

ie Inhabitants of St. cived his Spring S, consisting only

king, Shoe Brushes, Scrub- a Silk Yelret, Filled Centin a, Thibbet Wool, Challo Shawls and Handkerchiefs, toy Summer Plaid Shawls, and Plain Silks and and Silk Umbrellas, Plain asols, Irish Linens, French asols, Bombazines, Palmatoes, Saxony and Orleans Cloths, raud Counterpanes, Ladies' and Counterspanes, Ladies' d Stays, French and Scotch et, Mull and Book Muslins, nd Tamboured Collars, four oots and Shoes, two cases, two do, Glasgow do., Bab- nets, Lace Edgings, Insur- ings, of various sorts, shru- rined Calicoes, one in- Maslin & Cambrie Dresses, Coronation do., Thibbet a Crape, Gauze, and Satin, Showers and Hobs, Hosery, Thread Gloves, two trunk- ices and Shippers, French l Horp Combs, Silk Gaze a great variety of Ribbons, and Worsled Yarns.

at he will positively s never have been ex- ore. All those indebt- uested to settle their the most satisfactory

D. BRADLEY.

OTICE.

ndebted to the Sub-criber, of ling than Six Months, if not y days, their accounts will be rney for collection.

S WANTED.

are Wanted, about 15 years can read and write well, as he Printing business. Those y would be preferred.

& DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

rive from July at 12 a. m. d Saint George, by Coach-- Saturdays at 7 p. m. e steam--Mondays, Wednes- days 3 to 5 p. m. by Coach--Tuesdays, Thurs- days. e parts for July at 10 a. m. d Saint George, by Coach-- Tuesdays, & Fridays at 7 a. m. at 8 a. m. by Coach--Mondays, Wed- rdays at 10 a. m.

THE DREWS STANDARD.

EVERY FRIDAY, BY W. SMITH

AGENTS

TERMS

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

- Mr. S. Connick, Mr. W. Campbell, James Allen Esq., Triat. Moore Esq., Jas. Brown Esq., Mr. J. Gledhill, Mr. David Turner, Mr. Wm. Braith, Mr. D. Gilmour, Joshua Knight Esq., Willford Fisher Esq., D. M. Allan Esq., W. J. Layton Esq., Mr. Henry S. Beck, Jas. Cain Esq.

EASE NOTICE

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1840.

Number 34.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA!

Ten Days later—the quickest passage yet.

Only twelve and a half days from Liverpool.

The Acadia took up this morning somewhat by surprise. Owing to the smoke and haze on the Bay, she was not signalled till about half-past eight, when she came past Long Island Head, and by a quarter before ten she was in her dock.

She left Liverpool on the 4th, and of course she had been only about twelve days and a half, on the route, including the stoppage at Halifax. This is the quickest passage ever yet made from England to the United States.

The Acadia was detained at Halifax five hours longer than otherwise, on account of the dense fog.

The Acadia was saluted from East Boston and from the Navy Yard, which she returned. Before going into her dock, she took a sweep up past the wharves, and around by the Navy Yard—exhibiting to the thousands of anxious gazers who had suddenly assembled, one of the most perfect models of naval architecture that ever floated.

We have by this arrival our regular files of London papers up to the evening of the 3d, and Liverpool to the morning of the 4th.

There appears to be no revival in trade, & commercial prospects continued rather gloomy.

THREATENED EUROPEAN WAR!

ARMING OF FRANCE.

The engrossing topic of the week has been the disagreement of the English & the French Government on the Eastern Question, the settlement of which England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia have agreed to attempt without the co-operation of France. The French, at least the French papers exclaim against the perfidy of the English; declare that the alliance between France and England, which they now say, they always regarded as hollowed, is dissolved; and threatened instant war against England and her allies. The belligerent tone of the Paris papers had caused some uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, where the prices of all kinds of stock had fallen. We believe, however, that the quarrel between the Sultan and his Viceroy will be settled without provoking a general war in Europe.

