

STAGE.

STEPHEN, BARING, attracted to rep. T. ANDREWS, L. TOWN, and ek, according to viz: on Mondays at 6 o'clock, A. Thursdays and Saturdays, St. Stephens lays.

AS HARDY 49.

&c. pool, via St. John, and as follows: BRANBY, &c. other trams.

ng School. N.Y. general for the has continued school, boys learn in his friends and ends opening an N. MONDAY the ember, in all the mercantile or mers of attendance sundays excepted, 1849.

MECHANICS, Farmer, informed that LEY'S COLESTANT Office, 2nd Street, to get, 1849, 2 years, supplied to NER. DUNN, I. WHITLOCK.

OTEN, 1. Executor,

ils, Spikes, VOLANT, from Li, 2 Bundles Refined Iron, assorted, 2 Hili's Anvils, at each, cut Nails, at each Spikes, from Boat Nails, Nails, England Scythes, 38, goods in the Hard, sold by Wholesale, market prices for payment, J. W. STREET, 1849.

Groceries, &c. le by the Subscriber NION COOKING

nd Ningyong Teas, nd Sugars, Hams, Land,monds, Arrowroot, 25 Cigars, Tobacco, 125 Longleaf, &c. ROBERT KER.

The Standard, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY A. W. Smith, At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B. TERMS: 12s 6d per annum - if paid in advance. 15s, if not paid until the end of the year. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS: Inserted according to written orders, or continued until failed, if he waited directions. First insertion of 12 lines and under. Each repetition of Ditto 2s 6d. First insertion of all over 12 lines 3s per line. Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

Counting-House ALMANAC 1850.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6

Watches, Jewellery, &c. Received and for sale by the Subscriber an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. which will be sold low for Cash.

One 14-day French spring CLOCK. Patent Lever and Vertical Watches. Gold, Plated, Silver, and common. Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German ditto, Silk, and India Rubber. Watch Guards, Ladies and Gents. Gold, Silver, and German Silver. Pencil Cases. Gold and Plated. Ear-rings. Ladies' Companion. Silk and Leather Purses, Pocket and Need. Books, Card Cases, Tablets, Paper Mach. Portfolios and Fire Screens. Hat, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and shaving Brushes. Silver mounted and Platin Bohemian Glass Sceni. Bottles, Ink Stands, Letter Clips, Thermo meters, Britannia Metal and Brass Cans. Idsticks, Soufflers and Trays, Razors and Razor Strops. Key Rings, Tea Bells, Pocket, Lash, and Five Combs. Telescopes, Silver Blue Steel, and German Silver. Munters. Spectacles, Carpenter's and Pencil Cases. Cases, Pocket, Jack, and Pen Knives. Bateher's Dito, Nail, Pocket, and Tailor's Scissors. 1 Set Fire Irons, Hot Water Jugs, Percussion Caps, Sea Tea Trays, Military, Shaving, and Fancy Toilet, Soap, Hall & Son's Sporting and Rifle Powder with a variety of other articles.

Clock, Watches, Jewellery, &c. Cleaned and Repaired: Quadrants, Combs, and Log Glasses, adjusted. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

GEORGE F. STICKNEY.

TO LET. THAT Stand now occupied by Mr. W. Pomeroy, nine miles from Saint Andrews, with the FARMS attached. Apply to Mr. Pomeroy on the premises, Mr. D. McCallum, Riddings, or at the Office of this Paper.

RACHAEL TURNER, Feb. 27, 1850.

The Standard, OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 33] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1850. [Vol. 17

