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VOLUME 10

The Standard.

NUMBER 20

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1843.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

SCOTLAND.

There is some prospect that the Nonin-
trusionists will be in a minority at the next
meeting of the General Assembly of the
Church of Scotland. A recent decision of
the Court of Session against the competency
of ministers of *quoad sacra* parishes, (parish-
es separated by the Church, from larger par-
ishes—a sort of district to chapels-of-ease,) to
act in the affairs of the Church, has had a
considerable effect. Many Presbyteries
have obeyed the decision, and excluded the
quoad sacra ministers from the election of
their representatives in the Assembly; and
in others defections from the Nonin-
trusionist ranks have been numerous. The *Edin-
burgh Observer* says—

"Scarcely had the tidings of the rebuke
given them in the House of Lords reached
the different provinces of Scotland, when
they received mortal blows in the house of
their friends." Of these, the most disheart-
ening, perhaps, was that inflicted at Auch-
terarder on Tuesday last; when 'our moral-
ity,' that had stood out for years against the
authority of the law, dwindled into a helpless
minority, and deserted their post and their
colours in a state of utter impotency. Every
arrival of the post during the past week
brought tidings either of defeat or of defection
in the different Presbyteries of the
Church, in the election of Commissioners to
the ensuing General Assembly; and it is
now quite evident, that when that Assembly
shall meet, the Incendiaries and Destructives
of the Church will be in a most decided
minority."

FRANCE.

"The opening of the whole line of the
Paris and Rouen railroad to the public,"
says the *Presse*, "is positively fixed for
May 3."

Viscount Dubouché presented on the
3rd inst. a petition to the Chamber of Peers,
signed by several persons at Bourges, com-
plaining that the Infante Don Carlos was de-
tained as a state prisoner in that town, and
praying that he might be set at liberty to
change his residence, or leave the country.

Private letters state that Don Carlos is
detained at Bourges against his will, how-
ever it may suit the French Ministry to deny
the fact. He cannot leave the country with-
out passports, which the government refuse,
and he cannot go a certain distance from
Bourges without being exposed to the inter-
ference of the police.

The *Echo de la Frontière* of the 7th inst.,
announces that, on the preceding evening,
the old bellry of the Cathedral of Valenciennes
gave way, and fell with a tremendous
crash, burying under its ruins a number of
workmen engaged in repairing it, and de-
stroying several houses contiguous to the
church. The number of persons injured was
not yet known; eight had been already
taken from under the ruins, and the two re-
giments of the garrison had been called out
to clear away the fallen materials, in order
to rescue several others whose groans were
distinctly heard.

The disorders that had broken out in St.
Domingo have caused some alarm in France,
independently of financial considerations.
The Minister of Marine had forwarded or-
ders to the Maritime Perfect of Brest to de-
spatch two men-of-war to Hayti to protect
the French residents.

The *Toulonnais* of the 6th inst. states that
the Emperor of Morocco had given satisfac-
tion to the United States for the insult offer-
ed to their Consul by the Governor of Tan-
gier. The latter had been superseded in his
post, and the flag of the Union having been
hoisted on the Consular house, was saluted
by the batteries of the place.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes were opened on the
3d with great pomp and formality. A de-
tachment of cavalry and six carriages ac-
companied the Regent and the young Queen
from the palace. The Regent read the royal
speech. After alluding to the zeal of the
magistracy, and the penury of the treasury,
the speech states that the late insurrection
had paralyzed the economical schemes of the
government, and created an additional debt,
in consequence of the necessity of raising a
large military force. The speech concludes
by stating that—"The fortunate moment has
come when the Cortes and the Government
will find a glorious opportunity (which their
patronage will not suffer to escape) of fulfill-
ing the wishes of the nation and the duties
which we owe to the august and youthful
princess now seated on the throne of her an-
cestors. Laws which will consolidate the
state on its basis—laws calculated to open
the sources of public prosperity, behold, gen-
tlemen senators and deputies, which the
country desires that which is worthy and be-
coming of the nation, and of Queen Isabella
for this country, having been unable to effect
it. May her Majesty, &c. with the Brazilian
Government, although at the moment of just
prior to the packet's departure, an application
had been made by the officials to our Minis-
ter to detain the Linnet for three days, to

the nation, may she find in the blessings
and the applause which she will receive, the
precious fruit of our labours and of our sac-
rifices."

It was generally reported in Madrid, that
the present Ministers had placed their resig-
nation at the disposal of the Regent, to de-
prive the enemies of the Constitution in the
new Cortes of any pretence for attacking it
and his Government through them, but that
"nothing was yet settled as to who can stay
in, or who will relieve them."