The London morning papers of the 3d Aug. in common with those of the whole of the preceding week, are filled with comments on the menacing tone and attitude of France, who is terrible indignant that England, Russia, and Prussia, should attempt to coerce Mehemet Ali, and prevent him carrying into effect his designs against the Sultan.

Paris, Aug. 1. I have only to refer you to the Monitor of this day for the resolves of the French Government, arising out of the state of affairs into which Lord Palmerston has brought you.—130,000 soldiers, 10,000 seamen, 5 sail of the line, 13 frigates and nine steamers, are forth with ordered into service.

On these facts you will make your own comments—here they are generally considered the precursors of war; such however, I am bound to tell you, is not the belief of persons well entitled to credit. They do not believe that war is intended, for the king is not disposed for war. M. Thiers is urged on by circumstances, by the press, and (but I hope that this is incorrect,) by the desire to gain a place for himself in history. Relying upon it no war is contemplated by the King, but who shall say that those who have done so much (Lord Palmerston and his friends) may not do much more? Moreover, who can venture to assert that no incident shall occur calculated to bring about a collision and a general war?

off; but it is admitted that if the new alliance attempt to coerce Mehemet Ali, France will cover Alexandria with her fleet, will commit no act of aggression, will act upon the defensive, and throw the onus of hostilities on those who seek it.—Corresp. of Times.

London, August 3. Lord Granville arrived at Paris on Friday night, and his appearance is considered a most pacific symptom, and the funds have rallied from their great depression, which is further adduced as a proof that war is not contemplated by M. Thiers. It is likewise said that Louis Philip has taken a very sly and sure course to ensure general tranquility, by sending Count Waleiski on a private mission to Mehemet Ali, recommending the Pacha to accept the conditions offered by the conference, so that our correspondent, whose opinions we are quoting, calculates that the pacific relations of this country with France are not on this occasion to be interrupted.

A report was spread on Friday night at Paris of the resignation of Lord Palmerston, which had also its effect on the public mind, as of course it was done at the instance of M. Thiers. The funds rose 1 per ct. on that report.—Morning Herald.

We copy the following from the third Edition of the Times of August 3.—

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from Paris. In the present critical aspect of affairs, every symptom of change in the public feeling is of importance.—

The impression in Paris on Sunday was more unsatisfactory than on the preceding day, although the tone of the journals was less hostile. The measures ordered by government were in progress of execution.—

The following remarks on the same subject, may be taken as the opinions, generally, of the British press.—

This much is certain—that the question which has been pending so long between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali is now irresistibly impelled to a conclusion; and that whether this conclusion promises security or danger, gain or loss, peace or war, it speedily consequences of measures which are already being the control of human statesmanship must decide.

For several months an scheme has been under consideration for putting an end, by the united interference of Russia and England, to a state of things in the East which tended to reduce the Porte to the last stage of insecurity, and to raise the Pacha of Egypt to a position which he could only claim as the reward of successful revolt. The understanding which existed between these two Powers for this purpose, has been assented to by Prussia, and though much more tardily, by the Austrian cabinet. Had this arrangement been made with the knowledge and consent of all the five great powers, it would have afforded a satisfactory mode of adjusting the whole question; but the possible opposition of France may render the final settlement a matter of far more difficulty and uncertainty.

Departure of the President Steam Ship.—This splendid vessel left this port, on Saturday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, on her first voyage across the Atlantic. She carried off only a small number of passengers. The Great Western, which sailed from Bristol on the 25th ult. having taken all who were then ready, and the Acadia which sails to-morrow for Halifax and Boston, receiving the preference of the passengers for Canada and our other North American colonies.

Letters for Steam Ships.—There appears to have been much dissatisfaction among the mercantile community in London, in consequence of the prohibition, by the Post Office authorities, of the letter bags in the offices of agents of the transatlantic Steam Ships. The merchants trading with the United States had remonstrated with the proprietors of the new Steamer President on the subject, but Mr. Macgregor Laird, Secretary to the British & American Steam Navigation Company, informed them that, the Solicitor to the Post Office having threatened the steam companies with legal proceedings, if they should receive letters for transmission by their vessels they had most reluctantly been compelled to refuse to receive any letters, save those for the consignees of goods on board the President.—

The subject was brought under the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons when the Postage Bill was before the House. An arrangement was proposed, and not objected to, by which merchants were to be allowed to send in their letters for the steam ships up to the latest hour before the closing of the Post Office.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has presented his infant god-daughter, the child of Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, with a superb and costly basin, that was used at the font on the occasion of the christening.

