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Price 15s.]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7th, 1841.

[17s. 6d. by Mail

To the Editor of the Standard.
Sir,—I beg through the medium of your paper gratefully to acknowledge the reception of a neat and appropriate *Communion Set*, bearing the following prescription:
Presented to
SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH,
Grand Manan,
By Ladies of St. Andrews,
1841.
And to offer to those Ladies the sincere thanks of myself and congregation.
I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.
JOHN DUNN, Rector.
Grand Manan, 5th April, 1841.

By Authority. MAGISTRATES REPORT ON THE GAOL ACCOUNTS.

The Committee appointed to examine and report on the Accounts for building the stone Gaol,
REPORT:
That they have attended to that duty, and upon examining the Accounts laid before them, they find an account signed by Samuel Frye & Beverly Robinson, dated the 18th April, 1835, heretofore annexed which includes all the monies received and paid by the Gaol Committee. In this Account they charge themselves with a note discounted at the C.C. Bank, dated 3d April 1835, and due 7th July 1835, for £632 5 3, which sum they received, less discount. This Account the Committee have compared with the vouchers and find it to be correct.

Subsequent to the date of the before mentioned note, the Committee find charged on the County Treasurer's Books, the following sums as paid the Gaol Committee.

Per Beverly Robinson, Esq. to wit:	
April 15, 1835,	£26 6 0
" 21, "	100 0 0
July 3, "	25 0 0
Amounting to	£201 6 0
These sums Mr. Robinson states as being paid by him into the C. C. Bank, and to confirm his statement he exhibits an Account current of the Gaol Committee with the C. C. Bank, in the hand writing of Mr. Miller, the late Cashier, wherein that amount is credited as a deposit and afterwards applied in liquidating so much of the note for £632 5 3.	
The Committee also find charged on the County Treasurer's Books, as paid to the Gaol Commissioners the following sums, viz:	
Oct. 19, 1835, Per Geo. Miller,	£25
21, " do	100
Dec. 24, " do	50
March 17, 1836, Per John Rodger,	25

Amounting to £200
Which sum as it appears on the County Treasurer's Books, would imply as being paid by Mr. Miller & John Rodger, upon referring to the County Treasurer, he states that he paid the above sum himself into the C. C. Bank to apply to the Gaol Committee's note of £632 5 3, and that the entry ought to have stood paid to G. Miller & J. Rodger on account of the Gaol Committee's Note.
The Committee have great pleasure in expressing their unanimous and unqualified approbation of the expenditure of the monies which passed through the hands of the Gaol Committee, and that no greater allowance was made the Contractor than what the Contract authorised.

SAMUEL ABBOT, J. P.
W. F. W. OWEN, J. P.
DAVID A. ROSE, J. P.
JOSEPHUS MOORE, J. P.
WILFORD FISHER, J. P.
JOSHUA KNIGHT, J. P.

Committee Room, April 17, 1841.	
Da. GAOL COMMITTEE.	
To amount rec'd for Prov. grant £750	0 0
" " from C. Treas'r 1835	2 8
" " of int' on deposits,	1 15 3
" " of note discounted at the C. C. Bank, due 7th July 1835,	632 5 3
" Balance of our acceptance dated 7th August, 1833—due,	151 6 9
	£3,393 9 11
Ca.	
By Amount to D.D. Morrison, to the 5th August, 1833,	£2,937 3 8
" amt of acceptance dated 7th August, 1833,	200 0 0
" do do 30th Nov. 1833	75 7 4
" amt paid for discounts and interest on money borrow'd paid J. W. Chandler drawing bond, contract and specification,	5 0 0
" paid J. Cunningham for Plan,	5 0 0
	£3,363 9 11
S. FRYE, B. ROBINSON.	
St. Andrews, 18th April, 1835.	

