

WANTED.

Wanted, about 15 years can read and write well, as Printing business. Those would be preferred. July 1, 1840.

OF BRIG ATLAS, ter, from Sunderland,

a Wallend Coats, sorted, Crochery Ware, be sold on reasonable terms. WM. BABCOCK & SON.

ON SALE.

dy occupied by John Smith joining land of Mr. John Co. 95 acres, with a dwelling; about 40 acres, under Col- ured. This Farm fronts on there is an excellent fishery, sience to obtain rock weed for manure. This farm will liberal credit given for pay- JOHN WILSON.

GOVE.

has received ish Queen, from London, ia Saint John. ACKAGES containing Drugs Medicines; Perfumery, Colours, &c. among which are Epsom Cream Tartar, whole or retail perfumery (scented Soap, Tooth & a Durham Mustard in Bottles, uces, Pickles, French Onions, nts from the best makers. Ver- Green for Walls which will pro- green or blue, either for oil or o &c. &c. warranted to be from the first May 15.

BAKING ABISHMENT.

river begs leave respectfully the Inhabitants of St. An- uinity, that he has com- s in the above line on Tues- house owned by Mr. Falls & y's Temperance House, where eping a constant supply of all requir d in his business, viz Bread, Crackers, Gingerbread, a Bread; All kinds of Pastry, Cake made in a superior style, ing carried on the business for us in the City of St. John, he sience in the line of his pro- ble him to give general satis- ure him, a reasonable share age. ed looked on the afternoon of Fridays. Merchants can have ked at the shortest notice. ove articles may be had for St. Genny's store. is sold at the bake-house for

WM. BOOKWOOD.

L & DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Letters from St. John, and Saint George, by Coach- and Saturdays at 7 p. m. by steam—Mondays; Wednes- days 3 to 5 p. m. n by Coach—Tuesdays, Thurs- days. Departs for St. John, and Saint George, by Coach— Wednesdays, & Fridays at 7 a m y steam—Tuesdays, Thursdays, at 8 a m. n by Coach—Mondays, Wed- 1 Fridays at 10 a. m.

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AGENTS. Mrs. S. Connick. Mr. W. Campbell. James Allen Esq. Trist. Moore Esq. Mr. J. Grider. Mr. Davis Turner. Mr. D. Williams. Mr. D. Gilmour. Joshua Knight Esq. Wilford Fisher Esq. D. M. Miller Esq. W. J. Layton. Mr. Henry S. Book. Jas. Cole Esq.

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The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1840.

Number 27

FILIAL WORTH REWARDED.

"My tale is simple, and of humble birth, A tribute of respect to real worth."

"You are too parsimonious, Henry," said Mr. D—to one of his clerks, as they were together in the counting house, one morning, "give me leave to say that you do not dress sufficiently genteel to appear as a clerk in a fashionable store." Henry's face was suffused with a deep blush, a tear trembled on his manly cheek. "Did I not know that your salary was sufficient to provide more genteel habiliments," continued Mr. D. "I would increase it."

"My salary is sufficient, amply sufficient," replied Henry, in a voice choked with that proud independence of feeling which poverty had not been able to divest him of. His employer noticed his agitation, and immediately changed the subject.

Mr. D. was a man of immense wealth and ample benevolence; he was a widower, and had but one child, a daughter who was the pride of his declining years. She was dignified as an angel, or as beautiful as Venus; but the goodness, the innocence, the intelligence of her mind shone in her countenance, you had but to become acquainted with, to admire and love her. Such was Caroline Delancy when Henry first became an inmate of her father's house. No wonder then that he loved her with that deep and devoted affection—and reader had you known him you would not have wondered that love was soon returned, for their souls were congenial; they were cast in virtue's purest mould—and although their tongues never gave utterance to what their eyes were too plain to be mistaken. Henry was the very soul of honour, and although he perceived that he was not indifferent to Caroline, he still felt that he must conquer the passion that glowed in his bosom.

"I must not endeavour to gain her young and artless heart," thought he—"I am poor—penniless, and cannot expect that her father would ever consent to our union—he has always treated me with kindness, and I will not be ungrateful." Thus he reasoned, and thus he heroically endeavored to subdue what he considered an ill-fated passion. Caroline had many suitors, and some who were fully worthy of her; but she refused all their overtures with a gentle, yet decisive firmness. Her father wondered at her conduct, yet would not thwart her inclinations.

He was in the decline of life and wished to see her happily settled ere he quitted the stage of existence. It was not long ere he suspected that young Henry was the cause of his daughter's indifference to others, the evident pleasure she took in hearing him praised, the blush that overspread her cheeks whenever their eyes met, all served to convince the old gentleman, who had not forgotten that he was once young himself, that they took more than a common interest in each other's welfare. He forbore making any remarks upon the subject, but he was not so displeased at the supposition as the penniless Henry would have imagined.

Henry had now been about a year in his employ. Mr. Delancy knew nothing of his family, but his irreproachable morals, his pleasing manners all conspired to make him esteem him highly. He was proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in dress as well manners, as respectable as any one. He had often wondered at the scantiness of his most scrupulous regard to neatness, his clothes were almost threadbare. Mr. D. did not think this proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and determined to broach the subject, and if possible, ascertain the real cause—this he did in the manner we have before related.

