

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1840.

Number 28

SALE.

occupied by John Smith
ing land of Mr. John Cot-
acres, with a dwelling
out 40 acres, under Cul-
ge. This farm fronts on
e is an excellent fishery,
ce to obtain rock weed
manure. This farm will
ral credit given for pay-
JOHN WILSON.

Stentford,

LY informs the Public
Hand, and for Sale,
Wagons of various pat-
and Cart Wheels, Wheel
or Wagons, of different
sold for Cash, Lumber,
itsfactory payment.
any of the Vehicles by the
Lake Lumber or Shingles

g and Paper Hanging done

May 1, 1840—18th

R SALE.

al Feet Merchantable Pine
rds and Plank,
to 1-4 and 1-2 inch ditto
with the Saw,
of Spruce and Pine Dimen-
sionable in prime order
What in Saint Andrews,

—ALSO—
By of square Pine Timber o
quantity of Refuse Pine Lum-
ber of the out-put.
disposed of on reasonable
ymment,
ALLANSHAW, & CO.

BAKING BLISHMENT.

or bakers leave respectfully
o inhabitants of St. An-
drews, that he has com-
e the above line on Tues-
day owned by Mr. Falls &
Temperance House, where
ag a constant supply of all
quid in his business, viz:
ad, Crackers, Gingerbread,
read; All kinds of Pastry
e made in a superior style,
carried on the business for
in the City of St. John, he
nce in the line of his pro-
e him to give general satis-
re him, a reasonable share
e.
baked on the afternoons of
days. Merchants can have
l at the shortest notice.
articles may be had for the
Gentry's store.

WM. BOOKWOOD.

& DEPARTURE OF TAILS.

rive from
aily at 12 a. m.
1 Saint George, by Coach—
Saturdays at 7 p. m.
steamer—Mondays, Wednes-
days 3 to 5 p. m.
Coach—Tuesdays, Thurs-
days.
p. m. for
aily at 10 a. m.
1 Saint George, by Coach—
Sundays, & Fridays at 7 a. m.
eant—Tuesdays, Thursdays,
at 8 a. m.
by Coach—Mondays, Wed-
ridays at 10 a. m.

THE
STANDARD
is every Friday, by
W. SMITH.
ice in Saint Andrews,
BRUNSWICK.

TERMS.
livered in town or called for,
on-forwarded by mail.
ntained until arrears are paid.
RTISEMENTS,
2 in written orders, or continued
1 in written directions
12 lines, and under, 3s
1 do, 4s
all over 12 lines 3d per line,
vie, 12 lines 1d per line.
the year as may be agreed on.

by individuals who have no use
Office to be paid for in advance
is, &c. struck off at the shortest
ad for delivery.

AGENTS:
Mrs. S. Connick.
Mr. W. Campbell.
Messrs. James Allen Esq.
Jas. Brown Esq.
Mr. J. Geddery.
Messrs. Dr. David Turner.
Mr. Wm. Braith.
Mr. D. Gilmore.
Joshua Knight Esq.
Wilford Fisher Esq.
D. M. Millan Esq.
W. J. Layton Esq.
Mr. Henry S. Beck.
Jas. Oate Esq.

LEASE NOTICE
Incertment will be inserted
ard unless paid for when
ad the number of insertions
persons having open accounts
ice as usual. BLANKS and
a struck off to order, ana-
ay—per cash down.
5, 4c 27um

From the Literary Garland.
VIRGINIA DARE; OR, THE LOST COLONY.
BY E. L. C.

Come on poor babe,
Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens,
To be thy nurse! Wolves and bears they say,
Casting their sayings aside, have done
Like office of a nurse.

The scene of our tale goes far back through
the vists of departed centuries,—embracing a
period nearly twenty years subsequent to the
abortive attempt of Sir Walter Raleigh to
plant an English colony in Virginia,—and
when, as is generally believed, upon the asser-
tion of a veracious historian, not a single
European was to be found in the Virginian
territory. Yet drawing our deductions from
the records of the times, we trust we shall
be found guilty of no unwarrantable licence,
in introducing to our readers two personages,
who at this very era of which we write, the
summer of 1693, were domesticated among
the barbarous inhabitants of this western
world, but whose language and appearance,
declared them decidedly of European parent-
age.

Who, at all familiar with the earliest annals
of America, has not heard of the lost colony
of Roanoke? Who, as he conveys over the
slight record of its existence and disappearance,
has not gone forth into a world of con-
jecture respecting its probable fate, picturing
to himself the stern, and the tender hearts
that composed this infant little band, and
yearning to know for emotions, and the
thoughts, and the final destiny of every in-
dividual belonging to it. High souls were there,
—steps that had sounded in lordly halls, and
hands that had done noble deeds in the ser-
vice of their virgin queen. There was the
bounding foot, and gay laugh of childhood,
and there too was a woman in her beauty—
Sine, who had dwelt in the peasant's cot, and
she who had been reared amidst the silken
luxuries of polished life. They had left all
for the untold perils of the wilderness,—the
endurances of house, the fond ties of coun-
try and of kindred, to follow through danger,
and to death, those in whose life they lived,
clinging to the last, with such love as woman
only knows, to the objects of their hearts first
found and chosen affection.

