

R. E.

18.

Inhabitants of St. A
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consisting
only

37. Shag Brushes, Scrub-
bush Velvet, Filled Centre
Thibbet Wool, Challis
awls and Handkerchiefs,
Summer Plaid Shawls,
ed and Plain Silks and
Silk Umbrellas, Plaids
Bombazines, Palmotines,
xony and Orleans Cloths,
nd Counterpanes, Ladies'
Stays, French and Scotch
Mull and Book Muslins,
Tamboured Collars, touz
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wo do. Glasgow do., Bob-
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uslin & Cambric Dresser,
Coronation do., Thibbet
Crape, Gauze, and Satin,
awls and Hdkfs, Hosiery,
read Gloves, two trunks
is and Slippers, French
Horn Combs, Silk Gages,
great variety of Ribbons,
and Worsted Yarns.
ALSO,
Wheat and Rye FLOUR,
Office Tea, Sugar, Ground
Fibacco Pipes, Snuff, To-
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D. BRADLEY.

TICE.

leth to the Subscriber, of
than Six Months, if not
days, their accounts will be
pay for collection.
JOHN LOCHARY.

WANTED.

o Wanted, about 15 years
an-read and write well, as
Printing business. Those
would be preferred.
July 10, 1840.

DEPARTURE OF
ALLS.

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ily at 12 a. m.
Saint George, by Coach—
Saturday at 7 p. m.
Steam—Mondays, Wednes-
s 3 to 5 p. m.
Coach—Tuesdays, Thurs-
days at 10 a. m.
Saint George, by Coach—
Wednesdays, & Fridays at 7 a. m.
Steam—Tuesdays, Thursdays,
at 8 a. m.
y Coach—Mondays, Wed-
days at 10 a. m.

THE
REWS STANDARD,
EVERY FRIDAY, BY
W. SHIPLEY.

ice in Saint Andrews,
BRUNSWICK.

TERMS:
ivered in town or called for,
n forwarded by Post.
nined and returned are paid
RTISEMENTS:
to written orders, or continued
if no written directions
lines, and under, 3s
Jo. 1s
all over 12 lines 3d per line,
r. 12 lines 1d per line,
he year as may be agreed on.

Individuals who have no ac-
ce to be paid for in advance
e, struck off at the shortest
d for on delivery.
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Mr. S. Connick,
Mr. W. Campbell,
James Allen Esq.,
Trist. Moore Esq.,
Jas. Brown Esq.,
Mr. J. Goddard,
Mr. David Turner,
Mr. Wm. Brasill,
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Joshua Knight Esq.,
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D. M. Millan Esq.,
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Mr. Henry S. Beck,
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ASE NOTICE
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The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1840.

Number 32.

Renunciations of Universalism.—The Christian public, we believe, are very generally apprised of the fact, that the Rev. Mr. Smith, late of Hartford, and late a minister of the Universalist Church in that city, has recently renounced the faith of that denomination. He has since been called to the pastoral care of an orthodox church in Salem, (Mass.) We have now to add another renunciation from that delusive faith, by the Rev. Mr. Whittaker, of the Universalist Church in Duane-street, the oldest of that sect in the city. It is an important document, calculated to make a deep impression upon all who will read it in a proper spirit. —*New York Commercial.*

To the Trustees of the 4th Universalist Society, Duane-street.

Dear Brothers:—I hope you will excuse the liberty which I have taken in addressing to you these few lines, on a subject which I deem of infinite importance.

It is now about two years since I first commenced my labours among you, and you will not deem it an instance of vanity, if I say that my efforts to advance the cause of Universalism have been generally approved, and signally successful.

To this, you have frequently borne testimony, and for which you have had my warmest acknowledgements.

But in looking calmly and dispassionately at the result of my ministrations, there is one drawback to my happiness—one source of disquietude, which weighs heavily upon my mind.

By the providence of God, I have recently been led to ask myself the following important questions:

What have I done toward promoting practical piety among my congregation?

Have I induced them to become a deeply religious people—a praying people?

Alas! I am constrained to answer these questions in the negative, and to take unto myself shame and confusion of face.

Now, if the doctrine I have preached be the truth of God, ought I not to have expected a different result?

What, then, is the unavoidable inference? Why, that Universalism is not a scripture doctrine.

Perhaps you may think this a hasty conclusion, but I assure you it is not so.

I have been led by the Spirit of God to investigate its claims—I have prayed to the Almighty that he would enlighten my understanding, and lead me to a knowledge of the truth, and blessed be his holy name, he has heard & answered my petition.

