

Standard ALMANAC FOR 1843

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

MAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Days on which the Mails for England will close at the Post Office, in this Town.	Days on which the Mails for England will be delivered at the Post Office, in this Town.
Thursday 29th January, at 5.15 A.M.	26th February, at 11.15 A.M.
26th February, at 11.15 A.M.	26th March, at 11.15 A.M.
26th March, at 11.15 A.M.	26th April, at 11.15 A.M.
26th April, at 11.15 A.M.	26th May, at 11.15 A.M.
26th May, at 11.15 A.M.	26th June, at 11.15 A.M.
26th June, at 11.15 A.M.	26th July, at 11.15 A.M.
26th July, at 11.15 A.M.	26th August, at 11.15 A.M.
26th August, at 11.15 A.M.	26th September, at 11.15 A.M.
26th September, at 11.15 A.M.	26th October, at 11.15 A.M.
26th October, at 11.15 A.M.	26th November, at 11.15 A.M.
26th November, at 11.15 A.M.	26th December, at 11.15 A.M.

Apprentice Wanted.
Wanted a BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentice to the Printing business. Apply immediately at the
STANDARD OFFICE.

Notice.
It is hereby given that the following New Real Estate property in the Parish of St. George, has been offered under the 1st Act of 1842, and will be sold under the 2nd Act of 1842, on the 1st day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Public Sale, at the Court House, in the City of New Brunswick, by the Sheriff of the County of St. John, in pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by the Court of Chancery, in the County of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, in the case of the Estate of the late John Smith, deceased, against the Estate of the late John Smith, deceased. Dated at St. John, this 10th day of January, 1843.
JAMES B. HARRIS, Sheriff of the County of St. John.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Mr. LORRAN.
On the 10th inst. the new Wesleyan Chapel in Milltown, was opened for Divine Worship. The Rev. F. Smallwood preached two very excellent sermons on the occasion, to large and attentive congregations. The building has been erected on the same site of the former one, which was consumed by fire, about twelve months ago. It is much neater in appearance, and will accommodate about the same number of persons. The cost is estimated at £1000, and stands as a monument to the philanthropy, and Christian zeal of the friends of Wesleyan Methodism, in that part of the Province. We sincerely hope that the glory of the latter house will exceed that of the former, and that it may be emphatically said, "in this house will I give praise, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Since the opening of the above place of Worship, Missionary Meetings have been held at Milltown, Salt Water, the Lodge, St. David's, and St. Andrews—all of which were well attended, and considerable interest excited. The respective collections exceeded those of the past year.

Your Obedt. Servt.
January 23, 1843.
B.

INTER-COLONIAL FREE TRADE.

We have great pleasure in noticing that the old and staunch friend of the North American Colonies, Sir Howard Douglas, to whose wise and paternal administration of the Government of New Brunswick this Province owes many of its present advantages, and to whose foresight we are indebted for the important suggestion of connecting the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the St. Lawrence, has called for a series of statistics in relation to the great Colonial Empire of England, with a view, as we are informed, of introducing into the Parliament a measure, having for its object the union of all the Colonies with the Mother Country in one great family, trading and having intercourse, the one with the other, without any restriction or taxation whatever, each supplying the other's wants; the one securing a trade for the other, independent of Foreign countries, and the production of each rendered more available in the markets of the Mother Country. A scheme so magnificent is one peculiarly of the present age, and in the hands of Sir Howard Douglas, we doubt not its accomplishment will receive all the energy which the devoted patriotism, extensive commercial knowledge, and political sagacity of that able statesman can inspire. Looking at the present generally, we view it as one of the utmost importance. More than any other means it would strengthen and unite Great Britain and her Colonies; it would draw closely and indissolubly the bonds of affection and mutual reliance between the respective members of the Colonial family and the Mother Country, and unite their powerful and increasing energies with the world or against the world, as the great plan of their destiny shall hereafter be evolved from the depths of the future. The area of freedom might, in such case, hopelessly high for extension, no rampant democracy would then dare to trouble, with its sympathetic spirit, the fair possessions of the British Crown; and the Lion of England, in the majesty of his power, might quietly recline under the shadow of commerce the spread of civilization, and the rapidly increasing splendour and glory of the empire. In its relation to New Brunswick, such a project would prove highly beneficial both as regards the Province and the Mother Country. The partial closing of the West India Ports to foreign countries by the imposition of a small differential duty on foreign goods, would at once throw into New Brunswick additional life and energy, and by affording a larger market for our fish and lumber, would shortly build her up to an extent, important as a possession of the Crown, and valuable as a customer for British manufactures. By the operation of Act of Victoria for regulating the Trade of the British Provinces abroad, much of the trade of New Brunswick has been transferred from England to the United States, arising from the proximity of that country, and the low scale of differential duties imposed by the Act and a large quantity of goods of foreign manufacture is now consumed in this as well as other British Provinces. This would be obviated under the policy it would be necessary to pursue, in the new state of affairs which this project contemplates. It would be, we imagine, the Colonies for England and England for the Colonies. As we are not familiar with the details of the movement, the method of providing for the purpose of Government does not occur to us. Thus will probably be the greatest difficulty