It may be necessary, for the better elucida-
tion of our story, that in the spring of 1587,
Sir Walter Raleigh equipped, and sent a
company of adventurers to Virginia, incorporating
them by the name of the "Borough of Raleigh
in Virginia," and investing Governor White,
and a council of twelve persons, with all power
over it. They were directed to plant them-
selves in the Bay of Chesapeake, but landing
on the Island of Roanoke, they there remain-
ed, and established their colony. Mr. Dare,
a member of the council, and a young man of
birth and education, had a few months pre-
vious to his quitting England, married Alicia
White, the lovely daughter of that governor,
and with the constancy and devotion of her
sex, she had voluntarily renounced the comforts
and refinements of a luxurious home, to share
her husband's fortunes amid the unknown
scenes and hardships of the western world.—
And with heroic fortitude she endured the
toils and privations inseparable from her new
mode of life,—never repining, but always
cheering others with the hope of better days
to come. And when, within a month after
the landing of the colonists, and before any
suitable accommodations could be prepared
for her, she became the mother of a lovely
infant, words only of praise and gratitude, to
the author of all good, dwelt upon her lips,—
and her husband almost ready to respond for
her sake, felt his courage revived by her un-
failing cheerfulness, and exclaimed, while he
clasped her to his bosom, and gazed with tears
of joy upon her fond and smiling eyes, that
though an exile from his country, he blessed
God, that his home and his endearments were
with him, like a star of promise in the wilder-
ness. On their infant, the young parents besto-
wed the name of Virginia, in honor of the
country that gave her birth, and in commemo-
ration, says the historian, of her having been
the first English child born on the soil of the
new world.

Governor White remained with the colonists
till he saw them comfortably established in
their new location, and then, at their earnest
solicitation, sailed for England to obtain
supplies, of which they would shortly stand
in need. He left them reluctantly, and with
many sad forebodings,—but necessity and
duty were the watch-words of the day, and
leaving his daughter and her child as guaran-
tees for his speedy return, he commended them
all to the protection of Heaven, and departed.
But, arrived in England, unavoidable circum-
stances detained him there beyond his wishes
and expectations, till his anxiety respecting
the isolated colony became intensely painful.
In vain he importuned for liberty to return to
their relief,—he was a member of Queen
Elizabeth's council, and inaccessible to the
tender emotions of nature, she peremptorily
forbade his departure. England was still in-
volved in a war with Spain, and the Queen,
apprehending an invasion from the invincible
Armada, refused to weaken the united wisdom

and experience of her councillors, by the loss
of one individual.

Finding his sovereign deaf to his entreaties
the governor at length appealed to Sir Walter
Raleigh, who immediately furnished him with
two pinnaces, which he freighted with stores,
and sent out to the relief of the exiled com-
pany. But the crews, only intent upon gain,
were unmindful of their destination, and going
in search of prizes, fell in with some French
vessels, who rifled, and so disabled them, that
they were under the necessity of putting back
to England, and thus the fortunate colonists
were still left without succour or tidings from
their native land.

The feelings of Governor White, as a man
and a father, on finding his dearest hopes thus
cruelly baffled, it was impossible to describe.
Another weary year he was doomed to linger
on with a crushed spirit, and the worm of re-
gret and anxiety gnawing at his heart, and
sapping the very springs of life, when his im-
perial mistress yielded to his ceaseless prayer,
and granted him permission, and a sufficient
equipment, to set sail for the distant shores of
America, in an almost hopeless search for the
little band who had so long been left unaided
amid the horrors of the trackless wilderness.
And hopeless indeed it proved, for when after
a tedious voyage, the vessel of the Governor
anchored off the Island of Roanoke, and he
with a bounding heart sprang upon the shore,
and hastened to the spot where he had left the
infant settlement, he found, to his unspeakable
dismay, that it was entirely deserted. Some
traces of its English occupants might be seen,
in here and there a small patch of ground that
exhibited the marks of former cultivation, but
every dwelling was razed to the earth, and a
palisade of high trees enclosed the site on
which they once stood. On the trunk of one
of these, from which the bark had been striped,
the word Croatan, was carved in capital
letters, and as it met the gaze of the almost
distracted father, blessed tears came to his re-
lief, and the bitter agony of his heart was
changed into words of rapturous joy and gra-
titude for the colonists had agreed with him
in case of their removal from Roanoke before
his return, which circumstances might render
expedient, to leave inscribed upon the trunk
of a tree, the place of their new location.

The Governor knew Croatan to be the
name of an Indian town on the north side of
Cape Look-out; he was also aware that its
inhabitants were friendly to the English, and
that it was likewise the birth place of Manteo,
a Christian Indian, who had visited Eng-
land with some former colonists, and who had
dwelt at Roanoke, on the most amicable terms
with the Europeans. Satisfied that they were
safe, whose welfare had cost him so much
anxiety, the governor re-embarked with his
men, resolving to sail for Croatan on the
morning, to learn the present condition, and
future prospects of the exiles, and if possible,
prevail on Mr. Dare to return, with his wife
and child to England. But again was the un-
happy father destined to cruel disappointment.
That very evening he was attacked by a pain-
ful disorder, the effect of anxiety and exposure,
which rendered him unable to quit his berth;
and to add to his distress, during the night a
violent storm arose, in which the ship parted
her cables and was driven out to sea. The
weather continued tempestuous so long, that
the vessel received serious damage,—the crew,
too, became dissatisfied and mutinous, and
positively refused to aid in again approaching
the American coast, clamorously demanding
of the helmsman to steer direct for England.
Illness had prostrated the energies of the Go-
vernor, and his second in command, feeling
that it would be vain for him to contend
against the united fury of the elements, and
of human passion, yielded to the violence of
the sailors, and ordered the vessel to be put
upon her homeward course.

Who may speak of the wounded and bleed-
ing heart of that despairing father, stretched
powerless upon his bed of pain, he felt himself
borne resistlessly from the beloved child,
whom, in the speechless extacy of love, he had
so often cradled in his arms, and whom he was
now compelled to leave, perishing, it might
be of want, or by the tortures of the savages,
amidst the horrors of the dark and howling
wilderness. Many were the plans, which
during that long and tedious voyage home, he
formed for a speedy return, to rescue those
so dear to him from their dreary exile, and
banish from their hearts the corroding thought,
that he had voluntarily abandoned and desert-
ed them. At the risk of life, of fortune, and
of his sovereign's favour, of all that he most
valued on earth, he resolved to brook no delay
in the execution of his purpose. But scarcely
had his foot pressed the soil of his native
shore, when it pleased Providence, to summon
him from the scene of trial and sorrow, that
had darkened his closing years, and spare him
the still keener anguish, which must have
begun his, had he been permitted to prosecute
his fruitless search, after the small surviving
remnant, of the lost ill fated colony of Roan-
oke.