Discount and Interest Account.	
Discount on Notes cashed at C. C. Bank,	£88 18 4
Interest on sundry notes that lay over,	2 0 6
Interest on Note for 1680 laying over one year three months and eight days,	51 17 10
Do. on Note for 148 13 3d 1 year 1 month & 27 days,	3 7 7
Do. on money borrow'd of C. Scott,	19 10 8
Do. on money borrow'd from Savings Bank,	1 0 0
Do. on balance to D. D. M.	4 4 0
	£170 18 4
Interest	82
Sums charged to D. D. Morrison.	
Amount paid in Cash to 5th August, 1833,	£2,937 3 8
Accepted Order 7th August, 1833,	200 0 0
Amount for preference of ground,	50 0 0
Half of fees to J. W. Chandler, Esquire,	2 10 0
Accepted Order for balance 30th November, 1833,	75 7 4
	£3,265 1 0

Nelson a Liar.—I remember one evening, it was in the first dog watch, I was taking my trick at the wheel, and his lordship was standing in the weather gang way, looking out as usual to the windward, and holding out his hand and grasping as though to feel the wind, which was very light at the time. He called out to the quarter master, "You're off the wind, my man—luff!" The old quarter-master, who was rather deaf, did not rightly hear what was said, but he looked aloft and seeing that the ship was close to the wind, he made answer, "She's close at it my lord." "I say she is not close at it," returned his lordship; "luff, luff. So I gave her a spoke or two at the wheel, although the fore-top gallant-sail was lifting at the time, and the quarter-master called out again, she is loosed to the wind my lord. "I say she is not," replied the admiral rather angry, "then I suppose you mean to say that I am a liar, do you?" "Yes my lord," answered the quarter-master, as innocently as possible. "D'ye hear that Hardy," said his lordship, coming aft and addressing himself to the captain who had just come out of his cabin, "this old rascal calls me a liar." Indeed! said Capt. Hardy, and he called the quarter-master to him who seemed to be unaware of having committed any fault, and inquired of him what he said. "Why, sir," said he, "I thought his lordship said to me, 'Then I suppose you mean to say she won't lay any higher, and I answered 'Yes my lord,' because she could not.' His lordship gave a hearty laugh, turned on his heel and walked away.—The Old Sailor.

Advertising Gratis.—One of the most unreasonable practices of the times, is that of asking editors to advertise without pay. This is usually done by persons engaged in the performance of benevolent works, with a view to the benefit of the poor, the sick, and the destitute, and like; and it is intended that the advertisement shall be a means of accomplishing their object. That the purposes of such persons are every way praiseworthy, it is true; but that is no reason why the chief instrument of their accomplishment should be so far undervalued as to be practically accounted worth nothing while in theory it is admitted to be what it is in fact, so valuable that it cannot be dispensed with.—We have, often, during our editorial life, acceded to the wishes of such persons, and repeatedly permitted ourselves to depart from our established rules, in compliance with their importunate solicitations. At the same time, we may observe, that few days have elapsed, on which we have not voluntarily exercised our pen editorially, for the advancement of some good and benevolent purpose, originating either with ourselves or others. Why then should we be expected, after we have been at the repeated trouble and expense of attracting public attention toward the performance of good deeds, to depart from our established rules of advertising gratis for some, for which we exact compensation from others? There is, in fact, just as much reason in it, and neither more nor less, as in asking the services of a tailor, shoemaker, hatter, seamstress, or any one else for nothing. Every type that is set must be paid for, else journeyman printers could not live, and if we did not charge as we do for our services, we could not pay them, and all others whose services and materials are necessary to the prosecution of our business, unless we were willing either to sink our capital, or run into debt without our intention to get out of it and live on other men's means. As we are not gifted with the elastic morality of those who act thus, we must beg leave to treat all advertisers alike, and aid the cause of charity and benevolence, with either our pen or our purse or both, according to the measure of our will, combined with our ability.—New York Sun.

