

DRE.
L GOODS.

assortment of Fancy and
DS,
g as follows:

Prunella, Catfish and Morocco
English, French and Indian
all shades and colors
assortment of Figured and Plain
as, Sarsenet and Persian.
ALSO,
of Rich dark Winter Ribbons,
assorted Winter Artificial Flowers,
very description,
new double breasted SHIRTS and
Gents Italian Black Silk
Black Neck Ties—an article as
valuable as the artificial Italian Hike,
and Embroidered satin and Silk
I and Indiarubber double stitched
side up Beaver, Pilot and Superfine
Jackets, Pantaloons & Vests,
Shirts, Shirts and Caps
and Silk HATS,
red CLOTH CAPS
ags, Umbrellas—silk and cotton,
assorted CUTLERY,
and Silver BRISTLES,
and WINDOW GLASS
BACCO PIPES,
assorted London Winter SLOPS,
and TUMBLERS,
and BLACKING,
HEALTH BRUSHES,
and Letter PAPER,
Writing, &c. different sizes,
ON HAND ALSO,
ASSORTMENT GROCERIES,
viz:
London, Liverpool, and Gendfield
SOAP,
Long and Longon TFA,
and Crushed UGAR,
Tobacco, Mustard, Ginger, Pepper,
and other
SALT, Bloom RAINING,
and Superior FLOUR, Rye, &c.
EAL.

for the liberal patronage
VERY LARGE STOCK ON
market by an experienced
may favour him with
them that they will find
at astonishing Low

he intends settling his
ing on hands early his
book Account standing

D. BRADLEY.

D FOR SALE.

LAND ON PLEASANT RIDGE,
occupied by JAMES HERRING,
HOUSE & BARN, and 14 acres
cultivation; and the other by
a, with about 4 acres under til-
the Property lies on the Frederic-
worthy the attention of any
property not be disposed of previous
APRIL, 1842, it will on that day
be Auction at KELLY'S TAV-
apply to Wm. McLEOD, Esq.,
JOHN HERRING, Esq.,
St. John, N.B.

ish and Oil.

AS MARKET WHARF,
or offers for Sale at his usual
low prices.
the Codfish,
the Pickled Fish,
No. 1, fat Herrings,
No. 1 and 2, smoked Her-
a Cod and Hake Oil,
B. R. FITZGERALD,
Sept. 15, 1841

THE
STANDARD
RED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

6. W. Smith.

in Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS
delivered in town or called for
in forwarded by mail.
continued until ordered, or continued
if no written directions
12 lines, and under, 2s
14 over 12 lines 3d per line,
12 lines 1d per line,
the year as may be agreed on.

by individuals who have no se-
Office to be paid for in advance
the, &c. struck off at the shortest
aid for on delivery.

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The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 9

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

CONSTITUTION OF THE
CHARLOTTE COUNTY HIGHLAND SOCIETY—OR-
GANIZED 17TH JANUARY, 1842.

1. This Society shall be called the "Char-
lotte County Highland Society"; and its ob-
jects shall be to encourage immigration from
Scotland, by affording correct information re-
garding this Colony to intending emigrants,
and by facilitating their prompt location on
eligible lands upon their arrival within this
County.

2. Every person actually paying into the
funds of this Society not less than five shil-
lings annually, shall be a member—and every
person paying Five Pounds at one time, shall
be a member for life.

3. There shall be elected by ballot, at each
annual meeting, one President, four vice-Pres-
idents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and eight-
een Directors, being members. The Direc-
tors may be divided for duty, as also the
vice Presidents. The other officers shall be
elected separately; and all shall, together,
compose a managing Committee, to apply
the funds, and superintend the affairs of the
Society—five to constitute a quorum. They
shall, through their President and Secretary,
submit, at each annual meeting, a Report of
the preceding year's transactions.

