources of the Province. I have taken advantage of this disposition, by encouraging the formation of extensive Settlements on the Crown Lands, under regulations calculated to prevent the evils attendant on the desultory occupation of them. I recommend to you that Legislative provision should be made to check the illegal occupation of the Crown Lands, and also of the Indian Reserves, and to secure the Revenue derivable from them.

A revision of the Election Laws will also become necessary in order to protect the Constitutional rights of the Freeholders, and for the security of the public peace at Elections, which are likely to be of more frequent occurrence under the Act of the last Session.

As the Laws for the support of the Parochial Schools in the Province shortly expire, I have prosecuted such further inquiries into their condition as will be a guide to you in applying a remedy to the defects of the system. From its importance to the welfare of the rising generation, I recommend the subject to your early attention.

It is unnecessary that I should recapitulate to you the measures which have appeared to me to be called for, to improve, on English principles, the Institutions of the Province, and which have so much engaged the attention of the Country; but there is one subject which it is incumbent on me at this time to recommend to your particular notice; I allude to the timely adoption of such a system of Finance, as will be calculated to restore confidence in the integrity of the Province and retrieve the Public credit.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Since the close of the last Session my attention has been unremittingly given to the means of alleviating so far as it has been practicable, the embarrassments arising from the failure of the Revenue, and the depreciation of the Provincial Credit. The Accounts for the last year, which have been fully audited, will be laid before you, from which you will observe that extraordinary means will be required to relieve the Public Credit. In proposing to raise such moderate Duties as would not press unduly upon Commerce, I anticipate that there will nevertheless be adequate means to provide with economy for the Public Service, and for those objects which in a new Country require the protection of the Legislature.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Her Majesty's Government having acquiesced in the proposal to ascertain the practicability of opening a Canal to connect the Gulf of Saint Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy, this Survey is now in progress, and another important work has been liberally undertaken by Her Majesty's Government in the Survey of that Bay and its tributary Rivers. From these and other researches, of which Reports will be laid before you, I am led to anticipate that the great natural resources of the Province will engage attention in the United Kingdom. That it should prove an attractive region to those who, at-

tached to the Constitution of their Country, would bring with them a knowledge of its Arts and Institutions, will I am confident be in accordance with your feelings; and I can desire no higher gratification than in fostering the growth of those principles which have raised the English Nation to her present pre-eminence and which, under Providence, will ensure the prosperity of succeeding generations.

Frederickton, N. B., 31st January, 1843.

Ghuznee Prize Idols.—Some of the papers mention the bringing away the celebrated gates of Ghuznee by General Nott, as if it were the General's own idea carried into effect; but we are informed that it was one of Lord Ellenborough's instructions to him to bring them back to India, whence, as many of our readers know, they were taken upwards of 800 years since, by Mahmood the first, on his return from his twelfth and last invasion of the Hindoo land. All our home "Overland" readers may not be aware that they were taken from the famous Brahmin Temple of Sunnat, in Guzerat, of which Mahmood having broken up a huge idol, notwithstanding that its priests offered him several crores rupees, (or millions sterling) to forego his iconoclastic design, discovered in his belly such store of diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, that the sum offered as ransom was a mere nothing in the comparison—a regular Belly-God that! What the particular purpose of the Governor-General is in having the gates brought back, we do not know, but it is probable to send them to England as curiosities and mementoes, for we cannot design to bestow them on any Hindoo temple of the present day (he would raise a loud religious outcry if he did,) but it may be intended as a political mark of our late triumph in Central Asia, and one which will exalt the British name in Hindoo estimation, for depriving the Mussulmans of such a trophy of their conquest over the followers of Brahma. Mahmood's name also, with which he struck off the idol's nose, is being brought away from its place in the mosque at Ghuznee, at which the gates were fixed.—*Englishman, Calcutta, Oct. 13.*

Trafalgar.—Huge fragments of wreck still frequently emerge from the watery gulf whose billows chafe the rocky sides of Trafalgar; they are relics of the enormous ships which were burnt and sunk on that terrible day, when the heroic champion of Britain concluded his work and died. I never heard but one individual venture to say a word in disparagement of Nelson's glory—it was a poor American, who observed that the British Admiral was much overrated. "Can that individual be overrated," replied a stranger, "whose every thought was bent on his country's honour, who scarcely ever fought without leaving a piece of his body in the fray, and who, not to speak of minor triumphs, was victorious in two such actions as Aboukir and Trafalgar."—*The Bible in Spain, by George Borrow.*