Sad indeed had been the destiny of that
forsaken band. After the departure of the
Governor for England, the colonists had con-
tinued to look for his return till the approach-
ing rigours of such a winter as they had never
before experienced, taught them to feel that

they were hoping against hope, when, but for
the fortitude and wisdom of a few, who toil-
ed and planned for the subsistence and safety
of the whole, they would all have miserably
perished, through fear and utter despondency.
To Mrs. Dare, indeed, the mysterious circum-
stance of her father's continued absence,
proved a fatal stroke. The terrors and rudely
shaken a naturally delicate constitution; and
when her heart became sick with hope defer-
red, and was alternately racked with fears and
agonizing doubts for her father's safety and
affection, her health yielded to the over-
whelming strength of her emotions, and
after lingering for several months, an example
of patient and gentle sweetness, she sank
peacefully to an early grave, grieving only for
her husband and child, and imploring him
with her latest breath, to return with their
little one, by the first opportunity, to the home
and altars of their country. Mr. Dare pro-
mised to fulfil her wish; but he was not per-
mitted to do so, for very shortly he was de-
stined to share the silent forest grave of his
early and only beloved.

For some months previous to this event,
the natives had betrayed symptoms of a wish
to repossess themselves of the Island, and in
several instances had shown a degree of ma-
lignity, that menaced the little colony with
danger. Several individuals, who had ven-
tured to the main land in search of game,
had been slightly wounded by the arrows of
the ambushed foe, and though this warning
should have taught caution to others, Mr.
Dare had the temerity, when paddling his
canoe along the shore, accompanied by Man-
too, to land, attracted by a fine stag, which
he saw browsing, through a glade of the
forest. But his life paid the forfeit of his
impudence, for scarcely had he leaped upon
the bank, when an arrow, from some unseen
place, pierced his side, and hastily retreating
to his boat, Manteo bore him, with Indian
celerity, back to the settlement. But before
he reached it, the agony of withdrawing the
barbed weapon from the wound, caused him
to faint, and even had not the wound itself
proved fatal, it was but too evident that the
poison, with which the arrow's point was tipped,
had already diffused itself through his frame,
and done the work of death. He survived
but a short time—just long enough to bless
his innocent child, who smiled in his arms,
unconscious of her orphan state, or of the
fearful perils that environed her. He entreat-
ed Manteo, to save her from the malice of his
countrymen, and enjoined upon him, and
upon Rachel, her nurse, to guard her with
their lives, and never to feel that their duty
was fulfilled, till they had found an opportu-
nity of bearing her in safety to England, to the
arms of these near relatives who would with
joy receive and cherish her, as the precious
legacy of her lost, unfortunate parents.

Manteo, in return for his faithful services
to the English, had received from those em-
powered to bestow it, the title of Lord of
Roanoke—an empty honour, and one which
it is difficult to believe, a savage could ap-
preciate, sufficiently to deem it a reward—how-
ever history relates the fact, and therefore we
may suppose it to be not valueless, even in
the eyes of the untutored child of nature. He
had also embraced the Christian religion, and
been baptized in the name of his blessed
Saviour, and in all honour and faith he pro-
mised to the dying father to protect his in-
fant daughter, even with his own life, nor
rest in peace beneath the shelter of his wig-
wam, till he had found means to convey her
across the great waters, to the land of her
people.

Thus was the little Virginia left, a
fair and lovely blossom, in the midst of a
frightful wilderness—with none save an un-
tutored Indian, and an humble dependent of
her family, to care for her welfare, and watch
the gradual unfolding of her dawning intellect.
Rachel, her nurse, had been also, the nurse
of her mother's infancy—had nurtured her at
her own bosom, borne her in her arms in
childhood, and almost with the doating affec-
tion of a mother, had marked her, as years
rolled on, burst into ripe and lovely woman-
hood. She had stood beside her when she
plighted her maiden vows to the husband of
her choice; and when, with a resolute heart,
she prepared to accompany him to his home
in the wilderness, the faithful Rachel shrunk
not from following the fortunes of her youth-
ful mistress—and never, amidst the darkest
hour of trial, did one regret assail her for her
constancy. She felt that she had cheered and
brightened many a dreary hour, and infused
comfort into many a bitter draught for those
she loved. Her hand had smoothed the pil-
low for her dying child, and closed in their
last sleep the soft eyes which she had so of-
ten lulled to pleasant slumber—and from her
arms, a last legacy, she had received the
precious infant, for whose sweet sake she still
cherished life, even with an almost hopeless
future stretching drearily before her. And
well was it for her, that Providence had so
fitted her for the situation, in which He had
now placed her. She was a woman of strong
intellect, high in purpose, resolute in heart,
cheerful even in extremity, firm, active,
shrewd, and above all, deeply imbued with
the pure and elevating spirit of Christianity;
which ever led her with childhood confidence,

to place her trust and reliance, on that wise
and beneficent Being, "who guides the
whirlwind, and directs the storm."
(To be continued.)

Portry.

"SPEAK NOT TO HIM A BITTER WORD."
—
Wouldst thou a wanderer lost reclaim,
A wild and reckless spirit tame—
Check the warm flow of youthful blood,
And lead a *lost* one back to God?
Purse it thy spirit's wrath be stirred,
Speak not to him a bitter word.
Speak not,—that bitter word may be
The stamp that seals his destiny.

If widely he has gone astray,
And dark excess has marked his way,
'Tis pitiful—but yet beware,
Reform must come from kindly care.
Forbid thy parting lips to move,
But in the gentle tones of love.
Though sadly his young heart has err'd,
Speak not to him a bitter word.

The low ring from he will not hear,
The venom'd childings will not bear.
The ardent spirit will not brook
The stinging tooth of sharp rebuke.
Thou wouldst not cozen the restless steel
To calm his fire or check his speed,—
Then let no angry tones be heard—
Speak not to him a bitter word.