4. The managing Committee shall hold
meetings three times during the year; viz:
on the last lawful days of February May, and
August, besides meeting to audit the Treas-
urer's Account, previous to its exhibition at the
annual meeting. The President may call a
special meeting of Committee at any time, by
giving due notice—provided he be requested
in writing by not less than three members
thereof, to do so.

5. The Secretary's duty shall be, to attend
and record the proceedings at the annual
meetings, and also those of the managing
Committee, in a book kept by him for that
purpose.

6. The Treasurer shall have charge of the
funds of the Society. It shall be his duty to
collect all subscriptions, and to pay moneys in
his hands to the order of the President, under
a vote of the Committee. He shall exhibit
the state of his accounts at the regular com-
mittee meetings, and at the annual meetings
of the Society.

7. The annual meetings of the society shall
be held on the 31st day of November at noon
—or, (when that is Sunday) on the Monday
following, in St. Andrews, and St. Stephen,
alternately.

8. When an office becomes vacant by resig-
nation or otherwise, the managing Commit-
tee shall have power to appoint a suitable
person to fill it.

9. No constitutional Rule of this Society
shall be rescinded or altered, except at the
annual meeting, and by the votes of a majori-
ty of the members then present.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1842.
Rev. Alex. MacLean, President.
Rev. Mr. Reid,
C. V. Foster, Esq.,
Wm. Porter, Esq.,
Mr. Hugh McLeod,
William MacLean, Esq. Treasurer.
Messrs. Thos. Sims,
Joseph Walton,
D. D. Morrison,
Hugh Morrison,
Duncan Stewart,
Jas. McMath,
John Marks,
Wm. Campbell,
D. Blair,
William Morrison, junr.
James MacKenzie,
John McLeod,
Thomas Frazier,
George McKenzie,
John Maun,
Rev. John Cassels,
George McKay,
Hugh McCallum.

Directors.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.
EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
February 3.
Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Schuy-
ler P. Frink, of Saint Stephens, in the Coun-
ty of Charlotte, setting forth, that he had
made purchase of large Tract of Land from
the Crown, in the year 1835, and paid the
first instalment thereon, and praying that he
may receive consideration in Money or Land,
equivalent to the amount so paid, he having
surrendered the Land to the Crown; upon the
question, that the said Petition be received,
the House decided.

A Bill to provide for the more effectually
repaving the Streets and Bridges in the Town
of Saint Andrews; passed the House and was
taken to the Council by Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from John
Wilson, of Saint Andrews, in the County of
Charlotte, setting forth, that he was interest-
ed in the purchase of a large Tract of Land
from the Crown in the year 1835, and paid
the first instalment thereon, besides the expen-
ses of Survey and Plans, and praying that he
may receive some consideration for the sums

so paid, he having made surrender of the
grant, which was not received.

On motion of Mr. Brown.—The House
went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill
to establish the line of Road from Oak Bay,
in the County of Charlotte, to the mouth of
Ed River, in the County of York, as one of
the Great Roads of Communication in this
Province.

The Chairman reported, that the Commi-
tee had the Bill referred to them under their
consideration, and agreed to the same

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
February 3.

The Hon. Mr. Wyer, presented the follow-
ing Petitions:—
A Petition from Thomas Berry, of Saint
Andrews, praying to be allowed for losses
sustained by him under a contract for building
the Court House in Charlotte County; and a
Petition from Solomon Van, of Kingsclear,
praying allowance for a grant of money to-
ward him to complete an establishment for the
accommodation of travellers on the Great
road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews;
which were received.

A Petition from Robert Dougherty, of
Saint Andrews, praying a return of duties
paid on a Wagon imported by him; and a
Petition from Schuyler P. Frink, of Saint
Stephens, praying the consideration of the
House, in consequence of his not being able
to pay the purchase money due Government
on the purchase of four thousand acres of land
on the Palifer Lake; which were received.

SEVENTEEN DAYS LATER FROM
CHINA.