The New Master in Chancery.—The Mastership in Chancery, vacant by the departing Lord Henley who recently passed act of parliament, has been given to Mr. John Romilly, the son of the late lamentable Sir Samuel Romilly.

On Saturday Lancel Turner, an American Indian, who has attained the extraordinary age of 91 years, accompanied by his wife, a young woman of 23, and his child of three years old, applied at the Mansion House for relief. The

old man said he had been living in Wales, but had been obliged to leave the principality from having been compelled to join in Frost's treasonable outbreak; and, having been examined as a witness in the case, he was driven away by the Chartists. He went to Bristol first, and then came to London. He wished, if possible, to get back to America. After several questions, the Lord Mayor gave him a letter to the City of London Union, with a request that his case should be investigated. The old man stated that he was the son of a chief, who had at first assisted the Americans in the war of independence, and afterwards joined the English. The applicant was born in 1749. At 15 years old he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Philadelphia, and after he was out of his trade he came to Europe, and visited France and Spain. He was at Bourdeaux at the time Louis XVI. was beheaded. Furnen went into the service of Colonel Burrows, in 1793, and on being on board the brig Polly, at Antigua, he was in the following year pressed into the English navy, and remained in the British service till 1810, having been during that period in the Bellerophon, Capt. Cook, at Trafalgar, and was dreadfully wounded in that engagement; he was previously at Copenhagen, and at the taking of Flushing—all with Lord Nelson. He had twice been a French prisoner, and escaped to his ship.—

On his discharge he fixed principally in Wales; he said his tribe in America were very long-lived, and that nine years ago, when he was 82 years old, he had a letter from his father, stating him to be alive and well. In order to prove his strength, the old man performed several difficult feats of agility, to the great surprise of all present.—London paper of July.

The Phœnix Pyrotechnics give a private letter from Cadix, dated the 17th ult., which states that the Regate Belle Poule and the corvette Favorite, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, who is going to St. Helena to bring back the remains of Napoleon, arrived there on the 10th ult. The expedition it was said, would remain in that port for a day or two.—

Hydrophobia.—The Liverpool Mercury has the following.—We are indebted to M. Coster, French physician, for the following valuable discovery as a preventive to hydrophobia. Take two table spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime in powder; mix it with half a pint of water; with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attacks the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.—Crim Con.— Damages Eight Thousand Pounds. The action of Heaviside against Dr. Lardner, came on at Lewes, in the County of Sussex, the first week in August. It appeared in evidence that the defendant, an accomplished and elegant gentleman, of great literary attainments, had employed all the powers of his mind to accomplish the seduction of Mrs. Heaviside, who was the daughter of Col. Spicer, of the Lancers. Mrs. Heaviside had three children, two girls and a boy. The eldest girl was 14 years of age, the second 13, and the boy 6.—

The guilty parties, it appeared, eloped from Dr. Lardner's house, and proceeded to Ostend, Dunkirk, and were finally discovered lying in Paris as man and wife. The plaintiff followed them, found them in Boulogne at breakfast together—and took occasion to inflict a severe chastisement upon the Doctor. Many letters were found, completely satisfying the minds of all parties, that the illicit intercourse had been brought about by the art of Doctor Lardner, and the Jury rendered a verdict of Eight Thousand Pounds, for the plaintiff.