Soon after this conversation took place, Mr. D. left home on business. As he was returning and riding through a beautiful village, he alighted at the door of a cottage and requested a drink. The mistress, with an ease and politeness which convinced him that she had not always been the humble cottager, invited him to enter. He accepted her invitation—and here a scene of poverty and neatness presented itself, such as he had never before witnessed. The furniture, which consisted of nothing more than was absolutely necessary, was so exquisitely clean, that it gave charms to poverty, and cast an air of comfort on all around. A venerable looking old man, who had not seemed to notice the entrance of Mr. D., sat leaning his head on his staff, his clothes were clean and whole, but so patched that you could scarcely have told which had been the original piece.

"That is your father I presume," said Mr. D. addressing the mistress of the house. "It is, sir."

"He seems to be quite aged."

"He is in his 83d year; he has survived all his children excepting myself."

"You have once seen better days?"

"I have, my husband was wealthy, but false friends ruined him—he endorsed notes to a great amount, which stripped us of nearly all our property, and one misfortune followed another until they reduced us to poverty. My husband did not long survive his losses, and two of my children followed him."

"Have you any remaining children?"

"I have one, and he is my only support—My health is so feeble that I cannot do much,

and my father being blind, needs great attention. My son conceals from my knowledge the amount of his salary; but I am convinced he sends me nearly all, if not the whole amount of it."

"Then he is not at home with you?"

"No, sir, he is a clerk for a merchant in Philadelphia."

"Clerk for a merchant in Philadelphia?"

"Pray what is your son's name?"

"Henry W—"

"Henry W—?" reiterated Mr. D., "why, he is my clerk? I left him at my house not a fortnight since."

Here followed a succession of inquiries, which evinced an anxiety and solicitude that a mother alone could feel, to all of which Mr. D. replied to her perfect satisfaction.

"You know our Henry?" said the old man, raising his head from his staff, "well, sir, then you know as worthy a lad as ever lived—God will bless him for his goodness to his poor old grandfather; he added in a tremulous voice, while the tears ran down his aged cheeks."

"He is a worthy fellow to be sure," said Mr. D. rising and placing a well-filled purse in the hands of the old man. "He is a worthy fellow and shall not want friends."

"Noble boy," said he mentally, as he was riding leisurely along ruminating on his interview—"noble boy—he shall not want wealth to enable him to distribute happiness. I believe he loves my girl, and if he does, he shall have her, and all my property in the bargain."

Filled with this project, and determined if possible to ascertain the true state of their hearts, he entered the breakfast room the next morning after his arrival home.

"So Henry is about to leave us, to go to England, to try his fortune," he carelessly observed.

"Henry about to leave us?" said Caroline, dropping the work she held in her hand—"about to leave us and going to England?" she added, in a tone which evinced the deepest interest.

"To be sure—but what if he is, my child?"

"Nothing, sir, nothing—only I thought we should be rather lonesome," she replied, turning away to hide the tears she could not suppress.

"Tell me, Caroline," said Mr. D., tenderly embracing her, "tell me, do you love Henry? You know I wish your happiness, my child. I have ever treated you with kindness, and you have never until now, hid any thing from your father."

"Neither will I now," she replied, hiding her face in her bosom. "I do most sincerely esteem him, but do not for the world, tell him so, for he has never said it was returned."

"Henry," said he, entering the counting house, "you expect to visit the country, shortly, do you?"

"Yes, sir, in about four weeks."

"If it would not be too inconvenient," rejoined Mr. D., "I should like to have you defer it a week or two longer."

"It will be no inconvenience, sir, and if it will oblige you, I will with pleasure."

"It will most certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about six weeks, and I would not miss of having you attend the wedding."

"Caroline to be married, sir?" said Henry, starting, as if by electric shock, "Caroline to be married! Is it possible?"

"To be sure it is—but what is there so wonderful about that?"

"Nothing, sir; only it was rather sudden—rather unexpected, that's all."

"It is rather sudden to be sure," replied Mr. D., "but I am an old man, and wish to see her have a protector; and the man is well worthy of her. I see no use in waiting any longer, and am very glad you can stop to the wedding."

"I cannot stay, sir, indeed I cannot," replied Henry, forgetting what he had previously said.

"You cannot?" rejoined Mr. D., "why you just now said you would."

"Yes, sir, but business requires my presence in the country, and I must go."

"But you said it would put you to no inconvenience, and that you would wait with pleasure."

"Command me in any thing else, sir, but in this respect, I cannot oblige you," said Henry, rising and walking the floor with rapid strides.

Poor fellow—he had thought his passion subdued; but when he found that Caroline was so soon, so irrevocably to become another's, the latent spark burst forth into an unquenchable flame; and he found it in vain to endeavour to conceal his emotion.

The old gentleman regarded him with a look of earnestness—Henry, said he, "tell me frankly—do you love my girl?"

"I will be candid with you, sir," replied Henry, conscious that his agitation had betrayed him. "Had I a fortune such as she merits, and such as you, sir, have a right to expect, I should think myself the happiest of men, could I but gain her love."

"Then she is yours," cried the delighted old man—"say not a word about property, my boy; true worth is better than riches." I was only trying you, Henry; and Caroline will never be married to any other than yourself."

The transition from despair to happiness was great. For a moment Henry remained silent; but his looks spoke volumes. At last—"I scorn to deceive you, sir," said he, "I am poorer than what you suppose—I have a mother and grandfather who are—"

"I know it. I know it all, Henry," said Mr. D., interrupting him. "I know the reason of your parsimony, as I called it, and honour you for it—it was that which first put it into my head to give you Caroline—so she shall be yours—and may God bless you both."