RULES FOR THE MEMORY. A man that knows himself, will have a regard not only to the management of his thoughts, but the improvement of his memory. The memory is that faculty of the soul which was designed for the storehouse or repository of its most useful notions: where they may be laid up in safety, to be produced upon proper occasions. Now, a thorough self-acquaintance cannot be had without a proper regard to this in two respects. 1. Its furniture. 2. Its improvement. 1. A man that knows himself will have a regard to the furniture of his memory: not to load it with trash and lumber, a set of useless notions, or low conceits, which he will be ashamed to produce before persons of taste and judgment. If the retention be bad do not crowd it. It is of as ill consequence to overload a weak memory, as a weak stomach. And that it may not be cumbered with trash, take heed what company you keep, what books you read, and what thoughts you favor; otherwise a great deal of useless rubbish, may fix there before you are aware, and take up the room which ought to be possessed by better notions. But let not a valuable thought slip from you, though you pursue it with much time and pains before you overtake it. The retaining and retaining may be of more avail to you than many hours reading. What pity it is that men should take such immense pains as some do, to learn those things, which as soon as they become wise, they must take as much pains to unlearn. 2. Self-knowledge will acquaint a man with the extent and capacity of his memory, and also the right way to improve and instruct it. There is no small art in improving a weak memory, so as to turn it to as great an advantage as many do theirs which are much stronger. A few short rules to this purpose may be no unprofitable digression in the present instance. 1. Beware of all kinds of intemperance in the indulgence of the appetites and passions. Excesses of all kinds do a great injury to the memory. 2. If it be weak do not overload it. Charge it only with the most useful and solid notions. A small vessel should not be stuffed with lumber. But if its freight be precious and judiciously stowed, it may be more valuable than a ship of twice its burden and capacity. 3. Recur to the help of a common-place book according to Mr. Locke's method, and review it once a year. But take care that by confiding to your Minutes or memorial aids, you do not excuse the labour of the memory; which is one disadvantage attend this method. 4. Take every opportunity of uttering your best thoughts in conversation, when the subject will admit of it: that will deeply imprint them. Hence the tales which common story-tellers relate, they never forget, though ever so silly. 5. Join, to the idea you would remember, some other that is more familiar to you, which bears some similitude to it, either in its nature or the sound of the word by which it is expressed, or that hath some relation to it, either in time or in place. And then, by recalling this, which is easily remembered, you will by that concatenation or connection of ideas, which Mr. Locke takes notice of, draw in that which is thus linked or joined with it; which otherwise you might hunt after in vain. This rule is of excellent use to help you to remember names. 6. What you are determined to remember, think of before you go to sleep at night, and the first thing in the morning, when the faculties are fresh. And recollect at evening, every thing worth remembering the day past. Think it not strange to furnish this storehouse of the mind with good thoughts; but lay them up there in order, digested or ranged under proper subjects or classes; that whatever subjects you have to think or talk upon, you have recourse immediately to a good thought, which you heretofore laid up there under that subject, so that the very mention of the subject may bring the thought to hand; by which means you will carry a regular common-place book in your memory. And it may not be amiss, sometimes, to take an inventory of this mental furniture, and recollect how many good thoughts you have there treasured up under such particular subjects, and whence you had them. Lastly, Nothing helps the memory more than often thinking, writing, or talking, on those subjects you would remember. But enough of this.—Mason.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP. The U. S. Steamer Monitor, Capt. Freeman, from India River, Fla., arrived here yesterday; and reports that Messrs Clark and Barnham, who had been induced by an offer by Barnum of the New York Museum to take the adventure, succeeded in capturing two beautiful specimens of the Manatee genus, near Jupiter Creek in Florida. One of these animals was about 14 feet long, weighing 1500 lbs, and was killed in capturing. The other is 9 1/2 feet long, and was secured without much difficulty to a skiff and towed into Indian River, from whence it was shipped via Charleston for New York. The Manatee is what is commonly called the sea cow, and known in the Pacific, especially at the Philippine Islands, as the Waladates; there are 260 species, the Arctic and Antarctic, which differ only in the color of the skin and hair. We remember to have seen one caught some eighteen years ago on the northern coast, and another some years after near the Bahamas. The physical formation was very similar, but the color was different, that of the Northern being darker and the hair coarser. They resemble a seal very much, and doubtless belong to the same genus, having flippers and flukes, but instead of the separation of the tail, it is whole and spread like a fan. Its head is shaped like that of a cow; but longer, and having teeth only in the lower jaw, which resembles a dog's. These sea animals were known to the Indians in Florida many years since, and Colonel Harney, during his campaign among them, was several times feasted on their flesh, which he pronounced very choice.