S Calatrava, the Finance Minister, has
issued a decree, the chief object of which is
to revive the credit of Spain, by providing
for the punctual payment of the interest on
the New Three per Cent Stock. The de-
cree devotes to the purpose, first, the whole
proceeds of the quicksilver of the mines of
Almaden and Almaduecos; secondly, twenty
millions of reals on the Treasury of the
island of Cuba; and thirdly, four millions of
reals on the department of the Cjuzada. A
fourth article declares that the Government
will augment their appropriations, if the Cor-
tes shall approve of the capitalization of the
interest on the Four and Five per Cents, as
is proposed to them.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Portugal to the 3d inst.,
state that the three months which the Char-
ter requires the Cortes to sit having expired
yesterday, a royal decree was published ex-
tending the session for a month further. It
is not probable that the prorogation will be
much longer postponed. Yet of the new
financial measures not one has yet been
touched, though their extent and importance
would require full three months to discuss
them alone. The Deputies are already be-
traying signs of weariness, frequently failing
to make a house.

The Deputies have been occupied with a
bill for reducing the number of administra-
tive districts and dioceses throughout the
kingdom. The first part of this project will
involve a saving of expenditure. The sec-
ond will render existing funds more avail-
able for the maintenance of the church in
circumstances of becoming dignity. The
project has likewise a political object, viz.,
to get rid of the inconvenience of an ex-
tern nomination of any portion of the hier-
archy.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber
of Deputies has approved a project of law
for a new organization of the Junta of pub-
lic credit, by which the functions and privi-
leges of the members will be at once contract-
ed. According to the same project, the bulk
of the Junta's revenues will in future
pass directly from the Custom-houses to the
Treasury.

The Peers have rejected a project for the
exclusion of Government employees from the
right of voting in the Chambers.

Lisbon news to the 10th inst. has been
received, brought by the Lady Mary Wood
steamer. The final answer of the British
government respecting the Tariff Convention
was expected with some anxiety at Lisbon.
It was known that among the further offer-
ings proposed on the part of the Portuguese
to our government, in place of the ultimatum
sent from England, a reduction of duties to
the amount of two fifths was proposed on
brass manufactured goods. The British
merchants at Oporto had petitioned against
breaking off the negotiations on slight
grounds. The Donro Wine Company bill
had passed the Peers without alteration, but
it was expected that the royal sanction would
be deferred until the final result of the Tar-
iff negotiation was known.

RUSSIA AND SERBIA.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 5th inst.,
publishes the following precise details of the
Russian ultimatum relative to Serbia:—1.
Russia demands that the authors and abettors
of the revolution of September be brought to
trial. 2. The Emperor demands that
Prince Alexander Kara Georgewitch should
be immediately deprived of his command.
3. That a new sovereign should be elected
according to the existing laws. But the Sul-
tan may annul the firmans of his father, the
Sultan Mahmoud, which rendered the throne
of Serbia hereditary in the family of Obren-
owitch, and if the complaints made against
Prince Michael be well founded, the Sultan
will be permitted to exclude Prince Michael
from the number of candidates. M. de
Boutenief received at the same time with
this ultimatum, instructions to give the Ot-
oman Porte but twenty-four hours to return
an answer, and, in case of a refusal, to
break off all diplomatic relations with the
Divan, and withdraw provisionally to Bu-
jukkere, where a Russian ship of war is sta-
tioned.

BRAZIL.

The packet-ship Linnet arrived at Fal-
mouth on the 10th from Brazil. Mr. Ellis
was expected to leave Rio about the begin-
ning of March in her Majesty's ship Malabar
for this country, having been unable to effect
it. May her Majesty, &c. with the Brazilian
Government, although at the moment of just
prior to the packet's departure, an application
had been made by the officials to our Minis-
ter to detain the Linnet for three days, to

ger, which request has been refused. An
announcement of the failure of two influ-
ential houses for very large amounts has been
received by this conveyance, and which
events were followed by the defalcations of
several coffee dealers. The exchange was
firm at 27, the first house having appeared
anxious to draw at that rate, and the amount
of transactions for this packet have been con-
siderable.

POETRY.

For the Standard.

ODE TO SPRING.

O Spring, sweet Spring, thou art surpassing
fair!
Thou dost thy melting, magic garland fling
O'er mountain, river, ocean, earth and air;
And gladness spreads her downy wing
O'er every heart, and every living thing.

The Boreal blasts and freezing storms are
gone,
Those howling ministers of breath and
dread;
Once more, I feel the warm enlivening Sun,
And see his glory burst above my head,
Not as when storm and cold around his
disk were spread.