Industry without Reward.—The saddest aspect of the decay of civic society can exhibit has always appeared to me to be this, when honourable, honour-loving, conscientious diligence cannot, by the utmost efforts of toil, obtain the necessities of life; or when the working man cannot even find work, but must stand with folded arms, lamenting his forced idleness, through which himself and his family are verging to starvation, or, it may be, actually suffering the pain of hunger.—*T. Carlyle.*

A Royal Reporter.—To the vulgar manners of William III. appears to have been at all times more gracious than to those of higher rank. He was passing through a village in the neighborhood of Windsor, when a woman, determined to get a sight of the king, thrust herself close to the windows of the royal carriage. Having satisfied her curiosity she exclaimed, somewhat contemptuously, though perhaps not with the intention of being heard—Is that the King? why, my husband is a handsomer man than he. William stooped towards her and said, very seriously, "Good woman, don't speak so loud, consider I'm a widower."

Distressing.—The New York transient ship Scotland, sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 8th, and returned on the 29th ult. While out she was struck with a heavy sea, which, in addition to the great damage it did to the vessel, swept overboard Captain Robertson, Mr. Palmer (second mate), the steward, (a boy) and two seamen. Captain Robertson is well known in New York as an amiable and religious man, and has left a wife and three children to lament his loss. The Scotland is owned by Captains Hackstaff and Robertson, and two New York firms.—*Halifax Star.*

A young dandy, who sported an enormous moustache, asked a lady what she thought of his looks. "Why," said she, "you look as if you had swallowed a poney, and left the tail sticking out of your mouth."

Mysterious.—A newly discovered cave in the neighborhood of the city has produced no little excitement within the past few days. It was visited yesterday by several scientific gentlemen, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or no, the sum of money reported to be enclosed there, was really to be found. We have not learnt the success of the mission; a rumour is circulated that a number of Bats were taken out, which induced the explorers to name it the 'Bat's Cave.' These caves are wonderfully romantic.—*St. John Herald.*

A New Sounding Apparatus.—A new instrument for bringing samples of the bottom at sea, has been invented by Lieut. H. S. Stollwagen, which is considered an improvement on any instrument heretofore used for the purpose. A cup is placed below the sea lead, over which leather valves fall in a manner to retain any portion of mud or sand taken up.

DEPARTURE OF LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE GAWLER,
LATE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Never did any Governor of a British Colony, in the short space of two years and seven months, acquire a more enduring hold on the affectionate esteem of those over whom he was placed, or enjoy a more uninterrupted stream of popularity in the execution of the high trust reposed in him by his Sovereign, than did Governor Gawler in his administration of the affairs of South Australia.

In putting this statement upon record, we barely perform an act of justice to Colonel Gawler himself, and discharge our duty to the colonists as a body, whose opinions have been so frequently and decidedly expressed, both with respect to personal and private character, and with respect to the general acts of his administration, as to free them from any suspicion of insincerity, or eulogism of finesse, in describing him as the father of the people. As the immediate object of the present article, however, is to call attention to the circumstances attending Colonel Gawler's departure, we shall attempt a narration of these we proceed to notice the immediate cause of his recall, or before we enter upon any further remarks as to the estimation in which his administration was held.

The deputation having been introduced by Mr. William Fisher, Esq., Mayor of Adelaide—James had been previously arranged upon the motion of his Honor the Judge then presented himself to Col. Gawler, and spoke as follows:—

Sir—Before your departure from our shores, I appear here to present you with an Address, which will convey to you an expression of the feelings of those over whom you have for some time past presided as the Representative of Her Majesty. Feeling satisfied as I do of the sincerity which has influenced those, whose names are subscribed to this Address, I feel warranted in saying, that it must afford you unfeigned gratification to see your efforts for the advancement of this province so highly appreciated by an intelligent, thinking, and influential community. Although the Address does not contain more than a fractional part of the names of those who are desirous of recording their attachment—the time not admitting of their coming forward—yet means are in progress to secure the addition of the names, which will be forwarded to you on your arrival in England.