Another doctrinal conflict impends in the diocese of Exeter, the Crown having appointed to the valuable living of Stoke, Cilmadland a firm opponent of the doctrines of the Tractarian party on the subject of baptismal regeneration. A party in Wrexham, having succeeded in electing a Sunday night lecturer against the vicar and his party, when the lecturer entered the Church on the first Sunday, the organist party struck up, "See the conquering hero comes!"

Model Report for Engineers.—Mr. Ralph Dodd made a report to the Sunderland Docks Commissioners on the 28th of July, 1791, on the river, harbour, and piers, the leading features of which was conversion of what is now called the Potato Garth into a wet dock of upwards of 13 acres in extent, with two pairs of gates—the lower entrance enabling ships to get out to sea at all times, and the upper entrance, as near the west end as possible, allowing ships and keels also to pass to and fro. The style of Mr. Dodd's report is much at variance with that of ordinary engineers, and the following sample will be amusing if not instructive to our readers:—"Does any one wish to have a just idea of the extensive trade of this port? On a sea tide let him go where once I stood. No sooner there than casting my eyes to the southward, over the curling crystal flood, as Homer beautifully observes, I saw a wood of ships—a rephry was gently fanning them to the port; all sails drew; and their streamers were waving in the wind. This prominent point (the pier end) where I stood, stretching on the sea, soon became thronged. Here, with glad steps, came some of Eve's fairest daughters. Some hung on their arm the cherub form, and by their side their tender offspring led. What glittering eyes of gladness were fixed on this fleet—some to parents, some to husbands, some to lovers. Does the artist want a subject of nature to paint love and gladness by? He cannot be better served than here; and for sadness on the days of departure he would see the half closed eye with the crystal tears dropping down many a fair cheek.

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Profits of the Swell Mob.—The gains of some of the swell mob are great. They can always command capital to execute any special scheme. Their travelling expenses are large; for their harvests are great public occasions, whether in town or country. As an example of their profits, the exploits of four of them at the Liverpool cattle show, some seven years ago, may be mentioned. The London detective police did not attend, but one of them way-laid the rogues at the Euston Station. After an attendance of four days, the gentlemen "he was looking for appeared—handcuffed and the occupants of first-class carriages. The detective, in the quietest manner possible, stopped their luggage;—they entreated him to treat them like gentlemen. He did so, and took them into a private room, where they were so good as to offer him fifty pounds to let them go. He declined, and overhauled their booty: it consisted of several gold pins, watches, (some of great value) chains and rings, silver snuff-boxes—and bank notes to the value of one hundred pounds! Eventually, however, as owners could not be found for some of the property, and some others could not prosecute, they escaped with a light punishment. In order to counteract the plans of the swell mob, two of the sergeants of the detective police make it their business to know every one of them personally. The consequence is, that the appearance of either of these officers upon any scene of operation is a bar to anything or any body being "done." This is an excellent characteristic of the detectives, for they thus become as well a preventive of police.

AN IRISH DON JOAN.—Johnny M'Andrew of Sligo, had "cooed" Barbara Cairaty; and when the left Sligo, Sligo was no place for Johnny. He came over to England. A Bolton he met the fair Catherine, who drove Barbara clean out of his head, and being frail as fair, she became his concubine. The Priest, hearing her way of life at the confessional, remonstrated with Johnny, and recommended marriage. He excused himself on the pretext of the fees. The reverend father offered to marry them gratis. "That's very good of you," he replied, "but I'm leaving the town." Kate, who was present put the corner of her apron into the corner of her eye, and said if Johnny would only make an honest woman of her he might leave the town and marry any body else he liked. So at least Johnny swore; and, having married her, set off for Leeds, where, as mischief and matrimony would have it, he met his old flame, Barbara, and married her, too. His former marriage came to the ears of the new bride: a warrant was taken out for the delinquent; and being, as we learn from the Leeds Times, brought before a magistrate, the whole case was unfolded to his shame. But the rogue protested that Barbara knew of his contract with Kate; that he told her all about it; and that she only said to him, "Ah, what if you had sixteen wives, Johnny! sure and I'll make the seventeenth!" Lothario was committed for trial.