Hoax Extraordinary.—On Monday a wag raised a report at Helston that the Duke of Saxe Coburg, father of prince Albert, had been driven by stress of weather into St. Michael's Mount, and would pass through Helston about ten o'clock on his way to London. This intelligence, which soon reached every ear, was apparently confirmed by the fact of 8 horses having been ordered at the inn precisely at that hour. Long before the appointed time a crowd of persons of all descriptions took their station at the inn door, where in spite of the intense cold, they remained eagerly awaiting the arrival of the illustrious visitor. The entrance to the inn was lighted with wax tapers; the waiting maids sported their richest ringlets and furbelows, and the post boys exhibited their "buffs" while "mine host," himself was busily engaged in inspecting and superintending all the necessary arrangements indoors and out. Many of the town Council, too, graced the scene with their presence, and the band animated it with its enlivening strains. At length there arrived a certain man of law and letters delegated to present a congratulatory address to the illustrious stranger, which address he "then & there" proceeded to read to the bystanders. This display, however, was cut short by cries of 'he's coming, he's coming, and presently after a coach and four appeared. The band struck "See the conquering hero comes," followed by "God save the Queen," the crowd uncovered stood in breathless anxiety; the learned delegate approached, but was dumfounded, when, instead of the father of Her Majesty's Royal Council, he encountered only the guard of the Malta mail!—Cornwall Royal Journal.

The Sleeping Yorkshireman.—A correspondent who resides in Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, gives an interesting account of the remarkable case of protracted sleep which we formerly noticed:—"I live within a mile of the man who has now been sleeping for the last 36 weeks. He lies on his back, with his head turned a little to one side; his nostrils move a little, and sometimes his eyelids; his eyes are always open, and his pulse quite regular. The bed-clothes are observed moving up and down, as is the case with ordinary sleepers. He looks well enough, although his face is turned very thin. His mother told me that last year, previous to his falling asleep his feet frequently turned very cold, and they had to keep them warm, but now they have not felt them cold for the last 3 months. She feeds him with some fine gruel and a little wine put by a teaspoon between his teeth. He slept for 40 weeks about 7 years ago, and he told some events which he remembered to have happened to him during his protracted repose.—Inverness Cour.

Origin of Glass.—In the neighbourhood of St. Jean d'Acre I passed the river Belus, and here it may be remarked, how often do we find from the most trivial circumstances discoveries have arisen of the very highest importance. Some Sidonian merchants carrying nitre, happened to stop at the mouth of the stream, and not finding stones to set their kettles on to cook provisions, piled up sand and nitre for this purpose, when by the action of the heat on these ingredients a new substance was discovered, namely glass, which has added so much to the comforts of life and the progress of science. The sand of this wall continued for ages to supply the manufacturers of Sidon with materials for that beautiful production; and in the seventeenth century vessels were employed at St. Jean d'Acre to remove it to the glass houses of Venice and Genoa. It may be added that the Emperor's windows were constructed of a certain transparent stone, called lapis specularis, found in Carmel, which is close to Belus, and might be split into thin leaves like slate but not above five feet in length.—Rev. Mr. Wilson's Oriental Travels.

A Frenchman was one day contending in Paris, that bigamy must be very common in England, though it was winked at. He exemplified his case by remarking on the great number of children which the most remarkable tradesmen acknowledged themselves to be fathers of; he had read on the sign of one person, in the —, which was inscribed, "Stubbs and 130 Sons, hosiers!" (the 130 being the number of the house in the street.)
A Scotch Hint.—Mr. Pullar, minister of the Secession Church in the Holm of Balfour, had his orchard every year mercilessly plundered of the choicest of his favourite pears; and, though carefully watched, the plunderer eluded the utmost vigilance. Circumstances at length transpired to fix strong suspicion on one of the neighbours. The minister, after conversing with the suspected person on other matters, remarked at parting, "By the bye, John, the pear tree at the north corner of the garden will be quite ready next week."

Singular, says the Baltimore American, is the following. We think so too.
One of the workmen attached to the Baltimore Shot tower, at an early hour yesterday morning, heard a flock of wild geese passing over him, and looking up saw something white descending towards the ground. He took off

his hat containing his handkerchief, and was enabled to catch unbroken a large goose egg, which had been sent down by one of the errand party referred to.