I can truly say, that I now see and feel the importance of personal religion, in a manner that I have never done before; and I ardently beseech the "Giver of every good and perfect gift," that he may open your eyes, and give to you a knowledge of the truth, a "cunningly devised fable," calculated to darken the mind, harden the heart, and induce mankind to wander from the paths of righteousness and peace.

Such being my convictions, I can advocate it no longer; and I beseech you, as you hope for mercy at the bar of the Almighty, to renounce it immediately.

Do not, I pray you, suffer yourselves to be deluded by a sentiment, which is so dangerous and treacherous in all its tendency. By renouncing it, you lose nothing, for it is true you, in common with the whole world, will be saved—but if it is false, "Oh! remember—remember—the awful consequences!"

But I must close, and may the Lord grant that you, together with my dear congregation, may soon be led to see and feel the necessity of an interest in the atoning blood of Jesus, which is the ardent prayer of your sincere friend.

WM. WHITTAKER.

New York, July 21st, 1840.

Reflections on commencing a New Day.

The morning is a fit time for devotion, not only from its relation to the past night, but considered as the introduction to a new day. To a thinking mind how natural, at this hour, are such reflections as the following!—"I am now to enter on a new period of my life—to start afresh in my course. I am to return to that world where I have often gone astray—to receive impressions which may never be effaced—to perform actions which will never be forgotten—to strengthen a character which will fit me for heaven or hell. I am this day to meet temptations which have often subdued me—I am to be entrusted again with opportunities of usefulness which I have often neglected—I am to influence the minds of others, to help in moulding their characters, and in deciding the happiness of their present and future life. How uncertain is this day! What unseen dangers are before me! What unexpected changes may await me! It may be my last day! It will certainly bring me nearer to death and judgment."—*By a Lady.*

St. Stephen's Church, Chester, N. S.—The corner stone of a new church which has for some time been in the course of erection in the town of Chester, was laid on Thursday afternoon, the 25th of June, with solemn and impressive religious exercises.—*Guardian.*

Charlotte Town, P. E. I. July 18.

Determined Suicide.—An Inquest was held on Wednesday last, before Daniel Hodgson, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable Jury, on view of the body of Julia Flood, an interesting young woman, who arrived here little more than a month since, in the Lawrence Foristal, from Waterford. It appeared that on the evening previous the deceased had purchased, at the shop of Mr. T. Desbrisay, Druggist, a quantity of white arsenic, and on being questioned as to what she was going to do with it, said she was going to poison a fox, which was troublesome. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the deceased, apparently in good spirits and in her usual health, retired to her bed-room, taking with her a little milk in a tea-cup.

Soon afterwards she was heard to vomit, but this at first attracted little attention. Her sickness, however, becoming more violent, the family became alarmed, and Dr. Hobkirk was sent for, but before he arrived, she had expired. Upon a post mortem examination by Dr. Hobkirk, the following morning, the stomach and bowels were found to contain a large quantity of arsenic and curdled milk; the other viscera were in a sound and healthy state; and she was found three or four weeks advanced in pregnancy. A paper labelled "Arsenic—Poison," in which the fatal dose had been put up by Mr. Desbrisay, was found in the shut outside the bed-room window.

Nothing appeared to show that when she committed the rash act she was not in full possession of her reason, and the Jury accordingly returned a verdict of *felo de se*.

Very little was known of the deceased. As has been stated, it was only a month ago that she arrived here from Waterford, and the only reason she assigned for leaving Ireland was, that she had quarrelled with her parents owing to her having changed her religion. On her arrival here she put up at the Wellington Hotel, and it soon appeared that she had no relations or connections in the Island whatever. For the last fortnight she had resided at Mr. John Costin's, by whom and by the family she was considered to be a respectable young woman. After her decease, all the money found in her possession was two British sixpences, and a few coppers, although she had previously stated to some of Mr. Costin's family that she had Twenty Pounds in her trunk. Her stock of apparel was also very scanty, although she always appeared genteelly dressed, and from her appearance, she was evidently something above the common rank. The exposure which must soon have taken place of her forlorn and destitute condition preying upon a mind, not perhaps of the firmest mould, we have no doubt induced her to commit the rash act of which she has been guilty. Her age, which had been heard to say, was nineteen.—*Herald.*