Go kindly to him,—make him feel,
Your heart yearns deeply for his weal,
Tell him the dangers that thickly lay
Around his "wildly devoted way."
So shalt thou win him, call him back
From pleasure's smooth, seductive track.
And warnings thou hast kindly given,
May guide the wanderer up to Heaven.

THE TWO PIGS.

A word between Jack Spring and Tom Dobbs
about equal divisions.

Jack.—I say, Tom, you'll come and join
us, won't you? You'll come along with us,
and help us to get our rights!

Right! what do you mean by our rights?
Jack.—Why, you see, the gentlefolks and
master tradesmen have had things all their
own way for a long while; and now we mean
to have our own way for a bit; we mean to
take their property, and to divide all fair-
share and share alike. We are all to be equal,
that's what we call our rights.

Tom.—O! I see; I like it much; it's just
what I've been wishing for. You've got two
pigs and I've got none. I shall have one of
yours then. I like it much. I've thought
for a long time that one of your pigs would
suit me exactly; and now I'm to have it. I
like it much; and so time like the present.
There's no need for waiting; I'll come this
afternoon and fetch it. I've nothing else to
do; I've made holiday; and as I am earning
nothing to-day, the pig will come in well.—
Thank you Jack for allowing me my rights.
I'll be with you presently; so you can go and
get the pig ready, and I'll bring a bag to put
it in. I'm not very particular which it is,
they are both good ones.

Jack went home directly; but he did not
go to get the pigs ready. Instead of that he
shut up both his pigs, and took good care to
defend his house and his pigsty against Tom
Dobbs, and would not let him have a sight of
the pigs or of anything belonging to him.
Jack Spring had not been of late heard
anything about "equal divisions," or "share
and share alike"—*Cottager's Monthly Visi-
tor.*

Hides and Leather.—There are, in Great
Britain and Ireland, six or seven million head
of cattle. But these do not afford a supply of
leather sufficiently large for the numerous uses
to which it serves. We import hides from
Lithuania, and other provinces of Russia,
where the cattle run wild in the forest; and
in Paraguay the vast herds which range the
boundless plains are pursued and skinned,
while the animal is of so little value, that the
carcass is left to rot upon the ground.—
The troubled state of these South American
States, has kept up the price of leather, by
preventing the trade in skins. The largest
tanneries in the world are at Bermudez, on
the outskirts of London. The value of arti-
cles made of leather is fifteen millions per
annum, and shoes take more than one-half of
the amount. Leather is not an article we
export, for other nations can supply them-
selves more cheaply than we can. Gloves are
made at Worcester, Yeovil, Ludlow, and
Woodstock.

Gardens.—Mankind at the creation were
placed in a garden planted eastward in Eden,
containing not only what was good for food,
but every tree that was pleasant to the sight
—a garden therefore seems to be peculiarly
adapted for the pure in taste and innocent in
life. It has been the favourite task of the
highest poets to describe paradise; and even
the least poetical of mankind retain so much
from the wreck of a better nature as to pre-
serve a love for gardens.

DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AMERICANS, BY
CHARLES BULLER.

(From Debates in Parliament.)

Mr. C. Buller defended Lord Durham and
his advisers, argued that, if you wish to go-
vern a colony quietly, you must govern it
on such principles and by such men as that
colony approved. This was no innovation of
Lord Durham's, but was the sentiment pre-
valing throughout the North American colonies
before Lord Durham's arrival there.—He
admitted that the present proposal, like every
other which could be suggested in such cir-
cumstances, might be attended with something
of danger.—But it would be vastly less dan-
gerous than the proposal of Mr. Pakington,
for continuing the suspension of the constitu-
tion. I know something, said (Mr. P.) of
those people, and a more spirited race, and
consequently, in such circumstances, a more
turbulent one, I never met with; nor should I
respect them as British born men, if they did
not manifest such a feeling under an arbitrary
form of government. The day may not be
distant when you will want something more
than their mere passive loyalty; and if you
expect their cordial co-operation, you must
give them a voice in the conduct of their own
affairs. Much force is expressed of the hostile
tendency of the French Canadians. I be-
lieve, that as they are restless and violent,
with a chance of success, so will they plianly
succumb when a clear majority shall have
been manifested against them. There are
these great arguments for the union, it will
give you a British majority, and it will enlist
in your favor that general national spirit for
which the Canadians are so remarkable. Lord
Durham wished for a still larger union—the
union of all the provinces of British North
America. That larger union would have
been preferable, and I still hope that it will
follow; but meanwhile I am cordially for
adopting the plan now submitted to the house.

Great Yield of Milk.—Mr. James Gowen,
of Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, gives,
through the Philadelphia Inquirer, the follow-
ing table of the quantity of milk obtained for
one week from his imported cow Dairy Maid,
of the short-horned Durham breed. She
calved 4 months ago. The yield exceeds
eight gallons a day.

Dairy Maid's yield of Milk in one week, from
1st of June till 7th, inclusive:

	NORF.	NOOK.	EVE'G.
June 1st, 12	quarts	8 1-2	9 1-2—39
" 2d, 12 1-2	"	9	10 1-2—32
" 3d, 13 1-4	"	9 3-4	10 3-4—33 3-4
" 4th, 14 1-2	"	9 3-4	10 3-4—35
" 5th, 14 1-2	"	10	10 1-2—35
" 6th, 14 1-4	"	10	10 1-2—34
" 7th, 14 1-4	"	9 3-4	10 3-4—34 3-4

Total, 235 1-4
Being on an average more than 33 1-2 qts.
per day.

