





## SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1839.

## Charlotte County Bank.

HARRIS HATCH, Esq., President.

Director: JOHN WOOD, Esq., R. F. CROOKSHANK.

Discount, 2s. 6d. per cent. THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

Said and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY, otherwise they must be paid on the next week.

## Saint and North House.

CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., Clerk.

SAINT ANDREWS BANK.

WILLIAM FORSTER, Esq., President.

Director: JOHN WOOD, Esq., R. F. CROOKSHANK.

Discount, 2s. 6d. per cent. THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

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## LATEST DATES.

LONDON, May 18.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.

GLASGOW, May 17.

PARIS, May 17.

BRISTOL, May 17.

NORTHAMPTON, May 17.

GLASGOW, May 17.

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hurler on the ditch. Instead therefore of spouting forth "wonderful big threats with wonderful little effect" we select, for the perusal of our readers the expressions of the English press as contained in the latest papers, being those of the 17th ultimo:

(From the Sun of Friday.)

We have good news for the country—the Government of the Tories is "blown to the winds"—the embryo administration of Sir Robert Peel is at an end! It has not even had time to chip the egg-shell. And what was the cause of this sudden break-up? A resolution, on the part of the Queen, to resist the unwarrantable and despotism demands of Toryism! Will it be credited, Sir Robert Peel not only insisted that her Majesty should change her present Household, but that he should dismiss also her private friends—all those who had surrounded her from childhood.

(From the Morning Post.)

It is said that several of the Radical members of the House of Commons who opposed Ministers, or deserted them, on the Jamaica question, finding that the consequences of the decision were not likely to realize their wishes and expectations, have repented them of their misdoings, repented their error, expressed their contrition to Ministers, and promised that if any means could be discovered of keeping the Tories out they would be more tractable and obedient tools for the future. On this hint, duly communicated to them, the female tyrants of Buckingham Palace again seized hold of the Royal victim, whom they had released for a moment from their foul and poisonous grasp—got up, perhaps, for the occasion, some new tale of lasciviousness and slander to hasten the process of corruption, and convince the youthful Majesty of England to say, also she could not live without them. And the interests of this mighty empire are to be obstructed, and its most important affairs thrown into confusion by a trick like this is order that Lord Melbourne and some of his colleagues may enjoy for a week or two the delights of office. We greatly misapprehend the character of the British people if they will endure to be thus governed and thus treated. Do Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell imagine for a moment that the influence of Court ladies, who pollute the Royal ear and seek to ruin the mind and morals of the Queen of England by mingled obscenity and slander, however strenuously it may be exerted in their support, will be sufficient to sustain them in office destitute as they have confessed themselves to be of the confidence of either House of Parliament? If they have fallen into so ridiculous an error, it will be for Parliament and the country to convince them of their mistake. The mischief which has arisen, and the still greater mischief of which the prolific seeds are thick, sown, must be ascribed exclusively to the domestic tyranny which, under the fostering rays of Ministerial favour has crept itself like a poisonous snake around the Sovereign, is preying upon her youth and inexperience, and not content with degrading the royal dignity of the Queen, and obstructing her and the nation's affairs, treats to bright her reputation and sows it her in one.

(From the Morning Herald.)

"Of the Queen's conduct in this matter it were unjust to speak with harshness. Ample allowances ought to be made on the score of her Majesty's youth, and consequent inexperience, as well as on the score of some of the best impulses of our nature, to the influence of which her Majesty has obviously abandoned herself. Nothing can be more natural than that the Queen should part willingly with those who have continued to constitute themselves her Majesty's sole companions ever since her accession to the Throne. The blame in this affair must be reserved for those who have tampered with her Majesty's kindest affections—in other words, the blame must be reserved for certain of Lord Melbourne's late associates, whose ladies are in constant attendance upon the Queen. Such an action upon the Royal mind was the only chance left to these miserable outcasts from office."

The Herald seems to make it a matter of blame that her Majesty should have "abandoned herself" to the best impulses of our nature. (From the Courier of Friday.) The Queen, we are assured, demanded only to be allowed to remain about her the ladies of her household, and this was refused her! All her intimate friends—all those to whose society she has been accustomed—were at once to be banished from her presence, and their places were to be supplied by Tory strangers. To this wanton indignity her Majesty refused to submit, and the people, we feel satisfied, will approve of her refusal. Her Majesty's words, we have reason to believe, were—"I would rather be reduced to the level of a private subject than be deprived of the society of those to whom I am personally attached, and who have been the friends of my childhood." Her Majesty further remarked, that with respect to Sir Robert Peel's political arrangements, she had nothing to do but to assent to them; but that the choice of the ladies who were to surround her, and form her society, was a point she would not concede.