The Bible.—A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book; it is so complete a system that nothing can be added to or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done, it affords a copy for a king and a rule for a subject; it gives instruction and counsel to a senator; authority and direction to a magistrate; it cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes a judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table; tells him how to rule, and her how to manage. It entails honor to parents, and enjoins obedience upon children; it prescribes and limits the sway of sovereignty; the rule of the ruler and authority of the master; commands the subjects to honor and the servants to obey; and promises the protection of its author to all who walk by its rules. It gives directions for weddings and for burials; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both; it points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and in whom his widow is to trust, and promises a father to the former, and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man how he ought to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for the wife, and entails a right for the first born; and shows how the younger branches shall be left. It defends the right of all and reveals vengeance to the defrauder, over-reacher and oppressor. It is the first book and the oldest book in the world; it contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever were revealed. It contains the best laws and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned. It brings the best tidings, and affords the best of comforts to inquiring and disconsolate. It exhibits life and immortality; and shows the way to everlasting glory. It is a brief recital of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind of the only living and true God, and shows the way to him, and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that put their trust on them.—*Hartford Cour.*

Golden Rule.—A place for every thing, & every thing in its place.

New and Valuable Invention for Printers.

—We take much pleasure in noticing the recent invention of a superior Card Press, by Mr. Samuel Orcutt, No. 3, Water-street—a machine which will prove a valuable acquisition to the art of Printing. By this invention, printers will be able to print cards at the rate of a pack in two minutes, without the necessity of spooling more than one or two cards out of a dozen packs. It is a Yankee invention, with honour be it spoken; and the low price, which is but \$125, will place it within the reach of every printing office in the country.—*Bay State Democrat.*

POETRY.

[From the Scotsman.]

THE WEE WEE FLOWER.

BY JAMES BALLANTYNE.

Air by P. M. Lead, Esquire.

The wee wee flower—the wee wee flower
Shrinks frae druidin' midnigh' slower;
But unfolds its leaves in the sunshine hour—
A stee' type o' life is the wee wee flower.

The wee wee flower begins to blow
When early dews o' spring dew fa';
But in snell April is fain to cover—
A silly wee thing is the wee wee flower.

When the opening buds a' lang for light,
The wee wee flower peeps wi' its gowd-o'-ed sight;
An' O! its nature's richest dower,
When she decks aince mair the wee wee flower.

When elfin faeries frisk on the green,
Wi' dew drops blabbit like stars in the e'en,
They lay themselves down, wi' the leaves happy
A sweet nest o' love is the wee wee flower.

The wee wee flower decks nae garden gay,
But blooms in the weeds and the gloom for away;
It canna stand as wild o' e's glowers—
A blate wee thing is the wee wee flower.

'Mang trees the wee flower rears its stem,
Cheered by the juice that nature's them;
Yet a' it takes nae stints their power—
It lives upon love the wee wee flower.

But O! the wee flower dwines and dews,
When its stem is nipt by the mornin' breeze;
As passion plucks frae Nature's bowers,
An' leaves to dee, the sick wee flower.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Sea Serpent Caught.—On Sunday evening about 6 o'clock, as the schmr. Waspi, Captain Williams, and the Schooner Independence, Captain Owens, were coming up the bay, they described, about three miles below North Point, a strange looking fish or serpent to the leeward. A boat from each schmr. was manned, and a chase for the prize took place. A harpoon was driven into the creature, and away it flew, dragging the boat for nearly eight miles, like a chip down a cataraet. It was found necessary at length to stop the speed of this marine locomotive, and a couple of balls being shot into it, the death flurry came on, and it soon floated a lifeless carcass. It was borne in triumph to the foot of South-street wharf where it was visited by most of the old cruizers about town, who had been to every part of the globe, and knew every thing that partook of the nature of fish, flesh, or fowl, like a book. They all declared they had never seen such a nondescript. It measures twelve feet in length, and nine feet from fin to fin; it has a head like a seal, with teeth, and its back is covered with a hard shell. It has four fins or flippers, and its general appearance bears some resemblance of a turtle, or rather a monstrousity of that species of fish. How it came into the Chesapeake bay is a mystery. It can be seen at South street wharf.

The Baltimore American says:

"The creature would be a curiosity, we should suppose, any where, from its enormous size, but it is certainly a rarity in our waters. Its weight is supposed to be about 1000lb."