Travellers say, that there is not a useless
vegetable, or even weed in all China. A dead
nettle is converted into cloth—paper is made
from the straw of rice—the cup of the acorn
dies black—the leaves of a certain descrip-
tion of ash answer, in part, the purposes of
the mulberry, for the silk worm. In this way,
the occupations of people are infinitely di-
versified. For instance, in every village as
large as Pittsfield, and perhaps smaller, there
ought to be regular gardening as an occupa-
tion. In this way, the mechanics get better
fruits and vegetables and for a less price. It
is the natural advantage of the division of
labor. In living so much as our labouring
people do upon beef, pork, and potatoes, they
study neither health or economy. They do
not seem to understand that animal food is
by far the dearest.—*Sedgwick's Address.*

Escape of Lett.—This notorious outlaw
who was recently convicted by the Circuit
Court at Oswego, and sentenced to 7 years
imprisonment for his piratical attempt to de-
stroy the steamboat Great Britain, has been
permitted to escape. It is reported in the
American papers, that he leaped from the
cars which were conveying him to Auburn,
when within a mile of that place—that the
cars were going at the rate of about 20
miles an hour,—and that the prisoner was
well secured with shackles! A reward of
\$250 has been offered for his apprehension
by the Governor of the State of New York.—
Had Lett broken his neck in the attempt to
escape, (as would undoubtedly have been
the case,) there would have been some ground
to suppose that it was without permission; as
it is, we think there is little to incline any ho-
nest person to that opinion.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The Nation-
al Intelligence says—"Mr. Rush, of the
American Legation in London, and Mr.
Schenley, of England, arrived in this city on
Saturday—the former with despatches from
our Minister in England, and the latter with
despatches for the British Minister here.—
We are glad to find that an impression pre-
vails, which we incline to think a well-
founded one, that the general tone and
aspect of the communications from our Minis-
ter in England are decidedly pacific, touching
the Northeastern Boundary question."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the *Liverpool Standard*, June 5.

Paris was visited on the 24 of June by a tremendous thunder storm, which still continued when the mail left.

Lord Dufferin arrived at Dover on the 24, but was too unwell to coast up his journey, and had taken apartments for a week.

By advices from Constantinople to May 15, it appears that the Seraskier, Hild Pasha, brother-in-law to the Sultan, had been dismissed for some offence against morality, leading to bring the government into contempt.

There was a serious riot at Limerick, in Ireland, on the 1st of June. The people came down in immense numbers, carrying poles with leaves stuck on them, and shouting "down with the forestallers." They seized a number of carts and waggons, despoiled them of the vegetables and other provisions which they contained and then burned 16 of them into the river. A regiment of infantry could make no head against the rioters, and they were not dispersed until the artillery was brought to bear upon them.

Russia.—The first advices from Trebizond announce the successes of the Cossacks over their Russian invaders. Nine forts had fallen into their power, and the two remaining would have experienced the same fate, but for the timely arrival of the two Russian ships of the line. The Cossacks gave the Russians no quarter, and in the fort of St. Nicolas 1,000 men were put to the sword.

The report of the death of the King of Prussia is stated in the London Times of June 4th, to have been premature.

New successes were continually announced as having attended the movements of the Queen's troops in Spain, and the war was evidently drawing to a close.

It is stated that new complications have sprung up in the sulphur question, and that the British Government had resolved on sending six ships of the line to Naples. A French squadron of the same force was also to proceed thither.

The following document has been recently published. It is dated as far back as January since which period it has been circulated for signatures. This number it received up to the middle of May, is stated to be over two hundred thousand, among which there are—

Peers, 42
Eldest Sons and Sons of Peers, 24
Bishops, 27
Members of Parliament, 55
Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants, 60
Magistrates, upwards of 400
Bishops, B. C., 56
Protestant and Roman Catholic Clergymen, upwards of 600
Barristers, 160
Solicitors, 140
Medical men, 100
Learned Professions, 450
Merchants, upwards of 1,000

LEINSTER AND CLAREMONT ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The efforts which have of late been made in England to revive exploded prejudices, and raise an outcry against Her Majesty's Government, because in some instances, Roman Catholics, as well as Protestants, have been appointed to offices, in order to give weight and influence to their efforts on the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, as to impel us to the step we now take in addressing ourselves to you.

The great mass of the people in Great Britain is Protestant, in Ireland, Roman Catholic—wherever, therefore, attempts to set Protestants against Roman Catholics, labours, in effect, to set Great Britain against Ireland, and, by consequence, Ireland against Great Britain.

According to the last census, the population of Ireland amounted to nearly eight millions, of which about a million, and a half were Protestants, and the remainder, and six millions and a half Roman Catholics; and according to the return made to Parliament in 1827, of the number of children educated in Ireland at the expense of their parents, there were about eighty-one thousand Protestants, and three hundred and nineteen thousand Roman Catholics; the Roman Catholics, therefore, constitute not only more than four-fifths of the population, but four-fifths of all who pay for the education of their children.

They comprise, in particular, a vast and increasing portion of those middle classes, which are the nerves and sinews of every community, and which, raised by their industry above want, unite a lofty sense of their own independence, with a generous regard for the liberties of others.

These feelings, which are common to Protestants and Roman Catholics, diffuse through the mass of which the British public is composed, that vigorous spirit of freedom, which feeds, sustains, and necessarily augments the wealth, power, and greatness of the Empire; and that spirit will never submit to the intolerant or exclusive domination of any party or any sect, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic.

The zeal of both in the cause of good government is now, and we hope will continue, a happy bond of union between them. The representatives of the most numerous Roman Catholic Constituents in Ireland have been for years acting in full accordance with those of the most numerous Constituents both of England and Scotland, and a decided majority of the whole of the members returned to the House of Commons by genuine popular suffrage, by the unobscured votes of Protestant householders throughout Great Britain.

In this concern there is safety for the State, which it never could enjoy amidst scenes of sectarian strife.

We therefore call upon all who would hold Great Britain and Ireland indissolubly together, to discountenance those appeals to bigoted passions, which endanger the stability and peace of the realm, by fomenting discord and animosity among the people.