(From the Courier of Saturday.)

The accuracy of our assertion, that Sir Robert Peel claimed the dismissal of all the ladies of the Court, is denied by the Tory prints; and it is asserted, that he required the dismissal of a "proportion" only. Who, and how many he meant to dismiss, we, of course, know not; but we have not the least doubt that he claimed the right of dismissing all, though he might not have resolved to exercise it to the letter. Sir Robert is bound to state the grounds of his objection to these ladies. The Times rests the objection solely on political grounds, and pays proper respect to the character of the ladies in question: the Post, on the other hand, rests the objection as strongly on moral grounds, and talks of "damaged" and "depraved" society. Which is right? Which of the two papers is the Peel print? (From the Morning Herald.)

The scheme of these miserable intrigues has succeeded for the moment—and little care the framers of that scheme for the injury which their fleeting success may ultimately inflict on their royal victim. They have already shown their disposition to convert the Queen into a property of the party to which they belong; and in pursuance of their disgraceful system of tactics, they have driven from the Court of their sovereign almost all the members of the high aristocracy—almost all those families, who, in other days, reflected lustre on that Court, not more by their elevated rank, than by the unimpeachable purity of their conduct. Nor is the loss of that respect which ought to be rendered to an English sovereign visible only in the highest ranks of society. The numerous classes reflect in this matter the sentiments of those above them in station. The drawing-rooms are attended by individuals whose presence is required officially—and by the members of the Irish tail! When the Queen appears in the streets, her respectful salutations now mark her progress, but on the contrary, shouts of not the most respectful nature are too frequent permitted to reach the royal ear! To Lord Melbourne is the Queen indebted for the loss of her popularity; and

to Lord Melbourne's associates must be ascribed those mortifications to which, we fear, her Majesty's present most ill-advised course is destined to give rise.

Sir Robert Peel, has on this occasion, been true to himself—to his high character—and to the great party which recognizes him as its leader. Sir Robert Peel could not, without the rank self-abasement, have allowed a band of Whigs in petticoats to obstruct the onward course of his policy—and to keep up a traitorous communication with the opponents of his Government. The broad principle in such cases is, that the individual responsible for the conduct of public affairs should exercise the most ample measure of control over all the arrangements necessary for the management of state business. Individuals holding important situations in the household of the Sovereign are, in fact, public functionaries—and functionaries moreover, of no mean consequence. In the Court of a female monarch, the ladies of the Court possess, necessarily, a large portion of influence; and no wise Minister will permit that influence to be directed against himself.

(From the Sun of Monday.)

These are the men who affect to hold in veneration the established institutions of the country, to render a perfect service to her Majesty, and to guard the Throne against encroachments and disaffection: these are the apostles of divine right and the sacred immunities of loyalty, who, with the words of worship on their lips, carry the treason of Judas in their hearts. Their attachment to the institutions of the country is hollow and servile—their allegiance to the Sovereign is purely conditional. They are loyal and devoted so long as they possess the power of being tyrannical with impunity—sullen, discontented, and treacherous in the season of exclusion. They mark terms with the Queen which are inconsistent with the independence of the Sovereign of this great country, and failing in their attempt to subjugate the Throne they turn round and endeavour, by the grossest libels, to bring the Court into contempt.

We take for granted that all true reformers will seize this opportunity of expressing their unequivocal respect and affection for the illustrious lady who has been the means of rescuing them from the visitation of that worst national calamity, a Tory Administration, which, translated into plain English, means a visitation of taxes and jobs, of gagging bills, and insurrection acts; in short, of oppression in its worst and most immitigable form. As the Times said, on a certain remarkable occasion, "The Queen has done it all!" Yes, with pride we say it is the Queen, and the Queen only, we are indebted for our escape from Toryism. Honour, eternal honour to her name!

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

Her Majesty, at the first interview, did not restrict her new adviser in any way; she did not reserve to herself the right to retain about her person, and basking in the sunshine of her court, certain Whig and Liberal ladies, who have endeavoured to rear her in the style of an opera dancer, and who by their conduct in the case of the slandered Lady, Flora Hastings have made the odour of Buckingham Palace as unsufferable as the shambles; no reservation of this kind was made, or Sir Robert Peel's first interview would have been the last. The attention of these Whig women was, therefore, either an afterthought, suggested by themselves, or other female intrigues, or it was part of the original plot by which Sir Robert's confidence was to be betrayed, his plans marred, and his political party insured.

At the moment at which we write, nothing beyond the facts we have above stated is known to the public. The general impression, however, is that the Queen

replete with baseness and treachery; but we are disposed to believe that it forms part of the original plot, and that Lord Melbourne is as deep in it as any of his female and fashionable crimps.