Shortly after this conversation, Henry avowed his love to Caroline, and solicited her hand, and it is needless to say that he did not solicit in vain. Caroline would have deferred their union until spring, but her father was inexorable. He supposed he should have to own one falsehood, he said, and they would willingly have him shoulder two; but it was too much—entirely too much—and he would not endure it: he had told Henry that she was going to be married in about six weeks, and he should not forfeit his word. "But perhaps," added he, apparently recollecting himself, and turning to Henry, "perhaps we shall have to defer it after all, for you have important business in the country about that time."

"Be merciful, sir," said Henry, smiling, "I did not wish to witness the sacrifice of my own happiness."

"I am merciful," replied the old gentleman, "and for that reason would not wish to put you to the inconvenience of staying. You said that you would willingly oblige me, but you could not, indeed you could not."

"You have once been young, sir," said Henry.

"I know it, I know it," replied he, laughing heartily, "but I am afraid too many of us old folks forget it—however, if you can postpone your journey, I suppose we must have a wedding."

We have only to add, that the friends of Henry were sent for, and the nuptials solemnized at the appointed time; and that blessed with the filial love of Henry and Caroline, the old people passed the remainder of their days in peace and happiness.

VALUE OF A LIBRARY.

A good library is the true sanctuary of knowledge; it inspires a species of awe and veneration to the very ignorant that enter it; but it cheers and expands the heart of the scholar that understands its worth. It is to him a treasure house or museum of precious gifts, wherein are the effigies, quaintly carved by their own hands, of the great arts of former times; where, laid up in choice vessels, are the essences and fragrant distillations of the meditations of ages; where, by a happy concurrence, we may call up, one by one, the spirits of the wise and good in every generation, and treat with them, and question them as familiar friends. Apart from the devotional season, there is no place whose walls so effectually shut out the turmoil, the chagrin and the anxieties of secular life, or which so soon and so effectually soothe the mind to peace, that has entered with them in itself.

OUR STAPLE COMMODITY.

There is much wholesome truth in the concluding sentences of the article that we copy below, from the St. John Herald.

"Timber, in all its varied shapes, is now a mere drug in our market. The Lumberer who has left his home in search of golden gains in the woods, will find himself most woefully disappointed this season. Ships are now low, timber much lower, and deals lowest of all. There are two circumstances that mainly contribute to produce this depression in trade. The first, the fluctuating state of momentary affairs, both in Britain and the Colonies; and secondly, the circumstances of most of our largest timber ships having gone to the Southward for Cotton freights. In a new country like this, where all are beginning to build, it is quite natural that the settler should fly to the manufacture of such articles as promises the ready penny. But is this politic? Is it wise to do so? We think not. The settler in this country cannot so thoroughly consult the happiness and wealth of himself and rising progeny, as by sticking to agricultural pursuits. The culture of the soil knows no fluctuation. It is a Bank which discounts liberally, and with certainty; and although there may be solitary instances where the lumberman by a lucky stroke, may have succeeded more rapidly than the agriculturist, yet it is a truism not to be gainsaid, that twenty agriculturists have realized for themselves and families a permanent and comfortable home; for one whose occupation has been wood hewing."

"The truth of this axiom is to be found in the present price of Agricultural produce, as follows—hay, £5 per ton; potatoes, 3s. per bushel; butter, 1s. 2d. per lb.; and, 3s. per acre—Measure for carrying away, and neither tax, tythe, rate, nor rent. Who would not turn farmer?"

Cold and Warm Bathing.

If there is a recreation at this season of the year that is more productive of health than any other to the body and mind, we believe that to be the

temper, warm or cold bath. Of the healthful uses of warm-bathing, says a writer in the Providence Journal, there can be no doubt. Indeed it is astonishing that it is not more generally known and practised; that a clean and healthy state of the skin contributes essentially to promote not only health and cheerfulness, but also longevity; the light and agreeable feeling always consequent on the use of warm-baths, fully confirms this—yes, only from the peculiar softness of the skin which is the result of it, but the muscles and limbs seem to acquire from it increased elasticity.

Some persons imagine that warm bathing exposes those who practice it to "catch cold." Nothing can be farther from the fact. Colds are often produced by impeded perspiration, caused by an accumulation of matter which has filled the pores; warm-bathing opens them and promotes a free and faithful perspiration; and its repetition takes of those impurities which otherwise attach to the persons of those of the most cleanly habits who do not practice warm bathing."

Cold bathing is quite a different thing; with young, strong and healthy persons, it is a bracing luxury and an agreeable exercise; the sick and weakly should never practice it, except under the instructions of their medical advisers.

We learn from a Montreal paper, that a deputation from the St. Patrick's Society waited on His Excellency the Governor Gen. on Wednesday last, with an Address, in which it is stated that great numbers of the Emigrants now assembled in that city are wholly without means of subsistence, and are consequently dependent on casual charity for support. The Address draws a fearful picture of their misery and destitution, and of the consequences that are likely to proceed therefrom unless speedily relieved by administrative action, what is afforded by the Montreal Community; and it presses upon His Excellency's consideration the urgency of providing by immediate legislative enactment for the relief of these indigent Emigrants, and for forwarding them to sections of the country where their labour and energies may be available.

To which His Excellency replied—

GENTLEMEN,—I have warmly at heart the welfare of the St. Patrick's Society, and the interests of Emigrants; I shall always be found ready to afford government relief, where necessary, but I rely confidently on the co-operation of individual benevolence. I shall be ready to do my duty—I hope the public will do theirs.

TEMPERANCE.