Awakes my harp as from a grave entombed,
Exults in life as once again 'twas young,
No more in dark Eolian cave engloined,
Where feebled by gelid winds it careless
ling.

Frost-shattered, voiceless, desolate, un-
strung.
Awake, awake to God, the rapturous lay,
And pour forth all thy soul in grateful song
To Him, who rules the natal, mortal day,
Or bids man die, or doth his life prolong—
Praise Him to whom life, light, and truth
belong!

Stern Winter, thou hast swept with harshest
hand
Of howling storm, keen wind, and raging
flood.
O'er the flint frozer, snow-heaped groaning
land,
While near thee, haggard, night pall'd
death hath stood.

His dart triumphant! dyed in human
blood!

Methinks I hear that loud blast whistling
still,
As faithful gusts swept o'er the icy morn,
And hark the dying shrike rise wildly shrill,
(The quenched in still silence shall be
still.)

Of strong and brave who yield life's pre-
cious boon

Nor yet on storm-riven ocean's frightened breast
On wintry wild, or frost-trusted cave,
Alone has thou lift up thy gloomy crest,
O Death!—no tender care had power to
save;
And many a heart weeps o'er its loved one's
grave!

Once more 'tis Spring! and bursts trium-
phant forth
From wintry death—believing mourners
sing!
Look round, and see the season shadow forth
The sacred triumphs of Immortal King;
Faded is the grave, and death has lost his
sting.

Those tender buds whom late ye wet with
tears!
All pale in death, shall bloom in deathless
clime;
"I am the life," the soul exulting hears;
And springs beyond the bounds of lagging
time,
To hail the glories of the eternal prime.
O. U.
May 1, 1843.

Extraordinary Power of Recognition in a
Tiger.—One day last week, a singular occur-
rence happened in Wombwell's Royal Men-
agerie corroborative of the retentive memory
of the beast possessed by the most vicious of
the forest tribe, the tiger. A sailor who had
been strolling round the exhibition loitering
here and there to admire and identify some
of the animals with those he had seen in far
distinct climes, was attracted by the strange
noise made by a tiger who seemed irritated
beyond endurance. Jack somewhat alarm-
ed, sought the keeper to inquire the cause
of so singular a display of feeling, which he
remarked became more boisterous the nearer
he approached the animal, the keeper replied
that the behaviour of the tiger indicated ei-
ther that he was vastly pleased or annoyed;
upon this the sailor again approached the
den and after gazing at the tiger a few min-
utes, he discovered it to be the same animal
a treaty of commerce, &c. with the Brazilian
Government, although at the moment of just
prior to the packet's departure, an application
had been made by the officials to our Minis-
ter to detain the Linnet for three days, to

permitted to enter the den for this purpose, as
he said, of shaking a fist with the beautiful
animal, he was suffered so to do, the iron-
door was opened and in jumped Jack, to the
delight of himself and striped friend, and the
astonishment of the lookers on.

The affection of the animal was now shown
by caressing and licking the pleased sailor
whom he seemed to welcome with the hearti-
est satisfaction, and when the honest tar left
the den the anguish appeared almost insup-
portable.—*Davenport Independent.*

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.											
from 27th April 1843, to 10th May, 1843.											
(both inclusive)											
April & Barom at Ther. at	Wind at										
May 9 9 5 9 5	5 5										
1843 A.M. P.M. A. P. A.M. P.M.											
Tuesday 27 29.86 39.23	41 40 SSW	S	S	W							
Wednesday 28 29.41 29.44	38 36 NNE	N	N	E							
Thursday 29 29.70 29.95	32 31 N	N	E								
Friday 30 30. 230, 0 33 39	SE	S	E								
Saturday 31 130, 0 29.94	38 45 SE	E									
Sunday 1 229.94 30.11	32 41 N	W	S	by W							
Monday 2 330.11 29.92	40 40 SE	S	S	W							
Tuesday 3 430. 230.12	30 43 N	W	N	W							
Wednesday 4 530. 9.30, 5.32	40 N	W	S	W							
Thursday 5 630. 0.29.87	39 44 S	W	S	E							
Friday 6 729.87 29.76	42 44 S	S	S	E							
Saturday 7 829.76 29.56	44 42 S	S	S	E							
Sunday 8 929.68 29.73	36 41 NNE	S	W								
Monday 9 1029.96 29.95	39 45 W	S	W								