For ourselves, we shall feel it our duty to oppose, by all constitutional means in our power, the formation or continuance of any administration, which would either openly or covertly draw aid from such poisoned sources, which would attempt to inflict political exclusion on any class of men, on account of their religious opinions, or which would desire to withhold from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, their full and fair portion of those honours and emoluments of the State, which, whilst they share its duties and burdens, they are entitled alike in law and in justice to enjoy, on terms of perfect equality with all other classes of their fellow-subjects.

LEINSTER. CLAREMONT. (Circular) CLAREMONT-HOUSE, Dublin, Jan. 7, 1840.

Deeply impressed with the injustice and insult, which have of late been offered to Ireland, by a large portion of our political opponents, and with the dangers likely to result to the whole Empire, from the intolerant and exclusive policy, which so many of them have openly recommended, we are impelled by a paramount sense of public duty, to submit for your consideration, the accompanying Address to our British fellow-countrymen, and if you concur in the sentiments which it conveys, we venture to request that you will add your signatures thereto, with those of any of your neighbours who may be disposed to join you, and that you will have the goodness to return it directed to either of us here.

LEINSTER. CLAREMONT. UNITED STATES. From the *New York Tribune* July 4.

A further correspondence on the question of the *North-eastern Boundary* has been laid before Congress by the President, and such parts thereof as have been printed, will be found in this day's impression. The correspondence consists of a letter from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, communicating to the American Government, the long expected report of Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, and Mr. Forsyth's reply. The report itself has not yet appeared in the Washington papers, but may be expected in a day or two.

It would seem that this Report is one of some moment, for the President in his Message to Congress says, that although the British Government have not yet formally adopted it, it is pretty clear that it will materially influence the British arguments in the future negotiations; and as this Report is an expert one, the Chief Magistrate deems it proper that an American survey should be made of the same ground without delay, and asks from Congress the necessary appropriation for that purpose.

But this survey, if we understand the matter, will have nothing to do with the survey proposed to be undertaken, preparatory to re-submitting the question to the arbitration of a third power. That survey will be undertaken by a joint board of British and American Commissioners, who will proceed to the territory in dispute, and assist each other in endeavoring to discover the true line, or rather the north-west angle of Nova Scotia. If this board should agree as to the real position of this hitherto undiscovered and undeciphered angle, all difficulties will be at once settled; but should the board not come to this desirable conclusion, then the maps, surveys, arguments &c., will be all submitted to an umpire as provided for in the Treaty of Ghent.

Thus it appears that the Counter project of the United States for a re-survey and re-arbitration has been accepted by Great Britain, with the exception of some of its details—modifications of which will be submitted to the President, in next despatches, for his approval. "No difficulty, however, is apprehended in settling the basis of the convention for this rehearing of the case. This is in accordance with what we have heretofore described as being the present posture of affairs.

We confess our anxiety to see Col. Mudge's and Mr. Featherstonhaugh's Report, the nature of which is but little understood, and have been given to understand, however, that it is based upon the geological formation of the highlands, the true course of which, has been traced by the gentlemen just named, by following corresponding strata as designated in these ranges.

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The long expected communication on the subject of the pending negotiations relative to the Boundary, was made by the President to the Senate on Monday last. We publish it below. It will be perceived that the proposition for the reference of the question to a new Commission is agreed to, and that the President proposes that an separate exploration and general survey should be made, by Commissioners to be appointed by the Government of the U. States.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. The importance of the subject to the tranquility of our country, makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th Jan last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing the determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of our last proposition for the settlement of the question of the North-eastern boundary, with a copy of the answer made to by the Secretary of State. I cannot doubt that with the sincere disposition which actuates both Governments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the controversy, it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional agreement on the principles attached to as to effect that object.

The British Commissioners, in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, expresses an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is altogether expressive in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, been adopted by the British Government in the discussion of the question of boundary, and as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect, will be necessary.

M. VAN BUREN. Washington, 27th June, 1840.

Wind versus Steam.—The steamship G. Western left the wharf precisely at 1 o'clock, and proceeded to sea with a fine breeze from the westward. The packet-ship Oxford, for Liverpool, and Philadelphia, for London, sailed about 12 o'clock.—At four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the schooner Teazer saw the Great Western ten miles south-east of the floating light, with all sail set, "going at a very rapid rate." The Oxford and Philadelphia were about ten miles ahead of the Western. The latter had performed forty-five miles in three hours.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

Importation Seizure.—The British steamship Argyle, which arrived at N. Y. Orleans on the 12th inst. with 115,000 dollars in specie, from Vera Cruz, was seized on the following day, for a violation of the treaty stipulation between Great Britain and the United States, in regard to the carrying trade. The specie, which is all owned in New Orleans, is placed in a safe, deposite, to await the decision in the case of the proper authorities.—[N. Y. Sun.]

From the *Herald* Royal Gazette, June 10.] On Monday, the 9th instant, a large concourse of people attended to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in St. George's. The Society in this town had long felt the inconvenience of their place of worship. It was a small wood building, and fast decaying; when the Hurricane in September last rendered it unfit for use. It has since been taken down, and Divine Service is now held in an old store room.

The Society have looked forward to the commencement of their Chapel, with lively interest, and they anticipate, by the blessing of God, to see it speedily completed.

The service commenced with singing, and prayer; after which a few appropriate passages of Scripture, and a copy of the Parchment, which was put in a Plaid, and deposited in a cavity of the Stone, were read.

The preachers at present on the circuit, are, Theophilus Pugh and Thomas Jeffery. The circuit steward, Thomas Stone Tuzo, Esq. There are 37 class leaders in the circuit, and 489 Members of Society, and about 22 other communicants. There are connected with the British, Irish and Upper Canada Conferences, including Missions, Superintending and Supernumerary Preachers 1,335. Duty in the Methodist Episcopal Church in America 3,312. Total throughout the world 4,647.—There are under the care of the British, Irish, and Upper Canada Conferences 423,175 members. Under the care of American Conferences, 622,241. Total Western Methodists throughout the World, 1,112,519 exclusive of Preachers.

"Woe hath God wrought." "Therefore thus saith the Lord God, Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste."—ISAIAH XXV, 10.