This great reformation in the habits of the people, is making giant strides in the Old Country; the present generation, may see many of the excellent results which the spread of Temperance is calculated to produce; and it is not too much to hope, that the children who surround us, will, when they occupy our places, find a state of things vastly different from that of the present and the past. There may be three classes enumerated, connected with this reformation,—the philanthropic—whether always wise or not, who are active in urging the principle;—the lookers on, who suffer themselves to be effected by it, and are willing that others should be effected, but who do not feel impelled to act;—and those who stand in opposition to its progress. The latter appear to have become a most lean minority;—the only late exhibition of the spirit that we recollect, is, the shameful—as it appears to us—attempt to give a political aspect to the spread of temperance in Ireland, to affix an evil significance to that which promises such salutary effects;—to, in fact, call good evil,—as our blessed Lord was charged with being one of "the possessed," when nothing else could be alleged against his character and works.

"Out of nothing—nothing comes."

MECHANICS.—The laws of nature, unlike human laws, can neither be changed nor evaded; and for want of a proper knowledge of simple and exchangeable laws, many men waste immense money in trying to produce great effects by inefficient means.

The mechanical powers, as they are called, do not, and never can, create power—they only modify its application.

The power most easily measured is that of gravity or weight; and it is the cheapest of all powers, or first movers, when as in the case of a water-fall, nature constantly winds up the weight for us for nothing.

Suppose then we have 1000 pounds of water falling ten feet in a minute. No human contrivance can make the water raise more than its own weight to the height of ten feet in the same. It cannot raise quite as much, for the friction of the machinery must waste part of the power; but as it may be a small part let us omit the friction from these calculations.

The effect of the mechanical powers is to enable us, while the original power remains the same, and the rate of its motion the same, to exert a greater power with slower motion, or a lesser power with a quicker motion. But in all such cases, the power produced, multiplied by the speed with which it moves will be found to give the same product.

Thus 1000 pounds falling ten feet in a minute may be made to raise 10,000 pounds, one foot in a minute, the same power being required in such case, but no man can make it do more, for if he did, he would create something out of nothing, which is contrary to a law of nature.

For this reason all attempts to make a mechanical perpetual motion have failed, and never must fail; as such a machine would be equivalent to making a weight raise another equal to itself to the same height in the same time, and enough more to overcome the un-avoidable friction of the machine, which friction however small, is sooner or later, to stop the motion, unless an additional power is applied sufficient to overcome the friction.

Therefore every man who is trying to make a perpetual motion, or any other machine which he expects to do more than the power applied to work it, is wasting his time and money in that which will be certainly to end in disappointment.—American Farmer's Com.

Character of Reputation.—We know not of any terms which are more often used synonymously than the above; yet they are perfectly distinct in their applications. Character is a moral attribute which pertains to the individual, of which he is the sole guardian, and for which he is responsible.

Reputation is dependent on circumstances, over which the man frequently has not the most slight control. Misfortune, malignity, slander, or hypocrisy in others, may effectually destroy it, and the victim may walk forth abroad, slandered if not hated by society—yet within all may be right.

The character that survives the wreck of the reputation—surviving with calmness the mangled fragments of the latter, as they float in disorder amid the wild passions of men—severed into opposition currents until they are eventually lost.

When, therefore, we say a man has lost his character, we declare him to be devoid of that which amid every trial of life may sustain and comfort him. But when we merely assert that this reputation is gone, we leave him a character that may be perfectly pure above the destruction of man.

The Invention of Printing.

At the last anniversary of the Newspaper Press Benevolent Association, of London, Mr. Leader, M. P., in alluding to the advantages which result from the Art of Printing, referred to the subscription now going forward on the Continent and in England, for a monument to the memory of John Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, to be erected at Strasburg in 1840. The monument consists of a bronze statue of Gutenberg, with a printing press before him, from which he is about to draw a proof, and of four bas-reliefs representing the benefits of printing in the four quarters of the world. It is designed and modelled by M. David, and is now casting at Paris. At the head of the Auxiliary Committee, at Paris, are the names of Arago, Baron Anthelm, Diderot, and twenty or thirty others, of the highest eminence in literature and the arts. An auxiliary Committee is in progress of formation in London.

A Plot has lately been discovered by which a band of swindlers have imposed upon many bankers on the Continent. They have succeeded in getting over £9,000. Their plan was by having forged letters of credit purporting to proceed from Glyn & Co. in Lombard street here. There were fourteen concerned in it, who, by simultaneous action, managed their cards successfully. A banker in Antwerp, however, suspected, and it ended in his putting a man named Perry into custody. This fellow has since made a confession, but so far, the others have yet eluded justice.

A half a million francs has been granted by the French Chambers to carry out the operations against Buenos Ayres. The Chamber of Deputies refused to adhere to the proposition of the Ministry, to increase the appropriation for bringing home the remains of Napoleon from one to two millions of francs. They however voted by 221 to 103, to grant no less liberal an allowance than 22,000,000 for the improvement of the inland navigation of France.

The Algiers expedition is a total failure, and Marshal Valla after an unsuccessful tour across Mount Atlas, with the Dukes of Orleans and Anjou, and it appears, one of his infantry regiments the 17th, severely cut up on his return by a fierce attack of 500 Arab horsemen, under Abd-el-Kader. The Marshal has been recalled.

SILK CATERPILERS.—It is stated in the Gleaner (Pa.) Telegraph, that Mr. Philip Phycus is now feeding, in his Highland country, six millions of silk worms, and that he expects to find fourteen million more, making twenty millions in all, this present season.

We yesterday saw a nice ripe peach. What do you think of that southernmost?—O. J. Farmer, 2d of all, August 1st last.