It appears that Dr. Lardner and Mrs. Heaviside were still living together as man and wife, in France.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES UPON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

APREHENSIONS OF THE FORGERS. Birmingham, Sunday.—The police have for some time past been aware that forged notes, purporting to be of the Bank of England, were extensively manufactured in Birmingham; but it was not until yesterday their plans were sufficiently matured to justify them in apprehending the parties suspected. All being "right," however, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Superintendent Stephens, accompanied by Inspector Hill and Sergeant Hudson, proceeded to a house in Henry-street, recently taken by an elderly widow, named Mary Fritchard. Having procured a ladder, Inspector Hill ascended to the top story, where he observed a man and woman working a small iron press. He immediately communicated the fact to his brother officers, when Superintendent Stephens, and Sergeant Hudson broke in at the lower window while Mr. Fritchard threw up the sash, and entered the room in which the parties were at work. The three officers entered at nearly about the same time, and discovered the man and woman employed on each side of the press turning the rollers. Underneath was the plate of a forged Bank of England note for £5; in other parts of the room were found

no es in all stages of preparation for issuing, but only a few completed.

George Bradnock, the man apprehended, is by trade an engraver, but was for some years employed as an exciseman at Wellington, in Shropshire and has been long suspected of being extensively engaged in Bank of England forgeries. The female prisoner, there is little doubt, has also been for a long period connected with the trade. She has a family of eleven children, and is closely related to some of the most respectable families in the town.

It is understood that the prisoners were engaged when disturbed in getting up an order for 250 £5 notes and 250 £10 notes for certain parties in Manchester, who were waiting in Birmingham for its completion. At the time the police were in the house these gentry were seen in the neighbourhood, but catching a sight of the officers, they suddenly and expeditiously escaped. In the course of a few hours the order would have been finished, and Manchester and its neighbourhood in the course of a week inundated with forged paper. The notes completed were £5 dated November 14, 1838, and signed "J. Booth."—The press and implements employed are in every respect perfect, and the notes well executed.

The prisoners were on Wednesday brought up for examination before the magistrates, & committed for trial.

A Contaband Museum at Paris.—I had caught a bad cold, and just I had lifted up my head to sneeze I saw through one of the windows of the Mayor's office, in the twelfth arrondissement, the body of a negro hanging by the neck. At the first glance, and even at the second, I took it for a human being who disappointed love, or perhaps an expeditious justice, had disposed of so suddenly; but I soon ascertained that the ebony gentleman in question was only a kind of doll as large as life. What to think of this I did not know; so I asked the door keeper the meaning of it.

"This is the contaband museum," was the answer; and, on my showing a curiosity to examine it, he was kind enough to act as my cicerone.

In a huge dusty room are scattered over the floor, on the walls, and along the ceiling, all the inventions of roguery which have been confiscated from time to time by those guardian of the laws, the revenue officers. It is a complete arsenal of the weapons of smuggling—all, unfortunately, in complete confusion. Look before you, there is a hogshad dressed up as a nurse, with a child that holds just two quarts and a-half. On the other side are logs, hollow as the Trojan horse, and filled with whole armies of cigars. On the floor lies a huge loa constructor, gorged with China silks, and just beyond it a pile of coal, curiously perforated with spoils of cotton.—

The coloured gentleman who had excited my sympathy so much at first, met with his fate under the following circumstances.—He was built of tin painted black, and stood like a heyduck or Ethiopian chasseur, on the foot board of a carriage, fastened by the feet and hands. He had frequently passed through the gates, and was well known by sight to the soldiers, who noticed that he was always showing his teeth, which they supposed to be the custom of his country. One day the carriage he belonged to was stopped by a crowd at the gate. There was, as usual, a grand chorus of oaths and yells, the vocal part being performed by the drivers and earmen, and the instrumental part by their whips. The negro, however, never spoke a word. His good behaviour delighted the soldiers, who held him up as an example to the crowd. "Look at the black fellow," they cried "how well he behaves!" Bravo, nigger, bravo! He showed a perfect indifference to their applause. "My friend," said a clerk at the barrier, jumping up on the footboard, and slapping our cable friend on the shoulder—"we are really very much obliged to you!" "O, surprise! the shoulders rattled. The officer was bewildered; he sounded the kotman all over and found he was a man of metal, and as full as his skin would hold of the very best contraband liquor. The juicy mortal was seized at once and carried off in triumph. The first night, the revenue people drank up one of his shoulders, and he was soon bled to death. It is now six years since he lost all the moisture in his system, and was reduced to a dry skeleton.—From the French.