McLeod.—An American paper says "The feelings against McLeod are fast subsiding." The reason is very obvious—our neighbours are beginning to open their eyes, and to see which way the cat is likely to jump. It is just as well, after all, to taper off. It ought to be understood, however, that the feelings in England are not fast subsiding. Great Britain is too old a tar to be trifled with; or we are very much mistaken.—St. John Morning News.

It is necessary to make preparations for a Journey.—It is written of a gentleman who died very suddenly, that his jester ran to the other servants, and having told them that his master was dead, he with much gravity added, "There! and where is he gone?"—The servants replied, "Why he is gone to heaven to be sure." "No," said the jester, "he is not gone to heaven, I am certain." The servants with much warmth asked, how he knew that his master was not gone to heaven? The jester then replied, "Because heaven is a great way off, and I never knew my master to take a long journey in my life, but he always talked of it some time beforehand, and also made preparation for it; but I never heard him talk about heaven, nor ever saw him make preparation for death; and, therefore, I am sure he is not gone to heaven."

Peculiarity of Chinese Beauty.—Fairer than rice, more graceful than the bamboo, was Sossli, the daughter of Poopoo. Her foot was no longer than her finger, so that when she walked she tottered elegantly, and required the support of a reed or of a hand-maiden, so light was her form and so lovely was her face, and so helpless was her air, that she attracted the notice of all, as a straw which a juggler of Shangai balances on the top of his nose. Her brows were arched like the feathers in the tail of the domestic bird of the river; her eyes were smaller than the kernels of the almond, and were free from the disfigurement of lashes; her hair was like a cobweb of the black spiders of Chen-si; her nose was small, beautifully flat; her lips were as two large pink caterpillars which the cooks of Pecheli have prepared for the banquet of the Son of Heaven. The frame of her loveliness had spread throughout the Province of Kiang Si, and many a manly spirit yearned towards her, even on the report of her beauty.—Ho Fi of the Yellow Girdle, in Bentley's Miscellany.

Uncertainty of Human Expectations.—Dark and uncertain is the state of being in which we now exist. Human life is not formed to answer those high expectations, which, in the era of youth, and imagination, we are apt to entertain. When we first set out in life, we bid defiance to the evil day; we indulge in dreams and visions of romantic bliss, and fondly lay the scene of perfect and uninterrupted happiness for the time to come. But experience soon undeceives us; we awake and find it but a dream. We make but a few steps in life, without finding the world to be a turbulent scene; we soon experience the changes that await us, and feel the thorns of the wilderness wherein we dwell. Our hopes are frequently blasted in the bud, our desires are defeated in the very moment of expectation, and we meet with sorrow and vexation, and disappointment on all hands. There are lives besides our own in which we are deeply interested; lives in which our happiness is placed, and on which our hopes depend. Just when we have laid a happy plan of life; when after the experience of years, we have found out a few chosen friends, and have begun to enjoy that little circle, in which we would wish to live and to die; an unexpected stroke disappoints our hopes, and lays all our schemes in the dust. When, after much labour and care, we have reared the golden structure, when we have fenced it, as we fondly imagine, from every storm that blows, and indulge the pleasing hope that it will always endure, an invisible hand interposes, and overturns it from the foundation. Son of prosperity! thou now lookest forth from thy high tower; thou now gloriest in thine excellence, thou sayest that thy mountain stands strong, and that thou art as firm as the cedar of Lebanon; but stand in awe. Before the mighty God of Jacob, and by the blast of the breath of his nostrils, the mountain hath been overturned, and the cedar of Lebanon hath fallen like the leaf before the tempest. At this very moment of time, the wheel is in motion that reverses the lot of men, that brings the prosperous to the dust, and lays the mighty low. Now, O man, thou rejoicest in thy strength; but know that for thee the bed of languishing, the bed of death will be spread. Thou now removest from thee the evil day, and sayest in thy heart, thou shalt never sorrow; but remember the changes of this life. The calmest and the stillest hour precedes the whirlwind and the earthquake; the monarch hath drawn the chariot of state in which he was wont to ride in triumph; and the greatest who ever avied the world have moralized at the turn of the wheel.—Logan.