The ship *Probus*, which arrived at New
York on the 4th inst. brings us Canton papers
to the 2d of October.

By an arrival at Hong Kong on the 1st of
October, accounts from Amoy to 27th Sep-
tember, report all quiet, provisions cheap, and
the inhabitants returning to their residences.
Canton remained undisturbed—the Chinese
repairing the fortifications.

Mr. Coolidge, of Boston, still remained at
Canton. He having been accused by rumor
of furnishing arms, &c. to the Chinese, it was
positively denied in the Hong Kong Gazette.

The new settlement of the British at Hong
Kong is reported to be very unhealthy, so
much so that the commanding officer has or-
dered the troops to remove on board the trans-
ports, hoping thereby to escape the effects
of the malarial.

The Canton press of October 21, says:—
According to accounts from Canton, the Chinese
continue repairing fortifications near the
river. Canton itself is for the present undis-
turbed, but business continues in a very un-
satisfactory state; and the uncertain duration
of the present quiet permits neutrals only to
carry on their trade without interruption.

A passage boat called the *Maria*, bound
from Macao to Whampoa, went ashore the
latter part of September. A party of Chinese
boarded the vessel, and wounded several of
those on board. Fifteen persons were in the
vessel. Eight of them had arrived at Wham-
poa, but it was feared the remaining seven
had been murdered.

From the Canton Press of Sept. 21st.

On Friday evening between 7 and 8, pack-
ets were landed in Macao from the schooner
Psyche, Captain Lynders, containing letters
from officers of the fleet detailing the attack
on, and capture of the forts and city, and the
capture of Amoy, and of those on the neigh-
bouring islands. From various letters which we
have heard read, and from others and extracts
kindly furnished us, we are enabled to lay the
following important intelligence before our
readers.

The English fleet, numbering with the
co's armed steamers and transports about 34
sail, left Hongkong by on Saturday the 21st
August. Sunday was calm, but on Monday
night the whole fleet were well clear of the
land, standing to the eastward in three divi-
sions, the *Blenheim* leading the centre, the
Blonde the starboard, and the *Druid* the lar-
board division; on Wednesday, the 25th at
noon, they were only 32 miles from the ren-
dezvous, Chapel Island, which is distant about
10 miles from the anchorage in Amoy harbor.

The *Blonde* and *Druid* led in per signal to
show the soundings; the forts on the island,
on both sides opened their fire on the leading
ships, which was not returned; at 7 P.M. the
whole fleet came to four miles off the town of
Amoy.

At daylight on the 26th, the signal was
made to hoist out all the boats; and at 6, Sir
W. Parker, Sir Hugh Gough, captain Smith
of the *Dundee*, and others, went in the *Phleg-
then* to reconnoitre; the commanders in chief
returned at 8 A. M. about which time an of-
ficer with a flag of truce arrived in the fleet;
he was permitted to go on board the *Welles-
ley*; and what was the object of his visit?
hear it, alas! he tells to latterly: "Why?
so many ships had come; no had got that tea-
all ship must go!"

A 9, the 6 at—never beaten in rain—
quarters rattled along the English decks; but
there was no wind. The breeze sprang up

about 12.30, when the signal was made to
weigh; the *Sesostris* and *Queen* went in on
the starboard side, and were engaged alone
nearly 30 minutes before the other ships joined;
the *Blonde*, followed close by the *Druid*,
led the larboard division. At 1.10, the bat-
teries on the starboard hand opened fire from
more than 100 guns in one tier, on the *Seso-
stris* and *Queen*; at 1.30, the batteries on the
larboard shore opened on the *Boude*, *Druid*,
and *Modeste*; the latter vessel was sounding
alarm; at 1.40, these three vessels opened
fire on the larboard batteries; the *Wellesley*
and *Blenheim* at the same time were standing
across the harbour to engage the fort on the
starboard side.

The firing continued for four hours, when
the marines and troops landed.