Here is the most celestial feeling;—the sure indication of practical confidence in the goodness of the Creator. How beautifully have the poets sung of the charms which hope infuses into the heart. Her steps are over enamelled meads, and her blue eyes are ever turned on the lucid arch of her own congenial heaven. If hope be confined to earth it sheds a roseate hue on every thought and thing; and if it soars to heaven while life is ebbing fast, it will whisper peace over the dying couch, and renders the sting of death painless. The encouragement of hope, then, is the paramount duty of all who minister to the sick and dying.

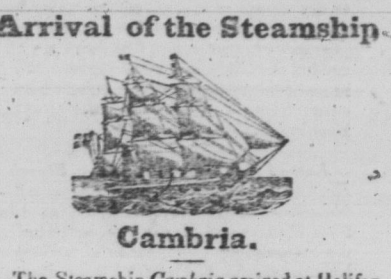
Two boys were going through a churchyard, one of them with a gun. They heard something in one of the trees, which the young sportsman fired at, and down came a whacking big owl. "Oh, Billy! said the other, "what have you did? You've gone and shot a cherubim!"

The English Churchman supposes that Mr. Gorham will now be instituted in due course of law, and advises that gentleman to preach his first sermon from the text,—"He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber."

The Lancaster Guardian says,—"In the gardens belonging to Mr. John Douglas, of Bloomfoot Cottage, Kirkby, Ireth, a strawberry was plucked on Friday last, the two circumferences of which measured respectively 7 1/2 and 4 1/2 inches.

The proper pursuit of wealth is not only permitted, but encouraged by God, as developing the character, cultivating the virtues, and giving us the very discipline that we need in probation and for eternity. But, on the other hand, of all astringents, covetousness is the strongest; of all vices, the meanest.

LAW RESPECTING NEWS PAPER. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrears are paid. If subscribers neglect to refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible if they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, the publisher is held responsible.



Arrival of the Steamship. The Steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax at one o'clock on the 6th inst., in 10 days from Liverpool. She left on the 27th July. The commercial news is satisfactory. Business in the manufacturing districts is prosperous, and the operatives fully employed.

Cotton has declined 1/4 per lb. The sales of the week were 40,000 bales. In consequence of rumours about the potato blight has again made its appearance—the crops throughout the United Kingdom are represented as most promising. The Parliamentary news is not of a very important nature. The Ministry have been going on as usual, sustaining defeat after defeat in the House of Lords with their usual indifference. The Jewish Emancipation Bill and the new marriage Act have been withdrawn from the Lords, in consequence of the fears of the Ministry that they would share the usual fate of the Government measures. One of two things is now apparent,—the Upper House must undergo important modifications, or the Ministry must resign. Baron Rothschild had been presented in the House of Commons, as member for London, producing his credentials and demanding to be sworn in. This led to a very protracted and exciting debate which was adjourned till Monday. The general impression is that the Government will be defeated in this affair—and it is supposed, if such should be the case, the Ministry will resign.

The Bishop of Exeter and Gorham case still occupy a large share of public attention, and an address to the Queen has been adopted by the friends of the Bishop, praying that all cases affecting doctrine hereafter may be decided by the Heads of the Church. IRELAND.—Since the closing of Conciliation Hall, and the dissolution of the Repeal Association, nothing has arisen to create excitement in Ireland. It is rumoured that the Queen intends to pay a visit to this part of her dominions in the course of the present season.

FRANCE.—There is nothing of striking interest from France. The Law against the press has been published, and it is thought that the more stringent measures of the Bill will be evaded. It is, however, a disgrace to the French people, and proves that the despot enthroned at the Elysee, and his tools are only deserving of unmitigated contempt. Both President and National Assembly have thus shown themselves recreant to the trusts committed to their care, and shown it, too, with a boldness and a barefacedness which would seem to bespeak the fullest confidence in their strength, should circumstances ever occur to bring their outrageous usurpations to the trying ordeal of another revolution. France, then, at this moment groans under a tyranny a thousand times more odious than she ever endured under either Orleans or Bourbon. Her Revolution of February has enfeebled and enslaved her infinitely worse than she was before.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.—Hostilities have actually recommenced both by land and water, and the result is looked to with much anxiety, as several of the leading powers—England among the rest—are likely to be involved in the affair.