His Worship then handed over the Address, of which the following is a copy:—

To Lieut. Colonel George Gawler, K.H.
Sir—On your retirement from the high position you have held in this province. We, the undersigned colonists of South Australia beg to offer you our own testimony to your unceasing attention to the affairs of Government from the moment of your arrival on these shores, to the progress of the colony, and to your unwearied efforts to promote that progress by every means in your power. To the personal sacrifices with which these efforts have been made we would only allude lest you should forget them; but we cannot lose the example you have uniformly set us of personal worth and private character without expressing our feeling that your efforts for the welfare of the colony have only been equalled by the most heartfelt desire that its prosperity should be first sought by the diffusion of principles of Virtue, Honor and Religion amongst its community, principles which alone can raise a nation to true greatness and give it real stability.

We request you to accept our sincere wishes that Success, Happiness and Comfort may attend you, whether you may be called to fill another public station or retire wholly into private life, and our hope that although absent to lose you personally, no circumstances, will deprive our adopted country of your able support and friendly advocacy.

To the above Address, Colonel Gawler then read the following reply:—

THE REPLY.
GENTLEMEN—The expression of your esteem and attachment is deeply gratified to me.

As knowing well that an invisible hand records every word and thought I can boldly say that I have sought the welfare of this Province without desiring any other public applause than that which intelligent and conscientious men accord to a faithful discharge of duty.

That such is the nature of the kind feelings which you have offered to me I have this sound reason for believing, that they not only flourished in the inviting day of prosperity but have remained unshaken to the last, may have increased in strength and fervor through the trying hour of your apparent adversity and mine.

A tribute of this kind has not often had its parallel in political history.

May your faithful recognition of the fact, that the principles of virtue, honor, and religion, are those which alone can raise a nation to true greatness, and give it real stability, be a pledge that these, as a foundation, are firmly laid among you, and that built upon it, as a rock, your social edifice, may withstand the storms of time, unshaken, and gloriously rise above them all.

I return you my sincere thanks for your wishes for my future comfort and prosperity, and assure you that, let my future lot in life be what it may, I cannot forget the friends I shall have left in South Australia. I shall often look with interest to them, and it will be one of my most sincere gratifications else where to embrace every opportunity that may present itself for forwarding the welfare of the colony.

GEORGE GAWLER.

June 22nd, 1841.

In continuation of the above reply, Colonel Gawler then observed:—

GENTLEMEN—If I have one subject of particular regret in parting from you, it is that I should have been glad to have shared with you the trials and the difficulties which still hang over you. I assure you, gentlemen, had it not been for a desire to remain with you, and face those trials, I should have left my station in the colony long since; but I saw—long saw—that the hour of trial was coming, and I felt it my duty to stand by you, as long as my Sovereign was pleased to continue me in office. I have this satisfaction, however, in parting from you, that, in going to England, I shall be of greater use to you than by remaining here, as I shall have the opportunity of representing the state of the colony at high quarters as it really is. Gentlemen, it gives me very deep regret, very great pain, to leave the colony with so many accounts which have arisen under my administration, unsettled; but I have the fullest confidence, that no one account will remain unsettled, because it has been drawn on my authorities. My authorities it has been difficult to explain to you, and it is not now necessary, perhaps, to go into them at length. Two years and a half ago, I came to this colony as an experienced colonist, and my authorities are scattered throughout the whole of my correspondence during that period. Parties in England, and here, judged of the effect which should have been given to their instructions here by the standard of what they supposed the colony to be; but I have judged of those instructions and authorities, not from what I supposed the colony to be, but from what I knew it to be, and from what I knew of its requirements, and from this imperfect knowledge of the state of the colony in England, as opposed to my knowledge, and to your knowledge of it, these unfortunate difficulties have arisen. I have the fullest confidence, however, that under a fair representation of the colony as it is—should it not previously be known by my correspondence laid before Parliament—or by Mr. McLaren's statements on his return home—I say, I have the fullest confidence, on my return to England, that I shall be able to put its real state in such a light that no difficulty whatever can remain. My confidence on this point, I repeat it, amounts to absolute certainty, as far as human confidence in such matters can amount to certainty. I have called this, the time of your apparent adversity, and so I really consider it—for, out of this check to your seeming onward progress I have no doubt but many advantages will arise. And first, I think that this apparent adversity—this time of trial—will turn the colonists generally to those occupations which will be a more solid basis of prosperity and wealth. We could hardly find fault with those who had the prospect of accumulating rapid fortunes by means of land speculations—for continuing to engage in these pursuits. The profit to be acquired by these speculations, however, has now been considerably lowered, and as a necessary consequence the attention of our capitalists is turned to extensive agricultural and sound commercial pursuits. Another advantage of this time of apparent adversity is, that it will make the Colony better known in England, than ever it was before these misfortunes. The colony by these very disasters will be forced upon the attention of the Public, and I am thoroughly persuaded, that its history, its circumstances, and all that concerns it, can bear the test of the closest and most rigorous examination. Another advantage of this time of adversity is one of which whilst I am speaking I must beg your indul-