EUROPEAN NEWS

MANUFACTURING CLOTH.—A Gentleman in London has just obtained a patent for making the finest cloth for gentlemen's coats, &c., without spinning weaving, or indeed without the machinery similar to those processes, and at the cost less than one fourth the present price. The most extraordinary circumstance on this contrivance is, that air is the only power used in the manufacture of the article. The ingenious inventor places in an air tight chamber, a quantity of fleecy particles of wool, which by means of a species of winnowing wheel, are kept floating equally throughout the atmosphere contained therein; on one side of the chamber is a network of metal of the finest manufacture, which communicates with a chamber from which the air can be abstracted by means of an exhausting syringe, commonly called an air pump, and on the communications between the chambers being opened, the air rushes with extreme violence to supply the partial vacuum in the exhausted chamber, carrying the whole fleecy mass against the netting, and so interlacing the fibres, that a cloth of beautiful fabric, and close texture, is instantly made.

Bridge over the Water of Leith.—We are gratified to announce that workmen commenced on Thursday, making preparations for taking down the old, and building in its stead a handsome new bridge over the Water of Leith, in the vicinity of Canonmills and Kaverleath Row, which is indispensably necessary, on account of the increasing traffic between our city and Granton and Trinity piers.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Extension of Manufactures in Edinburgh.—It is with no small pleasure we observe the revival of a branch of trade which was formerly carried on to a great extent in Edinburgh, but for a good many years transferred to Dundee and other places.—We mean the manufacture of flax linen and sheeting, and, on a new and extensive scale, that of sackings, &c. Messrs. A. Gillon & Sons, Grassmarket, have lately commenced a manufactory in the Veaucl, where, and otherwise connected with their business, they expect to employ upwards of one hundred individuals. On the occasion of the opening of their factory, a few days ago, confident in the success of the undertaking, and with the view of stimulating others to similar efforts, they, with the co-operation of the proprietor, (Mr. Andrew Wemyss,) entertained a goodly number of friends in the factory to dinner, where the evening was spent in a manner worthy of the occasion. There were present persons of various professions, all vying with each other in hearty congratulations, and in wishing the spirited undertaking all manner of success, which, from the known skill, enterprise, and industry of Messrs. Gillon, was considered beyond all doubt. As contrasted with manufactories by joint stock companies, we apprehend that those carried on by private individuals are incomparably better. Where the capital of individuals is adequate to the undertaking, no joint company can compete with them. The profits of the manufacturer arise chiefly out of his individual knowledge of the labour and material necessary to every process which his manufacture embraces; and this knowledge enables him to introduce improvements, and turn to account every thing which, in the aggregate, forms the manufacturer's profit, and which are in joint stock establishments generally overlooked, or imperfectly turned to account. We cannot conclude without expressing our cordial desire for the success of the above and all similar establishments in this city; for there cannot be a doubt, that it is to such measures that we have to look for the employment of the poorer classes—for relief to the pockets of the citizens in providing for an already great and still increasing number of paupers.

By late advices received from the U. States it appears that the boundary question still forms a prominent topic of interest in that country. We are glad to see that the tone of the speeches is decidedly pacific, and that they agree in deprecating a war with Great Britain as the greatest of national calamities. There had been movements of American troops to the frontier; but it was stated that this was with a view to preserve order among the American subjects, rather than to make a hostile demonstration against the troops of Great Britain.—*Edinburgh Obs.*

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland have decided that the Commission of the Assembly which suspended the seven Strathgogie ministers had not exceeded its powers. The following were the motions and amendments on the occasion:

In relation to the Strathgogie case, Dr. Cook, on Tuesday, May 26, concluded a long speech by moving the following resolution:—"That whereas, after examining all the documents and papers laid before the Assembly, it appears that the commission of the Assembly has acted *ultra vires* in suspending the ministers of the Presbytery of Strathgogie, and in various other acts connected with the suspension, disapproval of the measures, rescind them and declare them to be null and void." The Procurator moved the following resolution:—"That the General Assembly having heard Counsel for the complainers, find that the Commission had not exceeded its powers, dismiss the complaint, and find the seven ministers of Strathgogie have been duly suspended."

On the vote being taken, there were—
For the Procurator's motion - 227
For Dr. Cook's motion - 143

Majority - 84
On the following day Dr. Chalmers brought up the Non-Interruption question.

Of the fourteen steam-packets shortly to be built for the conveyance of the mails to the British colonies, seven are to be built in Scotland, and the remainder in England. Of the

Scottish moiety five are to be built in Greenock one in Dumbarton, and one in Leith. Six are to be furnished with machinery in Greenock. The vessels are to measure about 1300 tons each, and to be finished by the autumn of next year.

MADRAS.—15th HUSSARS.—A Madras paper, of the 29th of March, gives a lamentable description of the misfortunes that have befallen the division of the corps on its route from Cannanore. Two of the men are said to have died from exposure to the sun on the third day's march, the detachment having started at too late an hour in the morning to be able to reach their new ground before mid-day. It is supposed the division started without a staff officer sufficiently acquainted with the country and climate, and much apprehension was consequently entertained of the safe passage of the corps through the dangerous Wynaud jungles.