THE UNITED STATES AND PORTUGAL.—The difficulty between the United States and Portugal has assumed a very threatening aspect; and the answer of the Portuguese Government to the American Minister was considered very unsatisfactory, and he had demanded his passports, and was about to quit the Kingdom. The American squadron was still in the Tagus.

ERIC, July 31.—This morning while off Barcelona on her downward passage the steamer collapsed her steam chest, instantly killing one of the engineers and two others, as well as dreadfully wounding several others—25 of them mortally. The assistant engineer's body was found under the funnels. The decks of the ill-fated vessel are badly torn up, and otherwise injured. She was towed into Eric by the Alabama. As near as can be ascertained 27 were scalded, of whom 9 are dead, 6 or 8 perhaps mortally wounded.



SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of Henry Helm Oct 12
Do William Porter Feb. 15

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 15th FEBRUARY, 1851, at 12 o'clock, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, of WILLIAM PORTER, of in and to the following properties, viz:
All that Lot of land situated in the Parish of St. Stephen's, conveyed by John Dunn to the said Wm. Porter, by deed dated 13th Jan. 1827, beginning at the Eastern corner of the lot upon which Aaron Upton resides, 100 feet from the corner of the street, making the angle of the road leading from the Public Landing to the country Northward, and the road leading down the river towards the Ledge, thence running the extent of the side line of garden lot No. 5, thence across the rear of lots No. 5 and 6, thence on the back line to said Aaron Upton's lower line, thence on the line between the lot formerly owned by James Nicholson and the said Aaron Upton, to the first named boundary containing about one Acre and a quarter.
All that Lot of land in the same Parish, conveyed by Mary Nicholson to the said William Porter, by deed dated 13th Sept. 1835, bounded South by the main street leading through St. Stephen towards Oak Point, West by a lot owned and occupied by Aaron Upton, North by a lot belonging to the estate of the late Peter Christie, and East six feet from the house in which the said Mary Nicholson then resided, by the said lot purchased from John Dunn, containing one quarter of an acre.
All of those two lots of land in the same Parish, known as Lots No. 12 and 18 of the tract formerly belonging to Robert Pagan Esq., the said lot No. 12 fronting on the Leige Road, and being 165 feet in width on the road, and 177 feet in rear, and 165 feet in length, the said lot No. 18, fronting on a road 3 rods wide, laid off in rear of lot No. 12, and extending back 165 feet to the line of N. Marks' land.
The Eastern half and front of a lot of land in the same Parish, in part occupied by Jas. T. Bixby.
All of that lot or parcel of land at the Ledge, so called, in St. Stephen, formerly owned by the late Joseph Porter, and purchased by him from Michael Young.
All of that lot of land at the Ledge, afore said, conveyed by Michael Young to the said Wm. Porter, by deed dated 31st of August, 1835, commencing at a road leading from the main road to Young's Point, and running at right angles with said road 120 feet, thence parallel with said road 160 feet to within 25 feet of Young's wharf so called, thence parallel with said wharf, to low water mark, thence past the end of said wharf up stream, until it meets the Eastern line of lands formerly of Joseph Porter, deceased, thence following said line to the said road, thence along said road to the first mentioned bound.
All that Lot of Land at the Ledge afore said, conveyed by the said Michael Young to the said William Porter, by deed dated 27th January, 1840, on the south easterly side of a lane on the south easterly line of Lot No. 121, in the 5th Division of the Penobscot Grant, thence by said line N. 15° 20' E. 17 rods and 23 links to the south side of a road 3 rods wide, running S. 78° 30' E. 8 rods to a stake and stones, thence S. 2° W. passing 35 feet from the north corner of Porter's Wharf, thence westerly by low water mark to the easterly line of said Lot, said to Porter, and following the several courses of the Lot easterly, northerly and westerly, to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres.
All of that Lot of Land in the Parish of St. Stephen, conveyed by Thomas Hasty to Wm. Porter, by deed dated 31st July, 1832, being farm lot No. 29 in the 2d Division, granted to James Fraser, in the grant to Joseph Porter and others, containing 100 acres.
And also all other real estate belonging to the said Wm. Porter, situated in the County of Charlotte, not included in the above list.
The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the Suit of the President, Directors, and Company of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, endorsed to levy \$1139, 10s. 8d. besides Sheriff's Fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
July 31, 1850.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 12th October next, at 12 o'clock a.m. at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the estate, property, right, title, interest, and possession whatsoever of HENRY HELM, of in and to all those several lots or tracts of Land, situated in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, being known and designated in the Mascareen Grant, so called, as Lots numbered 42, 44, 45 and 46, and also all and singular any other freehold estate, owned by the said Henry Helm in the said County.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the