A Clever Thief.—A few days ago, a farmer, at Odell thrashed out some wheat, and upon removing straw, found a sack of wheat hidden under it, evidently put there by some person intending to fetch it at some future time. In order to catch the thief he sent for a policeman, who came accompanied by his superintendent, and after giving them a capital supper, he set them to watch. They did watch but how long is not known, for when the thief came he found them both snoring, and actually took the sack of wheat from under their very noses and walked away with it. The indignation of Mr. Dines, the farmer, may be easily imagined.—Hartford Farmer.

Quebec Aug. 12. Fish.—Mr. Mayor Martin, 81 River du

Loop, below Quebec, has taken out a patent for a newly invented net to catch porpoises, which still abound in the River St. Lawrence, but few are now taken in the ordinary method. He expects complete success to attend his new invention, and a company is about to be formed to give it a fair trial.—Gazette.

Emigration as it ought to be.—Last week five respectable looking Irish families arrived here by way of the Rideau Canal. It appears these people were here about 14 years ago, and wrought for a short time on the Rideau Canal, at the commencement of that work, but like many of their countrymen, were deluded by the reports of large wages and numerous comforts in the United States. Having for above thirteen years tried and tested the blessings of Democracy in the boasted land of liberty, they are now returned with the determination of settling and to spend the remainder of their days on British soil, and under a Government congenial to their feelings.—Bytown Gazette.

FOBTRY.

THE FORSAKEN.

He never meets me as of old, As friends, less cherish'd meet me; His glance is e'er calm and cold, To welcome or to greet me.

He never turns amid the throng, Where colder ears will listen; Or gives one thought to that poor song, Once made his eyelids glisten.

Oh! brighter smiles than mine may glass His hours of mirth, or sorrow; And fairer forms than mine may pass Across his path to-morrow.

Married.—At Mobile, Mr Thomas E. Tart, to Miss Martha Riggs.

Halifax, Aug 18. Regatta.—This amusement took place last Thursday. The day was fine, and the races were well contested.—Times.

The challenge of the St. John, N. B. Boat Club to row a boat in Halifax harbour, against a Nova Scotia boat of the same dimensions & similarly manned, has been accepted by the Halifax Yacht Club, who have named the stake \$1000. A committee has been appointed, and preliminaries have been communicated to the challengers.—ib

A Literary Pan.—Why is a school-boy like the stamped post-office labels? Answer —Because you must kick him well on the back to make him stick to his letters.

On a tombstone in the churchyard of Heydon, in Yorkshire, is the following inscription:—"Here lieth the body of William Strutton of Padington, buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 97, who had by his first wife, 28 children; by a second wife, 17; was father to 45, grandfather to 86, great-grandfather to 97, & great-great-grandfather to 23; in all, 251."—Gent's Magazine.

The Wooden Parment.—A day or two since Smith was holding forth at great length to Jones, on the manifold excellencies of the wooden parment. "Capital thing, Jones; excellent thing; what a pity that all the parishes don't adopt it!" "True," replied Jones, "and so easily effected, too. A wooden parment I wish, if only some of the parish authorities would but lay their heads together, all London might be covered with it."

Horticultural Fete.—One of the Irish members, on being asked his opinion of a beautiful shell, replied, "that he was no botanist;" and for the same reason we shall attempt no description of the flowers. An amusing incident occurred which may not be unworthy of notice; a bouncing dame who had evidently emigrated from the regions which lie to the east of Temple-bar, was asked by her daughter if she could tell her the name of one of the many beautiful flowers. The blooming bourgeoisie, who, it appears, was not, as Pope says, "Skilled in every herb that grew," And every plant that drinks the morning dew"—replied, "O, don't ask me; the hard Latin names puzzle me horribly. The only two flowers I can ever remember are the aurore boréal, and the delirium tremens."—Morning Post.

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