EDINBURGH SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Scottish Missionary Society was held in the Hopetoun Rooms, Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., in the chair. The report was read by the Rev. Dr. Dickson, and the several motions were made and seconded by the Rev. Charles J. Brown, the Rev. James Robertson, the Rev. Mr. Tansoch, the Rev. George Johnston, William Oliphant, Esq., Major Macgregor, James B. Tod, Dr. Hume, Patrick Tennent, Esq., and William McCrie, Esq. The various stations of the society, it appears from the report, are in a very flourishing condition. Hampden congregation, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Blyth, consisted of no fewer than 285 persons. Connected with it were 612 married couples, though marriage was formerly little known among them; 701 communicants; 750 young persons under instruction; and 1195 members of the temperance society. This society lately sent 25 currency to promote the cause of temperance in Edinburgh. Fifty years ago, what a singular fact would this have been deemed! Money coming from the once poor, despised, enslaved, Negroes of Jamaica to promote the moral-improvement of Scotland! But this is not all. During the past year, Mr. Blyth's congregation has raised for various objects, congregational, missionary, educational, temperance, the poor, &c., no less than £801 14s. 1 1-2d currency, to which may be added, £300 paid by a portion of the congregation for a mission-house at Goodwill, making in all the sum of £1101 currency. Emancipation may not as yet have produced all the beneficial fruits which were anticipated from it; but if any one shall still lament the change from slavery to freedom, we would point, as a triumphant proof of the blessings of liberty, to the simple fact, that a Negro country congregation, after providing for what they deemed necessary for the comfort of themselves and their families, should have voluntarily contributed so large a sum, and this for religious, moral, and benevolent objects. At the other stations of the society the congregations are likewise on the increase. The members of the churches, with few exceptions, walk worthy of their Christian profession; and some who have died have given every reason to believe that they have gone to join "the general assembly and Church of the first-born" in heaven. During the last year six teachers were sent out by the society to Jamaica. Education is extending,—outstations are forming. The directors have frequent and urgent calls for a supply both of missionaries and teachers.

London now comprises an area of 70 square miles, or nine and one half miles in diameter. Its total population is now 1,850,000. There was a time in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when rum and brandy were sold by the ounce, by apothecaries, as a medicine, and a teaspoonful was considered a dose by all the regular physicians.

UNITED STATES.

The Southern papers state that it is the intention of Government to send special agents to Europe, with a view to procure some modification of the Tariff laws upon Tobacco imports.

Hon. Mr. Raynor, a member of Congress, who assaulted a brother member in one of the lobbies of the Capitol, has been fined \$50 therefor in the Washington city court.

HAVANA.—Advices from Havana, received at New Orleans, furnish no news of consequence. Seven of the pirates recently taken at San Antonio, were to be hung on the 1st June. It is also stated that thirteen others had been taken.

We have never known the price of Flour generally so low, although we recollect at one period the price at New York was down to \$4, but it remained there but a very few weeks. If the crops in England should be good, as there is every prospect they will be, and the duty should rise very high, so as to preclude any imports, we see no possibility of any advance. On the contrary, prices must remain down some time.—*N. Y. Express.*

BOSTON DOUBLE NOTION.—This monster among papers has lately made its appearance again, containing a great variety of reading matter for 12 1-2 cts., that would cost several dollars in book form.

STEAM CANAL BOAT.—They have a steam boat on the canal at Albany, N. Y., which is propelled without wheels, paddles, or screw. It is intended for a tug or towing boat, and it is expected that, by this invention, the expense of transportation on canals will be reduced one half. The patentee does not intend to have his invention made public until its capabilities are fully developed, and its success completely established.

The city of Baltimore contains upwards of one thousand Jews.

NEW WHEAT.—Already they have harvested the Wheat in East Tennessee, and are eating of the new Flour.

The Kennebec Journal gives the following excellent advice to correspondents:—

"Those who write communications for this paper are requested to be always as brief and comprehensive as may be consistent with a clear expression of their facts and ideas, always bearing in mind that we are constantly burdened with a press of matter on hand, and every thing condensed and concentrated as much as possible. Every new idea, new fact, new argument, new suggestion will be gladly received, but let these be in few words. If in our own writing we do not always practice these principles, it is because we have not the time to prune our scribbling, or do not know how to do it."

The Finances.—The President of the Senate, on Friday last, laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution offered by Mr. Southard, in which Mr. Woodbury states that the entire receipts into the Treasury from January to July, amount to but six millions of dollars. This amount is doubtless much less than the estimate of the Treasury Department.

—*U. S. Paper.*

TOLEDO, (Ohio) June 19

SINGULAR AND OMINOUS PHENOMENON.—During the night, the water of Lake Erie, in the bay and river at that place, began to rise, and soon swelled to a height, in front of the town, never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. The night was calm and still—no wind or storm had been observed to sweep over the country, with the exception of a few eddying clouds that had appeared in the horizon about sunset. There were no waves nor unusual commotions in the waters; yet it rose, in the space of a few brief hours, four feet above its ordinary level, and nearly a foot higher than it has before been known to rise. What is the cause, or whence came this mighty swelling of the water? Had this singular phenomenon happened in the days of olden time, under the reign of some despotic ruler, it would certainly have been hailed by the people as the forerunner of their deliverance from tyranny and oppression.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has offered a premium of \$100, in addition to the sum of \$20, previously offered, to the author of the most successful method of destroying the slug which infests the rose-bush, without injury to the bush or its foliage.

It is stated that on one prairie alone in the West, there are 31,000 acres sown with wheat, 10,000 of which belong to one person. [Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The British Government has accepted the last proposition of our Government, in relation to the adjustment of the Boundary Question, with some slight and unobjectionable modification. This intelligence will be truly gratifying to the whole American people—whose policy is peace, where it can be maintained consistently with national honour and interests.