Supreme Court, at the suit of Samuel Thompson, endorsed to levy £106 0 8 with interest thereon from the 30th Dec. 1848, till paid and £5 18 1 and Sheriff's costs &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, March 27, 1850.



Holloway's Pills,

214, STRAND, NEAR TEMPLE BAR, LONDON

ASTONISHING CURE OF THE EARL OF ALBENBOROUGH
By this Miraculous Medicine every chest means had failed.
A Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Albemorough dated Villa Masina, Lghorn, 21st Feb. 1845.
SIR, Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent had not been able to effect; may I not even the waters of Carlsbad and Mineralbad. I wish to have another Box and a Pot of Ointment in case any of my family should ever require either.
I remain, with much respect,
Your most obliged and devoted servant,
(Signed) ALBENBOROUGH.

To Professor Holloway.
A TIME should not be lost in taking this Remedy. At any of the following diseases:
Ague, Colic, Cholera, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Retention of Urine, Ulcers, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Head-aches, Stomachic Disorders, Indigestion, Serpigo, King's Evil, Warts of all kinds, Erysipelas, Inflammation, Bowel Complaints, Female Irregularities, Jaundice, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Weakness from whatever cause, Languor, Consumption of Bowels, Fevers of all kinds, Piles, The Balastrum, &c. &c.
These Medicines in England are sold at 1s. 2s. 3s. 4s. 6s. 11s. 25s. and 50s. each Box and Pot. There is a considerable saving by using the larger sizes.
As by all Vendors of Medicines throughout New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson, St. Stephen, Belling & Dyer, Eastport, and THOS. TURNER, St. Andrews, &c.

Wholesale Agent for the County Charlotte, N. B.—The Stockholders in the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company are hereby notified, that a

NATIONAL LOAN FUND, LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A Savings Bank for the Widows and the Orphans, EMPLOYED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL, £500,000, Sterling.
Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Profits) of £27,000, Sterling.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.
Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, totally independent of the Premium Fund.
Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years; which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the policy at the death of the assured.
Low rates of Premium.—The rates of premium are low as any Society of equal standing.
Division of Profits.—The Bonus in this Society are declared ANNUALLY, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving her profits in Cash, or reduction of premium in addition to the sum insured, the Bonus are PERMANENT.
Premiums may be paid annually, half year, or quarterly.
Insurance may be effected for one year, five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the Society.
A liberal allowance for the surrender of all policies.
Every information as to the Society's Rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application may be had at the office of the Subscribers, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.
Local Directors at St. John.
EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq., Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq., Robt. F. Hazen, Esq., Wm. Wright, Esq., John H. Gray, Esq., WILLIAM J. STARR, Esq., Managers.
FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq., & Agents.
Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. GORE.
GEO. D. STREET, Sub-Agent at Saint Andrews.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE

Protection Insurance Company of N. Y. CAPITAL, \$200,000
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT, CAPITAL, \$150,000.

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies for Canada and vicinity, will receive applications and issue Policies on Ships, Cargoes, and Freight, and Vessels upon the Stocks, Buildings, Furniture, and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of \$100,000 on Marine risks, and \$200,000 on Fire risks. All losses promptly adjusted and paid, or in case of differences, the Courts of this state will be recognised.
E. D. GREEN, Agent.
Refer to Wm. Kerr, Esq., Agent, St. Andrews N.B.