The Stone was then lowered to its place, probably to be removed no more till "the Heavens shall pass away, with a great noise—the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up." The following was then repeated by Mr. Pugh. "We lay this stone as the foundation of a building, which is to be dedicated to the worship and service of Almighty God, in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen."

"Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea the work of our hands establish Thou it."—PSALM XC, 15, 17.

The interesting services of the day were closed by singing and prayer, and three hearty cheers for the Queen.

CANADA. We are truly happy to learn, that, instead of returning to England, as had been anticipated, Lieut. Col. MacLaughlin is to take command of the Artillery at Kingston. Of his recent promotion, and of any command that may be conferred upon him, no officer can be more deserving in every point of view, than Col. MacLaughlin. He has served long and faithfully in every quarter of the Empire; and will ever reflect credit upon whatever service he may be called upon to perform.

It is equally gratifying to find, that Mrs. MacLaughlin, who has contributed so much and so valuably to the literature of the Province, is still, for a while, to remain amongst us; and that it is likely her pious and classical pen will yet be engaged in shedding lustre and grace on an epoch in which, it must be confessed, she is a great prodigy.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The steam ship Great Western sailed from New York for the 1st inst. with 160 and fifty-one passengers—a larger number than ever before took passage in that noble vessel. In the list of passengers we observe the names of Archibald McKay, Esq. of this city, and the Rev. Matthew Kichey, of Upper Canada.—*Gazette*.

From the *Toronto, U. C. Mirror* of June 22.

Fire.—On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out at a grocery corner of York and Newgate streets, kept by a man of the name of Northcote. This fire was soon extinguished, but a spark had fallen from the floating embers on or near the Theatre, and a more serious fire than the first raged for about three hours. The buildings consumed, were occupied by Messrs. Williams, cabinet makers; J. Milfield, tavern keeper; Bikerstaff, painter; Denham, smith; Connel, furrier; Putnam, grocery keeper; Harris's grocery and Kison's tavern, besides many other small places, were pulled down, to stop the progress of the flames. It commenced about 3 o'clock, and was completely subdued by 5 o'clock.

NOVA SCOTIA.—We copy the following pleasing remarks from an Editorial in the *Halifax Times*:—"The trade of the country is speedily and we may add rapidly increasing. In the past season the entries and clearances of vessels in foreign trade, have nearly doubled those of any previous year, while the coasting business has kept pace. While we regret the pressure upon Mercantile credit occurring in the neighborhood of St. John, and the consequent failures and probable distress growing out of it, we have the greater right to be thankful for the regular state of business and substantial credit of the merchants of Halifax, and indeed of every port in the Province. The very nature of the trade of New Brunswick, confined as it is, to the article of timber and ships built for sale in Europe, renders it fluctuating and hazardous to all who embark their capital, time or industry in it. Our agriculture though far from being in the advanced state to be desired, is yet far ahead of that of any one of the adjacent colonies."

Halifax July 7.

Intelligence from Havana via N. Orleans, states that the pirates, who entrapped and murdered Capt. Cunningham, of the schooner Yermoo, and two of his crew, were to be hung on the 14th inst.—and that thirteen more of the gang had been taken. The master of the Spanish drogher, who so nobly succeeded in capturing the bloody scoundrels, deserves every praise that can be awarded, and some acknowledgment of a more substantial nature, would be no more than justice from the mercantile community of this Province at least—the gallant fellow has done the commercial world a service that cannot be too highly appreciated. There is much reason to believe that the brig Persa, owned by Mr. Kinneer, of this port, met with a similar fate to the Yermoo. Capt. Wylie, of the brig Flirt, which arrived on Friday last in 12 days from Matanzas, reports that one of the crew of the Yermoo, knew a man whom he saw on the shore, to belong to the brig Persa, in which vessel he had sailed three voyages.—The Persa sailed from Trinidad de Cuba for Halifax about the latter part of December last, and no news of her has since transpired, except the above horrible supposition, which under the circumstances amounts almost to certainty. The Yermoo, Capt W. reports, is broken up, and her cargo of 70 tons, rum, is lying at Havana. The survivors of her crew (Mr. McLeod, master, Benj. Beach and Isaac McKay, of Liverpool, N. S., are detained at Havana by the Spanish Government. The names of the murdered men are Capt. Cunningham, Shelburne; James Taylor, Halifax; E. Norton, New-Branswick. Through the exertions of Capt. Fitzgerald of the brig Pilot, a subscription of \$200 has been made at Havana for the relief of the survivors and the families of the deceased.—*Times*.

PROVINCIAL. Capt. Reed, of the steamer *Nova Scotia*, arrived this morning from Windsor, reports the arrival at Halifax, on Thursday last, of the steamer *Union*, in 84 hours from Quebec, with the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, Governor Gen. and suite.—We understand that a letter from His Excellency for Sir J. Harvey, was received by the *Nova Scotia*, and sent off by an express to Fredericton. Sir J. is expected, will proceed immediately to Halifax to confer with the Governor Gen. and the Lieut. Governors of the other Provinces.—*Courier*.

A WHALER.—We have much pleasure in announcing the return of *Maryann* Rait, one of Mr. Stewart's whalers, manned entirely by British subjects, from an unusually successful voyage. She has been absent only 23 months, and brings home a full cargo of 2320 barrels of Oil, and 22,000 lbs. of Bone, shipped to London in March, 1839.—*B.*

THE THEATRE.—Mrs Fitzwilliam, the celebrated comic actress and vocalist, whose arrival we announced last week, has exceeded, if possible, the high anticipations we had formed of her, from reading the high encomiums on her performances which have appeared in the British and American journals. This talented Lady has been about eight months in America, during which time she has travelled upwards of 8,000 miles, and performed 200 nights, adding laurels to her well-earned fame, and upwards of \$20,000 to her fortune. She returns to England on the 1st of August in the *British Queen*, to fulfil her engagement in the British Metropolitan Theatres; after which she will again visit the U. S. and perhaps these Provinces also.