"If I understand the arrangement, there is to be a Convention for an exploration and survey of the boundary, according to the Treaty of 1783, with an Empire to decide on all questions, as to which the Commissioners disagree.—Congress, therefore, will not be detained an hour on this subject, and no action in regard to it will be required from them."

The Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Invention of PRINTING was celebrated in Boston on the 24th ult. During all the day the Printing Offices were closed, and so in the afternoon were the Book-stores, in honour of the great occasion. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a Procession was formed at the State House, which proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where a splendid Dinner had been provided for the occasion.—The venerable Joseph T. Buckingham, Editor of the Boston Courier, President of the Day, delivered an appropriate address on the removal of the cloth, and eloquent speeches were afterwards made by the British Consul (Mr. Grattan), the Mayor of Boston, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other distinguished guests.

As might be expected, the technicalities of the trade from a leading article in the composition of the toasts and sentiments in proof of which read the following:—

"Queen Victoria, a pearl in the fount of English superiority."

CANADA.

Montreal, June 22.
A meeting was held at St. Raphael's, on the 7th instant for the purpose of adopting measures for the removal of the remains of the late Bishop Macdonell from Scotland to Glen-garry, U. C.

The petitions to His Excellency from the British inhabitants of Montreal and the county parts, for the establishment of free schools and collegiate institutions for the education of those speaking the English language, were on Saturday last presented by the Hon. Messrs. Moffatt, McGill, Hatt and Hardwood, and Messrs. J. Molson and W. Daggley, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

"That it was a subject in which he felt a deep interest, and which would receive his most serious consideration."

The petition from this city had 1839 signatures, and that from the country parts sixteen hundred.

The Ordinances for the incorporation of the Cities of Montreal and Quebec have been published officially as amended by the Special Council.

Among the new ordinances is one for the protection of the Indians; the Governor is empowered to order out of the villages under a penalty, or imprisonment, ever resident not of pure and unmixed Indian blood; this, of course, includes the resident Missionaries, and we believe, a great portion of the present inhabitants.

Quebec June 24.

It seems to be quite uncertain when the Special Council, now sitting at Montreal, will be adjourned. It is said materials for several new ordinances are coming forward daily.—Borrowing money, now that the public revenue is exhausted or engaged for the payment of the Upper Canada and other debts, seems to be one of the chief resources relied upon, in addition to such money as may be raised from taxes imposed under the authority of the Governor in Special Council.

We understand that Joseph Bouchette, Junr. Esq., Deputy Surveyor Genl. has been ordered to proceed to Montreal, with the least possible delay, and to take with him all documents, in the office of the Surveyor General, relating to the former divisions of L. Canada into Districts and Counties.—*Mercury.*

GALE AT QUEBEC.—There was a severe blow from the E. wind at Quebec, on the night of June 19th, accompanied by heavy rains, which were very much needed. Considerable damage was done to the shipping. The Quebec Gazette says:—The benefit vegetation has received from the rain is immense. It is observable in the renewed vigour of the grain and root crops. The hay crop will, however, be short, as the Timothy is now partly in ear. The advanced state and rapid progress of the season may be judged of by field strawberries being now ripe, and peas planted in the open ground, on the melting of the snow, a month and a half ago, being now fit for the table."

PROVINCIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

TRINITY TERM, 30 VICTORIA, 1840.

George Lee, Jun. A. B. Samuel J. Scott, A. B. and Charles W. Wardlaw, Gent. Attorneys of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled Barristers.

William Tjyng Peters, Jun. Gent. having produced the requisite Certificates of Study and moral character, and having been examined as to his fitness and capability, is admitted, sworn and enrolled an Attorney of this Court.

St. John, July 4.

EMIGRATION.—Upwards of Six Thousand Emigrants have arrived in this Province up to the 30th June of the present season, being 3,000 more than during the whole of last year; and, we are informed, the numbers that have proceeded into the interior of the county, the past and present seasons, are in corresponding proportion—where, we doubt not, full employment and ultimate success in life will attend them.

It is within our knowledge, that, beyond the circulars always issued here by the Government Agent, Mr. Wedderburn, for the guidance of Emigrants on arrival, he has, for years past, spared no pains to disseminate useful information relative to New-Branswick in Great Britain and Ireland, previous to their embarkation.

Much credit, we are assured, is due to the Captains of the vessels arrived, of whose kindness, generally, the Emigrants speak in the most grateful terms.—*Courier.*

The Halifax Races took place on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th ult. The Cup, Club Plate, Ladies' Purse, and Winner's Plate, were all won by *Midnight*, a horse trained and taken from this City, by our unequalled judge of horse-flesh, Bunting, who has now, for the fourth time we believe, beaten the Novascotians on their own ground.—*Id.*

On Tuesday last a Deputation of the Fredericton Society of St. Andrews waited upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with Addresses to Her Majesty and His R. Highness Prince Albert. The Deputation was most graciously received, and His Excellency was pleased to charge himself with the transmission of the Addresses.—*Sentinel.*

For the Standard.

HISTORY OF CHARTISM, CONTINUED.
Connected as is the name of Frost, to whom we have just alluded, with the proceedings of the Chartists, being, if not the soul and life of their movements in the district of Newport, *quorum pars magna*, it will not be deemed impertinent if we degress for a little to communicate some interesting particulars concerning a personage who has lately occupied so much of the general attention. His first public appearance was in 1819, when he was selected as a person of great influence at Newport, to second the nomination of a gentleman who offered himself a candidate to represent the united boroughs of Monmouth and Newport, in opposition to the present Duke of Beaufort, then Marquis of Worcester. Up to that time it is said that he conducted himself steadily and respectably in his calling of a draper; and we mention his being selected on the public occasion we have referred to, as a proof that he was even then supposed to stand high in public opinion.