to overcome in the completion of the measure. We refer our readers to the following extract from the "Proceedings of the House of Commons," of 6th August, 1845, for information as to the papers and documents which have been called for, and hope, ere long to present them with a more complete outline of the contemplated project.

Colonies.—Address for "Returns of Duties imposed in each Colony in British America, and the West Indies on the principal articles the growth or production of, or imported from, any or all of the British Colonies."

"Of Duties imposed in each Colony in British America, and in the West Indies, on Goods the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom."

"Similar Returns for the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon and the Australian Colonies."

"Returns of Duties imposed in each of the Indian Presidencies, and in Prince of Wales Island, on the production and manufacture of the United Kingdom."

"Of Duties imposed in each of the Indian Presidencies and in the Prince of Wales Island, on the products of each other, and on those of any British Colony."

"Of Duties imposed in any British Colony on the importation of the products of the Indian Presidencies or of Prince of Wales Island."

"Of Duties imposed in the several British Colonies and Possessions, British India inclusive, on the Exports of their several productions."

"Of Ships and Tonnage belonging to each and every British Colony and to British India."

Stating the number and tonnage of Vessels arriving at, and departing from, each and every British Colony, and to and from British India: the countries to which such Vessels belong, and the places or ports from which they come, and to which they depart, for the last ten years.

"Of the description and value, or quantity, of Imports to, and Exports from, every British Colony, and to and from India, specifying the countries whence imported, and to which exported, for the last ten years." (Sir Howard Douglas.)

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The Oregon debate was not resumed in the House to-day, the action of the Senate in postponing the subject there to a late day, having acted as a sedative upon the popular branch. When resumed, it will probably proceed with fewer characteristics of a belated argument than it has hitherto exhibited, as the "shole of Oregon" or some men begin to see that their policy, if they are to be successful, is to allow the apprehensions of war, which violent denunciations and rapid braggarism was exciting throughout the country. These men are now taking the ground that they are the power party, and that, to give the notice is a measure of peace; while, but a day or two since, they all spoke of it as a measure by which Great Britain was to be intimidated into an acquiescence in our demands.

The Vote in the Senate on Monday, postponing the consideration of Mr. Allen's propositions respecting Oregon to 19th February, seems to us very important—as tending to moderate views and considerate action. We have already expressed regret, at what seems to us the precipitate course of the House in hurrying on the Oregon debate; and it is therefore the more satisfactory to find the Senate actuated by more discreet counsels.

The decision and the character of the vote, too, is another source of satisfaction. It shows a combination of all the better elements to arrest the head long career of those who in disregard of all considerations—human or divine—would plunge the world into war for the wanton and wicked purpose of personal or party aggrandizement.

We may in the course of another week expect the first rebound from England, occasioned by the President's message, and it will be a nature to provoke abundantly the resentment on this side. But, by the time the Senate shall engage in the discussion, other and more deliberate voices will reach us from beyond the water, and upon them much will depend.

Mention the Committees of Congress are supplying what the Executive—very unbecomingly, not to say unfaithfully, omitted to advise—if he was really in earnest in his talk about "all Oregon," the means for defence against attack.

Some ten or eleven millions of dollars, it will be observed, were reported from the Naval Committee, for war steamers, the completion of vessels on the stocks, material, &c. for the Navy. This is dealing honestly with the subject.

Another new Religion. Elder Snow, of New York, has assumed the title of Elijah the Prophet foretold by Malachi. He has attracted who support his claim to this title,

and he said they are now preaching the new approach of the second advent, for which they desire to prepare the world. The followers of "Elijah" now number about twenty.—*New York Sun.*

THE INDIAN CHIEF'S REVENGE.

Written for "The Age" from the Note Book of an Officer in the Florida Campaign.