For the Standard. HISTORY OF CHARTISM, CONCLUDED.

This was the object which Mr. Frost, and his confederates held out to his d-ded followers, amidst the mountains of Wales; and we doubt not but similar objects were presented to the multitude in other manufacturing districts also. The leaders, no doubt, had personal motives apart from a project which they knew could never be realized.—These, we confess it, might puzzle us to divine, if we were to attempt it, but we do not think the mere personal objects of some half-

dozen of worthless demagogues worth the trouble of any serious inquiry. The plot proceeded; secrecy was urged as essential to its success; and so completely was it observed, that, although arms were constantly manufactured, and meetings regularly held, the plot was wholly unknown to all but the conspirators, until, from a circumstance we shall mention, it was discovered only on the very eve of its development. This is the more remarkable, as the iron masters, and their agents and foremen live in the midst of the people, and in hourly contact with them. They all knew that strangers had been amongst them, preaching discontent in the name of the charter; and that the people were generally discontented with their political condition. But the first circumstance which created positive alarm, as indicative of a wide spread combination for some bad purpose, was a general desertion of the hill markets on Saturday the 21 of November. This neglect on the part of the workmen to make the usual provision for their families for the ensuing week, led the proprietor of Tredegar iron-works to apprehend that some mischief was intended; and early on the following morning, he communicated his apprehensions to the Mayor of Newport. That functionary had been already on the alert. Reports had reached him that Newport was to be attacked on the following day; and he was then engaged in those useful and discreet precautions which were found to be so very salutary in the hour of peril, and to which in a great measure Newport owed its preservation. Nothing can more strongly illustrate the extreme secrecy with which the proceedings of the chartists were conducted, than the following anecdote.

One gentleman, an iron master, having the direction of extensive works, remained in ignorance of any movement, or of any combination for that purpose, until two o'clock on the Monday morning. He was then roused from his bed to be informed that his furnaces had been just stopped by armed men, who were marching in array towards Newport, and that to this array, his own works had furnished a contingent. Shortly afterwards the town of Newport was regularly invested; and it is a well ascertained fact, that the number of the rebels did not fall short of 10,000. In this hour of peril and alarm, the only available military force in Newport, which the gallant and intrepid Mayor had at his disposal, was a company of the 45th regiment, consisting of thirty Irishmen, commanded by an Irish officer. With them did the Mayor attempt, and afterwards succeed, in saving Newport from the giddy destruction of the Chartists. Animated with that noble ardour which fired the bosoms of that spartan band, which contested for the Strait of Thermopylae against hordes of Persian barbarians, they posted themselves at the gates of Newport, and the result of their bravery was the discomfiture of the Chartists and the preservation of Newport in tact and un molested. The government immediately caught the alarm, and by well-aimed, in all its rigour, the strong arm of the law, shattered to impotence, if not altogether annihilated the remnant of the Chartist force; the capture of the leaders, their trial, and conviction, are unintermitting as to detail, need not be repeated. Much blundering marked the legal investigation, and partly deflected public justice, yet we hope there is enough of moral in the winding up of the tragedy to act as a warning, that illegal combinations against the peace of any country are a very hazardous experiment.

There is one circumstance so closely connected with this subject, and which in a very clear manner exhibits the *animus* of that deluded body, and what was to be expected from them in the infelicitous event of their acquiring dominion, which in conclusion, we must be pardoned to advert to. It has reference to the Lord-Lieutenant of the country. Possessed of an ample fortune, derived to him from his ancestors, and inheriting from them, moreover, those principles of constitutional liberty which have raised England to her pre-eminence, and by which only she will be able to retain it. This honorable gentleman had been content to reside on his estates, dispensing hospitality and kindness around him, and enjoying in its true sense that position which even Napoleon envied, that of an English country gentleman, he lived respected and esteemed by all who knew him. On the demise of the late Duke of Beaufort, he was urged by his friends to accept his present high and important office, and as it was proved, arduous and difficult office. Of habits formed in comparative retirement, and unused to popular struggle or commotion, he found himself nevertheless placed, by the seditious demonstrations of the Chartists, which called for the utmost vigour and energy. He exerted both in a manner which convinced the demagogues that they would not be allowed to disturb the country with impunity; and by way of retribution, it is well known that he was marked out by the conspirators on the late occasion as their first victim.

He escaped only by accident. On the morning of the 3d of November, this gentleman received confidential information, that in the course of that night, his mansion house was to be assaulted by a band of armed insurgents. This was followed by a letter from the Mayor of Newport, who corroborated this intelligence, and informed him likewise of the attack intended on that place, and solicited his attendance there, in his character of Lord-Lieutenant, that they might together make the necessary arrangements for resistance. The Lord-Lieutenant readily obeyed the summons. The Mayor generously pressed on him, for the protection of his mansion, a portion of the small military force stationed at Newport; but this he declined, not choosing to put his individual interests or security in competition with those of Newport, against which it was understood, that the main effort of the insurgents was to be directed. He was finally prevailed upon, however, by the joint solicitation of the Mayor and the Com-

mandant of the corporal's guardsments on that day to have been in by one of that we do not call it than was anticipated able life saved I ance of their agents of their agents on their of defence, but numbers were by his friends, The *Quarte* long detail of t surrection, the recurrence ma dies by which concludes with "Time obli we are, therefor to introduce i some very unj tice to be state Irishmen were the population mean the worl sands engaged of the sixty p was an Irishm

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD. Char Director nex Discour Hours Bills lodged with next week. Salina Commission Sal William Direct Bills lodged with Friday, o hands unt. L. London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paris, Toronto. LATER FROM SWITZERLAND, just, bringi and London from which column.

Improvements is now in plastering. On a recent much pleas which the Judges, B Rooms, to allotted for nient and engaged in the countr of the bui for public overlooking the Bench mittee, tog BERRY, as faithfully. The buildi the vicin situati when com

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