Some differences of opinion have been ex-
pressed as to the "modus operandi" on this
occasion; the broadsides of the two line
of battle ships—no any one who knows any-
thing about such things, knows that they are
bound in any and all senses of the word—are
said to have made little impression on the rock
like masses of granite of the Chinese defences,
faced, as they were, with several feet of
mud and turf. The construction of the prin-
cipal forts are represented to have been so
strong and massive that old and skilled offi-
cers have said that the united efforts of Eng-
land's proudest fleet could have made but lit-
tle impression, had they been defended by
men also knew the range of their guns, and
knew how to defend the strength of their po-
sition.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary's circular informs
H. M.'s subjects on this point so fully that
we have little more to say: various opinions
have been expressed on the manner of the
attack: the effects of the broadsides of pos-
sible ships are said to have been of little ef-
fect—but immediately the marines and troops
landed, the men of Fookeen took to their
heels, and small blame to them, for to the
steady market fire of a disciplined regiment
what answer, what defence do the match-
locks, the arrows of China, oppose.

Commodore Nias has threatened to blow
up all the fortifications, &c. of Canton, on
account of the Chinese sinking several ves-
sels with stores in the channel of the river.

We go to Amoy on Wednesday evening
about sunset; rain in past the islands that
were fortified outside, and anchored out of
gunshot of the batteries: The Chinese have
no been idle, from the town to the beach
running along it for one mile, is a low stone
fort with 100 guns, the stone is all covered
except the embrasures, with mud, which gave
the *Aligator* the idea it was only mud; he
found this there is a range of forts extending
about two miles farther, with batteries, some
of 20 guns, some of 30. The island of Ko-
long, opposite the town is fortified with
different batteries of heavy guns, about 80—
opposite, on the N. W. side of the bay, is
defended with a long range of forts extending
about two miles; these, by the by, were out
of range from the ships, but not when the
Blonde *Druid* and *Modeste*, passed them to
engage the islands of Kolong. The Chinese
shot from this fort passed over our ships,
but ours did not reach the shore. As the
light squadron advanced, the *Wellesley* and
Blenheim ran along the whole line of forts
about 400 yards from the shore and 500 or 600
from the batteries; these did not fire, although
the Chinese gave them pretty briskly, cut-
ting away a good deal of their rigging, but
doing no other material harm. These two
line of battle ships then anchored by the stern,
commenced firing, and soon knocked over
the few batteries made of stucco, but as to the
stone ones we made but little impression
from their immense thickness, except now and
then turning over some gun and opening one
or two small breaches, although the firing
every one agrees was admirable. You will
hardly believe that the Chinese stood to their
guns to the last, and only started when the
soldiers entered the fort at the outside angle
and the marines at the other. One manda-
rin who I had watched all the time walked
down to the beach and drowned himself; the
other cut his throat as he saw our men in
possession of the batteries.

The firing continued for four hours, when
the marines and troops were landed.

We shall, probably, have many anecdotes
to relate of the success of the English arms
in this fight.

The Chinese, men, women, and children,
ran helter-skelter over the hills, leaving every-
thing behind.

We are only now waiting to proceed to
Chusan and Nigao, as we have N. E. wind.
The troops are all embarked and ready.—
We sail at daylight on the 5th, leaving 500
men on the island of Kolong—*Druid*, *Py-
lades* and *Algerine*; which we hold till the
business is settled.

When the Chinese were asked to ransom
the city, no man said being there, they said
we might destroy it, if we liked; they had no
power of giving money; but that they would
open themselves under the protection of the
English, if we would protect them. The
Plenipotentiary is on board the *Blenheim*.

This brilliant achievement has been hap-
pily accomplished with a very trifling loss; and
in addition to the works, all of which have

been dismantled and destroyed, and the gun-
spiked and broken, immense magazines full
of munitions of war have been either remov-
ed, or rendered useless.