In 1821 he was betrayed into a series of vindictive and malignant libels against a gentleman of high respectability, under the influence of some supposed injury. For one of these libels, he was sentenced criminally to six months imprisonment, for another civilly to £1000 damages: he suffered the imprisonment, and is believed he paid the damages. When he was enlarged he returned to Newport, pursued his trade, and renewed his hold on the good opinion of the public. In 1831, he was again selected by the Hon. Baronet who now represents Marylebone, to second his nomination at a contested election for the united boroughs. His public exertions in the cause of reform, procured for him the general gratitude of the reform party. The gentleman whom he had before libelled, became reconciled to him.—He was applauded, his health was toasted at all public meetings, every mark of confidence which his fellow citizens could bestow, was stamped on him. He reached that dangerous and giddy eminence, the pinnacle of popularity. When the municipal corporation act came into opera-

June 24.
Gon, the gentleman whom he had libelled many years ago, was selected by the town council as a borough magistrate, and his name was presented to the home secretary accordingly. Frost, who was always ambitious, desired the office for himself. He accordingly wrote to the home office, suggesting that the gentleman elected was ineligible, being a practising solicitor. The home secretary adopted the suggestion, and refused the appointment. A second election having taken place, to fill the vacancy, Frost was chosen by fourteen out of eighteen councillors who voted on the occasion, the majority being composed of Tories and Whigs indiscriminately. It will be thus found by the honorable distinction conferred on Frost by his fellow townsmen, and sanctioned by the government, that he ranked high in public estimation, and that he redeemed his character and respectability if he ever forfeited them.) But what places this beyond all question is, that the very next year following this appointment, he was chosen mayor, unanimously,—that the correctness of his magisterial conduct was never questioned,—and that this was handsomely affirmed by a gentleman of the most respectable standing in society, when cross-examined on the late trial. In the year 1837, another election took place: on that occasion, Frost having had some personal difference with the popular candidate, followed a well known precedent in modern times—sacrificed his principles to his resentment, and gave his support to the Tory candidate. He had vainly imagined that he should carry over with him the great body of those who had been hitherto his friends and supporters; but in this he was disappointed; he stood alone in his spoliary, and from having been the idol of the friends of liberty in Newport, he became an object of their execration.—He slunk out of the town, on the day of the election, a disgraced and degraded individual. This was the beginning of his downfall. He had sacrificed his principles and lost his popularity. Bitter mortification and resentment entered his very soul. He became desperate, and reckless, and ready to grasp at revenge in any form. Chartism then, comparatively speaking, being in its infancy, presented itself, and he eagerly embraced it as the means at once of gratifying his ambition, and of engraving upon it his ulterior purposes. He soon distinguished himself amongst his newly adopted associates, by his seditious violence, and was most justly dismissed from the magistracy. This treatment on the part of the government, gave him fresh claims on his co-operators, and he soon became chairman of the chartist convention. Letters poured on him from all quarters, in which he was styled the saviour of his country, and hailed as the future lord protector of a projected republic. A recess of the convention concurred with that of parliament, and he retired into the country, about the same time as the constitution of a representative of the people, but for a widely different purpose. He lost no time in carrying his plans into execution; and he selected the population we have described, as the most fitting material for that purpose. They had been already worked up to the full extent of chartism; but chartism now fell much below his mark, and a new topic was started. The unequal distribution of property was incited denounced as social injustice; the working classes were asked by what rule of equity they were doomed to labour to enrich themselves, for the paltry consideration of inadequate wages; they were reminded by the agitating demagogues that these were evils capable of remedy, and that the remedy was in their own hands, by means of number and physical force; to give these preponderance and effect, nothing was required but well organized combination. Delegates from distant districts, and inflammatory publications lent their aid, and it is not much to be wondered at, that the combined efforts were successful. The largest estates in the county were parcelled out to the golden dreams of the giddy multitude, who were brought to believe that one good rising was all that was required to effect the division. A dash of justice was mixed up with the plan, to make it palatable; some gentlemen of large estate, but of popular and offensive habits, were to have a moderate provision charged upon their estate during life, on good behaviour. Nevertheless, the great bulk was to be distributed, and every chartist was led to believe that his share of the general plunder would enable him to support his wife and family these forward in comfort, without labour. One of them being asked some time since, by a gentleman who suspected mischief, to explain their object, answered candidly, "I'll tell you what it is, sir; some has got too much property, some has got too little, and we mean to put it all right."

(Continued in our next.)

The Right Rev. Aubrey G. Spencer, Lord Bishop of N. F. arrived at St. John's, N. F. on the 7th inst. H. M. ship Crocodile, from Bermuda. A congratulatory address was presented to his lordship on the 11th, by a deputation from the two Protestant Episcopal Churches in that town, to which he returned an appropriate answer. His lordship has appointed the Rev. Charles Blackman to be his Chaplain.

We are in receipt of files of the Jamaica Morning Journal and Despatch to the 1st inst. Their contents are not of much interest. We are sofy to perceive that a serious disturbance had recently taken place at Falmouth, and that it was found necessary to call out the military in aid of the civil authority. The military, it seems, behaved with exceeding forbearance, though they were repeatedly assailed by the mob, and Major Huie and others of the party, severely injured; not until the order was given to load with ball cartridge, did the rioters disperse.—This disturbance originated in the interference of some Baptist preachers, with the proceedings of the

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