gence. You have done me this honour on another occasion of hailing me as "the Father of the Colony," and I have therefore a parental right over you, and I feel that I have that right until I leave your shores. Now the advantage to which I refer in this parental character is—that this season of apparent adversity will draw you nearer to the Bible—the only source of real prosperity—whether of individuals or of nations. I say this in the presence of many who look back, and who can remember the time, when the principles of the Bible were those, that preserved Great Britain from ruin—were the principles in a word which enabled her to outlive the storm—whilst all the nations around her, not having those principles as their guide and support, went to rack and ruin. These principles will afford a security to South Australia, as well as to all other colonies. The storms must come, the winds must blow, and the rains must descend, but that man need not fear whose house is built upon a rock. I say these things to you as one parting from you, it may be, never to meet again, until that day in which the whole truth of the Bible shall be vindicated, and, in the language of that word, I say—Fare you well. I hope I shall leave—I would gladly leave—the province without an unkindly feeling in the heart of any one; and I therefore beg, that all who may think I have slighted or in any way neglected them—either in general or now, that they will rather impute it to the manner in which I have been absorbed in business—than to any want of a desire to pay due attention to them. And if I have acted harshly towards any one, I hope I shall be forgiven that also. Having been pleased in a station requiring intense application, in a new colony in fact—and in one in which the peace and safety of the community required great decision—and being but a man, in the exercise of that decision, I may have made mistakes. But there are some who have set noble example of kindness towards me—some who have seen that what I did was from a sense of a duty—and they have met me with the warmest friendship. The conduct of these persons I feel deeply, and I shall honor them as long as I live. Allow me now to say,—and I do not say it from anything like an invidious feeling towards the individual who has subjected me to a serious attack—that those attacks have rallied the colonists around me—and I believe that I should never have experienced these general expressions of esteem and regard, but for the sense the colonists as a body possessed, that I was unjustly and injuriously attacked. And now, fare ye well—and may that blessing which maketh rich, and which communicates happiness far more than any temporal or worldly possessions rest upon you—yes, to use the words of that more solemn book to which I have directed you—may the Almighty bless you with the blessings of Heaven above, the blessings of the deep that lieth under, and the blessings of your fathers, which have prevailed, and which extend to the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills—to every one, I say, may he bless you according to the blessing wherewith he bleareth them whom he maketh blessed.

Having concluded his reply, John Morphet, Esq., as the representative of that portion of the colonists, who had subscribed to "GAWLER TESTIMONIAL FUND," then came forward, and addressed Colonel Gawler as follows:—

Sir—It would be bad taste in me to detain you with any remarks, but I have a duty to discharge which affords me the highest gratification, although I must confess that my feelings are tinged with melancholy when I think of the occasion under which this duty is imposed upon me. I have, Sir, the honor of presenting a testimonial of that esteem in which you are held by the colonists—a testimonial which they trust will be handed down as an heirloom in your family, but I must earnestly entreat you, not to judge of the sincerity or extent of our love by the magnitude of our gift. In this small testimonial of esteem, the colonists have regulated their subscriptions so as not to put themselves to inconvenience in these times of difficulty, and so as not to shock that delicacy of feeling inherent in a brave and upright heart. In presenting this "TESTIMONIAL," I have to request, that you will exercise your judgment in the selection of some object that will be a credit to South Australia when the arts shall flourish as we trust they will in this province—those arts as yet not being sufficiently advanced to enable us readily to procure such an object as would be worth of a "TESTIMONIAL." I do but echo the sentiment, and give expression to a loud voice without, when I assure you, that the colonists have the highest sense of your many principles and of your high moral excellence, and that their heartfelt wishes are for your happiness and prosperity all through this world, and everlasting happiness in the world to come.

At the conclusion of this Address, Mr. Morphet handed to Colonel Gawler, a purse containing Five Hundred and Twenty-five Sovereigns; a small volume of sincere and affectionate regard, which the colonists respectfully desired him to appropriate in such a