At the commencement of the war in Florida, there were among the Indians, many slaves who had escaped from their masters in Florida and Georgia, and taken refuge in the everglades and thickets with the Indians. In most cases they were more bloodthirsty and desperate in their attacks upon the whites than the aborigines themselves, and whenever a settlement was to be burnt or an outpost attacked, they always led the van, and if successful, sent every man, woman, or child that fell in their power.

A powerful and athletic negro, well known to me, from a more than ordinary acquaintance, of this lower tribe, had run away from his master, Dr. S., of St. Augustine, and joined the Indians some three months before the war broke out. He was by nature a cruel and bloody fellow, of great strength and most brutal sensibility. Indeed the chief cause of his flight was his attempting an unnatural outrage upon a detached white woman, who was fortunately rescued, when nearly exhausted, by the approach of some men who were drawn thither by his screams for aid.

At Duke's massacre, a massacre that will long be famous in the annals of the Florida peninsula, Jim fired the first shot that killed the commanding officer, and during the rest of the conflict, so gallantly maintained the little band of one hundred and fifty regulars, against a thousand concealed savages and negroes, the prowess of Jim, conspicuous, and his voice raised the loudest in the war whoop on that bloody and eventful day. When Bassenger, the last surviving officer fell, Jim led the Indians to the temporary breastwork, erected by the survivors, and his tommyhawk clote in tearing a heart yet throbbing with life, for and die was the cry from the white quarter.

By his desperate valor, and his cunning on a hundred occasions, Jim gained great credit over the Indian chiefs, and from knowledge of the whites, and their mutual feendish localities, he was truly an uncommon importance and pretensions. But Jim's sensuality and lust were deemed to work his destruction, even from his Indian friends.

A Micapony chief called Grey Wolf, "one fair daughter" about sixteen years of age, remarkable for her beauty, Jim's he passionately getting the better of his feelings, one day surpassed the maiden while gathering berries alone on the edge of a swamp, and by main force subdued her person. She escaped to her tribe, with sobs and shrieks related her melancholy fate, and then, like the Roman matron Lucretia, ended her life by plunging into an adjoining lake, preferring death to surviving the loss of her virgin purity.

Among the Indians, no crime is considered so heinous and execrable, as that of seducing a woman of their tribe; no matter who the criminal, his death is certain. Jim knew this and fled; but the warriors of the tribe were on his trail, and they tracked him as the wolf follows the deer, until, from sheer necessity, he was obliged to fly into the power of his enemies the whites, by taking refuge in a small advanced fort, or stockade, occupied by a few United States' dragoons, and two or three hundred Georgia volunteers. Jim was too well known for his murderous cruelty, to receive any mercy from those among whom he sought shelter; a brief drum head court martial convened, and closed with sentencing him to be hung in two hours. After a consultation with his officers, Major H. told Jim that he would pardon him on the condition that he would pilot two hundred picked men to the shelter of the tribe from which he fled. To this he consented.

The night but one ensuing, two hundred volunteers issued from the stockade, led by Jim with a file of men prepared on the instant to shoot him dead, if he led them into an ambushade. The second morning after, at daylight, they reached the fastnesses of the Indians on the borders of Lake Micapony. The attack was instantly commenced by the soldiers, and a bloody slaughter ensued, for the tribe little expected the discovery of their retreat. One by one their warriors fell, and their ammunition being speedily exhausted, they were forced to use their bows and arrows, but all was in vain, the whites triumphed, and but two or three warriors of the many hundreds that saw the morning light, in the course of an hour survived, one of them was Grey Wolf.

Suddenly his eye glared with unwonted lustre; from behind the shelter of a Palmetto tree he beheld the negro Jim; the volunteer

of his daughter was also the betrayer of his tribe. With a terrific yell he fired an arrow to his bow, and a deadly aim. The barbed reed passed with unerring precision into the heart of the negro. Jim leaped from the earth in agony, and fell on his back dead. With one bound, Grey Wolf was beside him, his scalping knife poised round his skull, he held aloft the bleeding scalp for an instant, then gave his war whoop, plunged into the thicket, and was seen no more. His revenge was accomplished.

The Planets.—The six planets which are visible to the naked eye may now be seen in a few evenings. Thus an hour after sunset Mercury is visible in the west, a little to the right of the sun. Venus is visible in the west, a little to the left of the sun. Jupiter is visible in the west, a little to the left of the sun. Saturn is visible in the west, a little to the left of the sun. Mars is visible in the west, a little to the left of the sun. Uranus is visible in the west, a little to the left of the sun.

The Gold.—The gold mines of California are now producing more than ever before. The gold mines of California are now producing more than ever before. The gold mines of California are now producing more than ever before.

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