Legal Pleasantries.—An eminent western Attorney being once opposed to Mr. S., late member of Congress, he remarked as follows to the jury upon a point of disagreement between them: "Here my brother S. and I differ. Now this is very natural.—Men seldom see things in the same light, and they may disagree in opinion upon the simplest principles of the law, and that very honestly; while, at the same time, neither can see any earthly reason why they should—and this merely because they look at different sides of the subject, and do not view it in all its bearing. Suppose, for illustration, a man should come in here, and boldly assert my brother S.'s head (here he laid his hand very familiarly on the large chuckle head of his opponent) is a squash! I, on the other hand, should maintain, and perhaps with equal confidence, that it is a head. Now, here would be a difference, undoubtedly, an honest difference of opinion. We might argue about it till doomsday, and never agree. You often see men arguing upon subjects so empty and trifling as this! But a third person coming in, and looking at the neck and shoulders that support it, would say at once that I had reason on my side; for if it was not a head it at least occupied the place of one and stood where a head ought to be."

Labour Good for the Insane.—The following, as an evidence of the beneficial effects of labour on the mind of the insane, we extract from the eighth report of the Superintendent of the Worcester Lunatic Asylum:—

A farmer, aged about thirty, was brought to the Hospital, in August last, so violent as to be attended by five stout men; he had been reduced by disease and remedies, but was considered violent and dangerous. A few days after his admission, he requested to go out and aid in the work on the farm; he was permitted to do so; after he commenced labour he improved in a very favourable manner, slept well, had a good appetite, and gained flesh and strength; at the end of a month he was well, and before the expiration of two months, returned to his home quite recovered. In such a case, says the report, it is difficult to conceive the effect of confinement; irritation, anger and violence requiring restraint might have followed, which would almost necessarily be made a protracted case, and probably an important cure.—Boston Notion.

Negro Condescension.—American Militia officers do not appear to rank very high in the States, and seem sometimes to get broad hints of it to their very faces. "Cuff," said one of these dignitaries to a negro at his side as he prepared to swallow his 7th tumbler.

"Cuff, you're a good honest fellow, and I like to compliment a man who's led an honest life, even if he is a black; you shall take a glass of something to drink with me, Cuff." "Well, Captain," says Cuff, wiping his mouth with his coat sleeve, "I've berry dry, so I won't be ugly 'bout it. Some niggers is too proud to drink with a millyny ossifer, but when he's sober, he's just as good as a nigger.—Specially if de nigger's dry."

Newspapers.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things that are familiar to him. A newspaper in one year is equal to one quarter schooling, to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement.—The mother of a family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, ought to be intelligent in mind, pure in language, and always cheerful and circumspect. As the instructor of her children, she should herself be instructed.

Sea Life.—What can there be in the bare abstract sea-life; that it is so all-surpassing, so many-seducing? If a man, with reverence be it said, be fond of any one pursuit natural to man, or boyhood, he must resign it at sea; if he love angling, or archery, or bells, or helles, or billiards, or his children, or dancing, or driving, or elegance or eating, or his father, or family, or fishing, or fowling, or gardening, or hunting, or horses, or independence, or leisure, or love, or music, his mistress, or his mother, or news, or novelty, or research, or racing, or shooting, or seating, or travelling, or tennis, or his wife, or—or—or—indeed anything, in short, save salt beef and salt water, let him stay ashore.—Society in India.

If you wish to obtain such credit as your business may require, be sure to pay your debts.

If you would be on terms of friendship with those you trade with, pay yur debts.
If you would avoid embarrassing others who are depending upon the settlement of your accounts, pay your debts.

If you wish to prevent mistakes and litigation keep your accounts well adjusted, and pay your debts.

The warmest manner in which one Brazilian can introduce another to a family:—"This is my friend, if he steal any thing, am accounts he for it."