REMARKS &c.
A.M. Light, thick fog, dazzling rain.
P.M. Mod. cloudy, rain.
A.M. Mod. fine, cloudy, par. clear. P.M.
Mod. fine, clear.
A.M. Light, fine, clear. P.M. Mod. fine,
clear.
A.M. Light, overcast. P.M. Mod. cloudy,
par. strong.
A.M. Fresh, cloudy. P.M. Moderate,
cloudy.
A.M. Light, fine, cloudy. P.M. Light,
cloudy.
A.M. Light, cloudy. P.M. Mod. cloudy,
par. fresh rain.
A.M. Fresh, fine, clear. P.M. Mod. fine,
clear.
A.M. Mod. fine. P.M. Fresh, fine, clear.
A.M. Light, fine, clear. P.M. Mod. fine,
clear.
A.M. Mod. cloudy, light, rain. P.M.
Light, cloud.
A.M. Fresh, cloudy, small rain. P.M.
Mod. cloudy, rain.
A.M. Light, cloudy, rain. P.M. Moderate,
cloudy.
A.M. Light, fine, clear. P.M. Light, very
fine.

Thurs. 11th, this morning the Thermo-
meter stood at 40°—Barometer 30.01

MOMENTS OF TERROR.

A small schooner was chartered in New
York, in '37, to take a company of players to
Texas. I forget the managers name, but he
was with his troop, and contemplated a junc-
tion with Corri, who is of some standing as a
public caterer in the young republic. Among
the company were Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mr.
and Mrs. Gibson, Messrs. Page, Dougherty,
and Williams, with the manager and several
others. The little craft was caught in a gale
off Cape Hatteras; a heavy sea struck her
stern and forced her head into the wind—
her bows were seized by the gale, and she
went down stern first. Being light freighted
she soon rose to the surface, keel upwards.—
The captain, with all his little crew, and some
of the passengers who were on deck were
swept away like so much chaff; but the sud-
denness of their destruction was mercy com-
pared to the sufferings endured by the unfor-
tunates in the cabin. The companion-way
had been left open, and the rushing water
soon engulfed the inmates, already sorely
bruised by the loose furniture and luggage
that knocked against them in the capsize.—
When the water in the cabin reached its lev-
el, it was found that there was a vacancy in it,
of about six inches between the top of the
beam or roof-boards between the top of the
water and the bottom of the cabin overhead.
Consequently full grown persons could find
breathing room by holding their faces in a
horizontal position, but were liable to lose
their standing every instant from the rolling
of the vessel in the trough of the sea. But
few of the passengers could avail themselves
of this tantalizing assistance for any length
of time: the weak-bodied and short-sized
men gradually sunk, maugre all the assis-
tance that the strongest class could render.—
The husbands fought with death most man-
fully in behalf of the wives—but were unable
to save them. One of the ladies had an in-
fant, and intent upon its salvation, literally
drowned herself in endeavoring to hold her
babe above the water. Thrice did her hus-
band dive and rescue all he held dear on earth
and three times he was compelled to let them sink
Now, I affirm that no imagination can pic-
ture a scene of more perfect horror than this
floating chamber of death presented to the
survivors, who were struggling to maintain
life for a few seconds in almost hopeless ago-

ny. Without a ray of light to cheer them—
dashed from side to side as the vessel gave to
the fury of the sea, with the dead bodies of
their wives, and comrades rolling about them,
the howling of the storm without rendering
the despair within more terrible, by forbid-
ding the hope of rescue—the occasional mo-
ments of silence interrupted by the muttered
prayer or agonized supplication of the suffer-
ers, with the bubbling struggling deaths of
the victims, as they writhed about the limbs
of the survivors—all this is truly horrible!—
no romance can equal it, and the annals of
suffering cannot afford a parallel case.

Death was gradually dwindling the num-
bers of the passengers, when one of them
proposed to dive down under the companion
ladder, swim along beneath the bulwarks, and
come up in the open sea, by the side of the
capsized hull. The attempt was difficult to
a practised swimmer, and but two of the sur-
vivors were able to swim at all. There was
also the chance of being caught in one of the
sails, or getting entangled in the rigging—
and, supposing all these difficulties conquer-
ed, what certainty, was there that the swim-
mer would be able to secure a holding-place
on the hull, in that fierce, raging sea? But,
on the other side, the scene afforded a hope of
escape—while certain death awaited them in-
side! The best swimmer volunteered to
make the first essay; and if successful, he
was to knock loudly upon the upturned keel.
He made several attempts before he was able
to clear the ladder; at last, he succeeded in
getting out of the cabin, but they waited in
vain for the encouraging sound. One of
them declared he heard a wild shriek mingle
with the gale shortly after the adventurer dis-
appeared. Another ventured, and was for-
tunately thrown on the hull by a wave as
soon as he reached the surface. He kicked
loudly against the side of the craft, and in a
few minutes beheld another of the sufferers
struggling furiously to reach the hull—he
was successful! The third and last appeared
and also gained a hold upon the vessel; but
he was too exhausted to remain. He fell off
in the course of the night, and Williams and
Dougherty were the only survivors of that
ill-fated company and crew.