Individuality of Animals as Distinct from Insects.—Wolves hunt with cunning, & concert warlike stratagems. A gentleman, walking in the fields, perceived a wolf who seemed watching a flock of sheep. He told the shepherd, and advised him to set his dog upon him. "Not so," answered the shepherd; "yonder wolf is there only to divert my attention and another wolf, lurking on the other side, only watching the moment I shall let loose my dog upon this to carry off one of my sheep. The gentleman willing to be satisfied of the fact promised to pay for the sheep, and the thing happened just as the shepherd had foretold. Does not so concerted a stratagem evidently suppose that the two wolves had agreed together, one to show, the other to hide himself? and how is it possible to agree in this manner without the help of speech? A sparrow possessed himself of a swallow's nest, the swallow called for help to expel him; a thousand swallows flew immediately to attack the sparrow, who being covered on either side, and presenting only his large back at the strain entrance of his nest was invulnerable, and made the boldest assailant repent his rashness. After a quarter of an hour's combat, the swallows disappeared; the sparrow thot himself a conqueror, and the spectators judged that the swallows had abandoned the undertaking. Not so, the swallows returned so

the charge, and each being provided with a bit of that tempered earth of which they make their nests, they all fell at once upon the sparrow and closed him in the nest to perish there, since they could not drive him hence.—*Father Borgault.*

Love of Children.—The Duke of Wellington is remarkable for his fondness of children; and when the veteran Blucher beheld the school children assembled in St. Paul's, the unconscious tear trickled down the cheek of the hardy warrior. The great Burke delighted to unbend his mighty mind amid children's play, and would lie his listless length on the floor, while they jumped over him in laughing sport; and, as for the fairer proportion of creation, Euripides hath long declared that they are "all fond of children."

Bendable Stone.—In the Museum of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, one object of curiosity is a bending, or elastic stone. This stone is apparently of granite; is about two and a half feet by six inches in length and breadth, and about an inch thick. This stone being lifted at one end yields to the pressure, and from the half begins to bend as it is lifted, and as the lifted end is raised, the bend approaches nearer to the further extremity. On the lifting power being relaxed, the stone reverts to its former level.—*Calcutta paper.*

An Extraordinary Jumper.—Lieut. Reynard, of the 2nd battalion of the rifle brigade, now at Windsor, is one of the most out-and-out jumpers on record. Notwithstanding he is a stout built man, with lots of flesh and fat upon his loins, he will place eight chairs in a line, and stand within a few inches of the end chair, make a spring and clear the top of the whole of them, the distance being upwards of 12 feet.—*Windsor and Eton Journal.*

Sand as Manure.—A committee appointed toward premiums for the best experiments in reclaiming meadow land in Essex county, Massachusetts, make this remarkable observation:—"There are meadows within the knowledge of the committee, that have produced good crops of English hay without any other dressing than sand; others have used gravel with equal success. Good crops of corn and potatoes have also been raised without manure, sand or gravel being put in the hill."

Hint to Farmers.—Earl Spencer states that since he has placed lumps of rock-salt in the pasture lands, he has not had an instance of premature calving among his cows. Dean Swift says he never knew a man rise to eminence who lay in bed of a morning, and Dr. Franklin says, "He who rises late may trot all day but never overtake his business."

THE JOLLY MILLER OF THE WIND-MILL.

A Fragment.
Lolling indolently at the foot of his mill steps stood a stout miller, hissing merrily, when a stranger, who had been for some time slowly toiling up the hill, accosted him.

"Why dost thou whistle, friend?" said he.

"For lack of wind," replied the miller abruptly; and the stranger smiled at the paradoxical reply.

"Thou art short—" continued he.

"Some six feet, at any rate," answered the miller drawing himself up.

"Thou art a merry soul."

"Merry!—pshaw!—flats as a cask of unbunged ale—no!—thats windy—rather like a unblown bladder, for that's flat for the same reason,—want of wind."

"Then thou art only in spirits when thy mill's going like a race-horse."

"That's a bad comparison," said the miller; "for my mill only goes when it is blown, and that's just when a horse stops."

"True; I should have said an ass, for that, too, goes the better for a blow."

"Thou has hit it," said the miller, laughing; "and I shall henceforth never see a donkey without thinking—"

"Of me!" anticipated the stranger, joining the laugh. "Surely," he continued, "thine is happy vocation. The situation, too, is so much above the richest of thy neighbors—nay, even the great lord of the manor himself must look little from the height thou be- holdest him."

"Why, yes," replied the miller; and, although I be not proud man, I look down upon all; for not only the peasant, but the squire, is beneath me. 'Tis true like another tradesman, I depend upon my sails for a livelihood; but I draw all my money from the farmer's till and then all the hungry look up to me for the meal."