Arrangements are now in progress for leav-
ing a detachment of troops on the small is-
land of Koolangsu (which is separated from
the town of Amoy by a channel of deep wa-
ter,) and some of H. M.'s ships will likewise
remain on this port, whilst the great body of
the expedition advances to the northward, so
that British or other ships, that may touch
here during the ensuing season, will find am-
ple protection, and be secure from any risk of
molestation.

Her Majesty's plenipotentiary deems it
quite superfluous to say one word as to the
manner in which this important service has
been performed. The facts require no eulo-
gism. The Chinese government vainly im-
agined they had rendered Amoy impregna-
ble, but were undeceived, in presence of the
vicery of the provinces of Chekeang and
Fukien (who, with a number of high officers,
witnessed the attack from the heights above
the town) in the short space of four hours
from the arrival of the first gun; and, had the
opposi- tion been a hundred times greater than
it was, the spirit and bearing of all employed
showed that the result must have been the
same.

God save the Queen.
Dated this 31st day of August, 1841, on
board H. M.'s ship *Blenheim*, in Amoy har-
bour.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

PROCLAMATION OF CAPTAIN NIAS ON H. M. S.
HERALD, TO THE CHINESE.

Soldiers and People.—The arrangements
made by the Mandarins to settle the differ-
ences between the two nations have not been
satisfactory. The plenipotentiary Pottinger,
on his arrival in these waters, received com-
munications which tended to re-establish the
ancient harmony; but notwithstanding this,
it appears that stakes and stones have been
placed in different parts of the river to ob-
struct the passage; that warlike preparations
have been made; and that thus faith has been
broken. This is the reason that my soldiers
have attacked the fort at Wangtung, and have
inspired terror. In future, all similar breaches
of faith will be immediately punished by
renewed hostilities.

Let of H. M.'s Ships remaining in the Can-
ton waters, Sept. 28, 1841.—Herald, 20, Cap-
tain Nias, C. B., senior officer; *Aligator*,
S. Captain Belcher; *Hycanth*, IS, Comm-
ander Goldsmith; *Starling*, 6, Commander Kel-
lett; *Rocadist*, 10, Lieut. W. Stewart; *Young
Hebe*, 4, Lieut. Commanding Mantland; H.
C. A. S. Hoogly, Master-Commanding Ross.

POETRY.

WRECK OF THE "HESPERUS."
BY PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW.

Fast through midnight dark and drear,
Through the whistling sleet and snow,
Like a sheeted ghost the vessel swept
Towards the reef of Norman's Woe.

And ever the fitful gust between
A sound came from the land;
It was the sound of trampling surf,
On the rocks and the hard sea-sand.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,
She drifted a dreary wreck,
And a whooping billow swept the crew
Like icicles from her deck.

She struck where the white and fleecy waves
Looked soft as carded wool,
But the cruel rocks, they gored her side—
Like the horns of an angry bull.

Her rattling shrouds, all sheathed in ice,
With the masts went by the board;
Like a vessel of glass, she strove and sank,
Ho! ho! the breakers roared!

At day break, on the black sea beach,
A fisherman stood aghast,
To see the form of a maiden fair,
Lashed close to a drifting mast.

The salt sea was frozen on her breast,
The salt tears in her eyes;
And he saw her hair like the brown sea weed
On the billows fall and rise.

Such was the wreck of the *Hesperus*,
In the midnight and the snow!
Cris! save us all from a death like this,
On the reef of Norman's Woe!

PAY THE PRINTER.
Original—Long Time Ago.

Here comes winter, here comes winter
Storms at hail—and snow—and sleet—
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer.

Let him warn his hands and feet.
Here comes winter, here comes winter,
Whom every tail and dale.

Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
Send your money by the mail,
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,

All remember his just due,
In cold winter, in cold winter,
He wants cash as well as you.