For four days, these poor fellows were tas-
sed about, clinging to the upturned vessel,
and suffering from famine, thirst, fatigue, and
cold. A brig, bound to New Orleans, res-
cued them, but Williams never recovered!—
he was too exhausted to speak, when picked
off the wreck, and died shortly after he reach-
ed the brig. Dougherty still survives.

Cows.—The following is from one of our
exchanges—it is good advice. The point at
which farmers are most at fault, and that for
which our correspondents and hundreds of
others blame them, and with reason too, is,
that they overstock their farms—only half
feed their animals—let skeleton cow-frames
drag themselves over the premises, and com-
plain because the dry bones do not give milk
abundantly. Wherever cows are kept for the
dairy, it is possible and proper—yes, it is
a duty, to keep them well.—This can be
done. If you cannot keep four well, try two;
the two, well kept, will give more income
than four half starved ones. The goodness
of the cow is determined partly by her native
properties—but the food also has much, and
very much to do, in making her good or
otherwise. Keep no more than you can feed
well—very well.

Pruning Fruit Trees.—It has been my
humble lot to spend the most of my time in
the spring and fore part of summer, in en-
grafting and pruning fruit trees, and my ex-
perience goes to prove that the best time for
pruning is when the leaves are full grown,
and the tree is in a vigorous and growing
state. For at this season, when the sap has
been spent in the foliage, and the pores of
the wood are filled, so that when the limbs
are taken off, the sun and warm weather will dry
the end of the limb and close the pores of the
wood against the weather, and the sap will
keep the limb alive to the very end, and the
healing will be perceived immediately.—
[Boston Cult.]

Sir J. Newport, on Thursday, breathed his
last, at his seat, Newport, near Waterford.—
Sir John was upwards of ninety years of age.
He was a distinguished member of the Irish
parliament, in which he advocated the claims
of the Roman Catholics, and in fact every
whig measure which was agitated in that
assembly. The parliamentary and public re-
suer of Sir John, after the Union, is a man
of public notoriety in England. He was the
recipient of a pension of £1,000 a year
since his resignation of the Comptrollership
of the Exchequer.

Lieutenant Murray, in his "Drings in Chi-
na," gives the following proof of the aptitude
for civilization possessed by the juvenile
branches of the celestials—"The children
are very intelligent and sharp: they pick up
English easy. Almost all the young Black-
guards about this place could swear in very
good English."

ND'S

AR OIL,

PRODUCTION.

Produces and restores the
hair from falling off, or
period of life; change
ours from its scurs
SOFT, CURLY, and
AIR, it keeps it firm in
weather, clouded from
so of riding. To Child,
says a foundation for a
HAIR.

BEWARE OF COUNTER,

stand a MACASSAR Oil
are on the envelope,
idress, thus,—
N, 20, Hatton Garden,
London.

ed ALEX. ROWLAND,

article, see that the words
are engraved on the
ly 1,500 times, containing
this work is service.

Bottles, containing four
that size, 21s. per bottle,

and a delicacy and fairness

innovating and refreshing
or exposure to the sun
after the heated atmo-
spheres—Gentlemen, will
after shaving in allaying

per bottle, duty included,

S ODONTO,

OR,

ENTRIFICE,

of Oriental Herbs of thin-
e.—It eradicates Tartar and
Teeth, preserves the Enam-
in their sockets, rem-
nants defects, in healing
Thine. Being an Anti-Scor-
Scurvy from the gums
renders them of a healthy
and tastes from the mouth,
it favors, taking medicine
helpful fragrance to the breath
box, duty included

Name and Address of the
4-22 & 30, 20, Hatton Gar-
are engraved on the Gov-
is pasted on the "KALYDOR"
ranted, in red, on the Wap-
dor is enclosed.

COUNTERFEITS' conditi-
ous and traits ingren
equently pressed upon the
of being cheap.

OWLAND'S' Articles,
and Medicine Vender,
he civilized world.

NOTICE

ving accounts with the
under the same in on or
4th April next, Dated

of the Court,

W. HATCH,

Clerk of the Peace

Let.

on the 1st of May:—

HOUSE and premises,

present in the occupa-

Thomas Hudson Esq.

ly to

JOHN D