"How grateful ought all to be for thy fa- vors!"

"Ay, indeed; for, where would be either the highest or the lowest bread without my exertions? To be sure, if they be ungrateful I can give them the sack!"

"Every mouth ought to be filled with the miller's praise," said the stranger.

"Certainly," added the miller; "for every mouth would be imperfect without the grind- ing."

They both joined in a hearty laugh; and the jolly miller, finding the stranger's opinions and sentiments so flatteringly in unison with his own, gave him an invitation to taste his malt, while they conversed upon his meal.
H. W.

"On the 4th July last, the anniversary of American Independence, several American seamen went ashore to a small village, where they got drunk, and quarrelled with the Chinese. After committing many acts of disorder, they left the place, and in doing so fell in with some British seamen, to whom, however, they behaved in a very friendly manner, with the exception of one man, known as Baltimore Tom, who, by reason of his pugilistic prowess, and challenges to fight any seaman, on board a British ship, accompanying his challenge with some insulting remarks. The British seamen did not offer to molest Baltimore Tom on that occasion, but a week after hearing that he had gone ashore, several English and Scotch sailors went after him, with a determination, for the honour of their common country, to fight him, if he would accept of one of them as an adversary. When they got upon the beach, at a village abreast of Lintin, the British seamen met the Americans coming toward their boats without the boasting 'Baltimore Tom.' The Americans had their hats decorated with golden leaves, which they said they had taken from the Chinese, whom they had fought and beaten. They also stated that they had broken open a 'joss-house,' or Chinese place of worship, and knocked the wooden gods and idols about. The British seamen proceeded to the village, which they no sooner entered, than the Chinese, believing them to belong to the party of Americans who had just committed the outrage, attacked them with sticks and stones in a most brutal manner. The British seamen, retaliated; and, after a desperate conflict, succeeded in defeating the Chinamen, cleared the village, and caused them to fly in all directions. Many persons on both sides were injured during this affray: A seaman had his head cut open by a blow from one of the Chinese, and was carried by his shipmates to the boat, bleeding profusely. A Chinaman who received several blows died of his wounds next morning; and his body was exposed to the people on the beach in sight of the British fleet, and an English seaman was demanded to expiate the loss of a Chinese subject; a demand which could not of course be complied with, as the Chinese were the aggressors, and it was unknown who had inflicted the injuries which caused his death. The five seamen brought home on Saturday declare that many of the unfortunate differences which have happened between the Chinese and the English have originated through the violence and disorder of the American seamen, who generally managed through their Consul and Captains to fix the blame on the British."

Saint John, August 6.

FLOUR AND SALT PROVISIONS.

Extract of a communication made to the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at this Port by the Chamber of Commerce, dated 30th July, 1839, on the subject of articles for the use of the Fisheries:—

"The Chamber would also at this time beg to call the attention of the Collector to the reported difference now existing between the practice in Nova Scotia and this Province, in respect to the admission free of duty, of articles for the use of the Fisheries. In Nova Scotia, the practice of the principal officers of Her Majesty's Customs is to allow any and every thing declared to be for the use of the Fisheries, to pass free of duty, much of which is consumed by others than those employed in the prosecution of that branch of Trade; for instance, it is reported, that this season many thousands barrels of flour and other articles have been entered at the Port of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as for the use of the Fisheries, and thence carried to Annapolis and other Ports, and distributed through the Country, without regard to the occupation or employment of the consumer. We have no objection to the same being general, but wish to know if there is any reason (presuming at the same time that your views and acts are correct) why you do not allow the same privilege here, as we are informed exists in Nova Scotia, knowing that the same Act of Parliament governs the question in both Provinces; but the Chamber of Commerce are of opinion, that instead of restraining the practice in Nova Scotia, it would be advisable to remove the duties on Salt Provisions, and allow the same privileges as are enjoyed in Canada, convinced that it would promote the general interest; but unless that should be done, the present practice in Nova Scotia is injurious to the Trade and other interests in this Province.

(Signed) L. DONALDSON, President.

I. WARDMAN, Secretary.

Copy Custom House, London, 5th May, 1840.

Sir,—Having read your letter dated the 10th September last, No. 66, enclosing Copies of a Correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce at your Port, respecting the admission duty free of Articles fit and necessary for the Fisheries.

We transmit herewith a copy of an opinion