Sir Robert Peel did not proceed to the extremity of Lord Grey; he asked only what no sensible Sovereign of these realms would for a moment refuse, which none but an ignorant foreigner or a domestic traitor would advise her Majesty to refuse, and which refusal, if persisted in, must involve Queen Victoria and the nation in fearful calamities.

The Right Hon. Baronet must not any longer be exposed to the trick, the wile, the treachery, the dishonesty of the Whigs. He cannot afford to make war upon women pushed into the front of the battle by cowardly rascals and scoundrels skulking behind, upon pointed toes, poisoning the ears of a girl Queen, or upon Whigs ready in tergiversity, adroitness and guile, to wear coats which have dropped from the gibbets or been stolen from the pauper's chest.

(From the Times of Monday.)

We ask will the people of England be stupid enough to upbraid the saucy chamberers of a household coterie, which, if its transactions be traced no further than even 4 months back, present a record of indecency and inhumanity, as well as folly, unexampled, we trust, in the days of our fathers, and certainly unparalleled in our own? Will the people of England adopt and support this war of anti-number petticoats against all the great and serious interests of an endangered empire? Will they allege that it is wisdom, or anything else, to steer trequy, that such a person as Lady Normandy, the puppet of such an itinerant show man as her husband—a base, corrupt, now on trial for a thousand times more than life—is it, we say, right, or otherwise than provoking, that a lady so connected should be suffered to stop up the road to rational government against the earnest expectations of an enlightened and harassed country? Are the people insane enough to admit an excuse so frivolous for so vast a wrong? Is it because Lord Normanby dreams to be impeached, that a sinister influence should be established at the side of royalty, degrading public justice of her rights, and the crown and realm of their acknowledged safeguards?

(From the Age.)

Because the machinations of the Camarilla which we have so often denounced have prevailed—because the female influence of certain most obnoxious persons—persons who scrupled not to attempt to sacrifice for fame and insatiable purity of a Noble maiden, a the shrine of their own accursed anti-English schemes, has succeeded for a time in placing the Queen in a position of the most fearful difficulty, by publicly proclaiming that there shall be no mini-try in England, even although called for by the country, welcomed by the Peers, and accepted by the Commons, unless approved of by a vulgar German Veto and her clique!

Her Majesty is represented to have said that "she would rather be reduced to the level of a private subject, than be deprived of the society of those to whom was personally attached, and who have been the friends of her childhood." Be it so. But, with all due respect, we take leave to tell her Majesty that they by whom she is surrounded, never were the friends of her childhood. She never knew anything of them until called to the Throne, and, therefore, the hack scribe who puts this declaration into her Majesty's mouth, has wickedly labelled her by making her utter that which is not true.

At the moment at which we write, nothing beyond the facts we have above stated is known to the public. The general impression, however, is that the Queen

has placed herself in a great difficulty by attempting to make an unconstitutional motion with Sir Robert notwithstanding the Normanby plotters, it expedient to withhold.

We can state that the slightest hesitation of annoyance on the Conservative leaders, sake of Royalty they are the untoward interior male meddlers in State most awful importance themselves they know, venge cannot do withing to their loyalty from "her friends," at not fail in their duty. days Sir Robert Peel will be complete.

The Boundary Affair. 22nd number we present a Cock-and-a-Bull story from Mr. Elias Moore under the significant title "Mare's Nest." The Gazette of the 17th following; and in our day a Correspondent farther light on the subject.

The Survivor. G much pleasure in placing following Notes at the Editor of the Quebec in reference to the letter of Mr. Moore, copied in the Gazette of the 8th and also in the Quebec of the 5th instant, from the Patriot of April 8. The following Note, given by the chief Surveyor played on the boundary of the 5th article of the Commission of July, 1817, at which Monument planted in a birch tree, surmounted by an iron hoop, as the stood, marking the so River St. Croix.

The Monument so head of the St. Croix Cedar, take, at the stream, marked S. N. South 5 feet 2 inches is a yellow Birch 11 inches in diameter, near the east hooped with easterly part of the tree and some other marks, fit letters. At the said birch lies a cedar E. and S. W. direction the south east side, 1797, SILVANUS SAW feet south of said birch is a black ash, blazed; 40° W. of birch is a blazed, which had fallen 13 feet 2 inches in diameter, near the east hooped with easterly part of the tree and some other marks, fit letters. At the said birch lies a cedar E. and S. W. direction the south east side, 1797, SILVANUS SAW feet south of said birch is a black ash, blazed; 40° W. of birch is a blazed, which had fallen 13 feet 2 inches in diameter, near the east hooped with easterly part of the tree and some other marks, fit letters. At the said birch lies a cedar E. and S. 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