Merry winter, merry winter,
It will be if all do right;
Pay the Printer, pay the Printer,
Do the thing that is polite.
Happy winter, happy winter,
Hark the jingling of the bells;
To the Printer, to the Printer,
What ad takes their music tells!
Ah! poor Printer!—ah! poor Printer!
Your subscribers frolic all
In the winter, in the winter,
But ne'er think of you at all!

True Philosophy.—The two Farmers.—
Two Farmers, who were neighbors, had their
crops of early peas killed by the frost. One
of them came to console the other on their
misfortune. "Ah!" cried he, "how unfortu-
nately we have been neighbor!" I have done
nothing but fret ever since. But bless me
you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming
up just now; what are these?" "These,"
said the other, "why these are what I sowed
immediately after my loss." "What coming
up already?" cried the first. "Yes; while
you were fretting, I was working." "What!
and don't you fret when you have a loss?"
"Yes, but I always put it off until I have re-
paired the mischief." "Why then you've re-
solved to fret at all." "True," replied the in-
dustrious gardener, "and that is the very rea-
son; in truth, it is very pleasant to have no
longer reason to think of misfortune; it is
astonishing how many might be repaired by
a little slactivity and energy."

Newspapers.—Go into the houses of some,
and you will find no newspapers, no periodical
of any kind, and hardly a book. Ask such
men to subscribe for a paper, and they will
tell you that they have no time to read one!
But who is so constantly employed as to find
no leisure for the improvement of his mind?
Not the farmer certainly, for the long winter
evenings afford him several hours every day
which he might devote to reading? Not the
mechanics, instances are frequent where the
industry artizan has attained an eminence
in the sciences, merely by giving their leisure
to study.

One of the most eminent oriental scholars
of the age is Professor Lee of one of the En-
glish Universities, and yet all his education
was acquired during the moments of leisure
which he found while employed as a jour-
nman carpenter.

The fact is, every man has leisure to read
a newspaper, and I have no need of the want
of time as an excuse for not taking one are
almost the least industrious. They will be less
intelligent and respectable, and far less likely
to succeed in life than those who enjoy the ad-
vantage of a good periodical.

Typhus Fever.—It cannot be too widely
known, that untious acid gas possesses the
property of destroying the contagion of the
typhus fever, and certainly of preventing its
spread. By the following simple method the
gas may be produced at a trifling expense
Place a little powdered saltpetre in a sifter
and pour on it as much oil of vitriol as will
cover it; a copious discharge of acid gas will
instantly take place, the quantity of which
may be regulated by lessening or increasing
the quantity of the materials.—*Bullington's
Agricultural Magazine.*

Definition.—Children are inquisitive bodies
—for instance, "What does cleave mean,
Pa?" It means to unite together. "Does
John unite wood when he cleaves it?" "He!
well—it means to separate." "Pa, does a man
separate from his wife when he cleaves to
her?" "He! he!—Don't ask so many
foolish questions child."

Old Newspapers.—The oldest living paper
in America is the New Hampshire Gazette.
It was the first paper printed in New Hamp-
shire, and was established by Daniel Fowle,
at Portsmouth, in August, 1756. It is now
in its 88th year, and is a well conducted pa-
per of goodly dimensions.

The oldest living newspaper in England is
the *Lincoln Mercury*, first published in 1695.
The oldest in London is the *St. James' Chro-
nicle*, of 1761.—The oldest paper in Scot-
land is the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, of
1706. The oldest in Ireland, the *Belfast
News Letter*, of 1737.—N. Y. *State Me-
chanic.*

Every law necessary to be observed, every
thing which good manners require, all that
conscience needs, are to be discovered from
this maxim, so often quoted, and so little kept
—Do unto others as you would they should
do unto you; the true observance of which is
virtue.

A tombstone generally imports full infor-
mation upon two points as respects the life of
the deceased, namely, when he was born, and
when he died. But the only information at
all desirable is to learn what he did between
the intervals specified.