BRANDY, GIN, WINE &c.

Ex Columbus from Liverpool, via St. John 6 Hbls. finest Pale HOLLANDS,
1 " fine old PORT WINE,
1 " Martell's finest Pale BRANDY,
1 " Moist Cracked SUGAR,
1 " Refined LOAF do.
9 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 12 gross each.
JAMES W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1848

Grand Manan Packet.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has commenced running the Packet "Prince Albert" between St. Andrews, Calapell, Eastport and Grand Manan, leaving St. Andrews every Friday, if the weather permits, touching at the above mentioned places. Parcels left at the store of William McLean Esq. will be punctually forwarded.
EDWARD SNELL, MASTER.
St. Andrews, 4th June 1849

BREAD, BREAD.

300 BARRELS different quality and prices.
CRACKERS, do do and prices.
Soda, Butter, Sugar and DRYGOODS BISCUIT.
Also a few barrels of
EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,
Southern and Western WHEAT MEAL.
For sale at a small profit at
BRADSHAW & CO'S BAKERY,
— Corner of Dana and Water-streets
EASTPORT.

Passage to Boston, Eastport and St. John N.B.

THREE TIMES A WEEK EACH WAY.
ADMIRAL Capt. Hutchins.
Will leave Boston and St. John, on Wed. and Friday, the 10th instant, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY
For the above Places.—Returning—will leave Eastport for Boston on the above mentioned days, at 2 1/2 o'clock, P.M. via Portland Rail Road, or Cabin Passengers may continue on in the boat to Boston, at the same place, at their option.
The Boat leave Boston, direct for St. John, N.B., on the above days, touching only at Eastport.
Passengers being in Portland, bound to Eastport, can obtain Tickets of the Agent of this Line in that city, for \$4, over the Railroad, and take the Boat in Boston.
The Boat leave Eastport for St. John, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of each week.
Passengers will be taken through to St. John, by the steamer Negusset, for St. John, Asmus and Son, for Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. H. ROBES, Agent.
Eastport, July 17, 1849.

RAIL ROAD ROOMS.

St. Andrews, 2d January, 1849.
NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company are hereby notified, that a
Second Call of
TEN PER CENT. OF THE CAPITAL
OF SAID COMPANY,
is now made, and payable by the several Stockholders at the following Banks, viz: Charlotte County Bank, St. Andrews; British North America Bank, St. John; Freeport and Woodstock, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.
S. H. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

Land For Sale.

100 ACRES of excellent Woodland, fronting on the Glenelg Road, three miles from Chatham, will be sold on moderate terms, applied for immediately. Also—A good Horse 6 years old, well known, will be disposed of as a bargain.
For terms &c, apply to
N. SMART.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND

Established at St. John 30th Sep 1847
Treasurer—Wm. Wright, Robert F. Hazen, H. Chubb.
Agent for Saint Andrews, Geo. D. Street Esq., Do. Saint Stephens, J. G. Stevens, Esq.

Notice to the Public.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
St. John, December 11 1849.
In order to obviate the inconvenience existing under the present arrangement which requires the Postage of Letters and Newspapers for Newfoundland to be paid in advance, His Lordship the Postmaster General has been pleased to direct that hereafter the Postage on correspondence passed between New Brunswick and Newfoundland may be pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender.
J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.

TO LET.

And Possession given on the 1st of August next, the HOUSE and Premises now occupied by Mr. Samuel Getty.
Enquire of Mr. THOS. BERRY.
St. Andrews, May 29, 1849.—um

TEA, PAINTS, OIL, &c.

DEC. 3, 1849.
Ex "Olive" from Liverpool, via St. John
4 Hbls. Boiled & Raw Linseed Oil,
8 Cwt. best white Paint, 14, 28 & 56lb. Kegs.
3 do do Yellow 14 & 28lb. Kegs.
10 Chests Congou Tea,
5 Pipes, 1 best Cognac Brandy
1 Hbls. fine old Port Wine,
1 Hbl. fine old Port Wine,
5 Hbls. bright Mascovado Sugar.
ALSO.
To arrive per the "Sultan" from Liverpool
10 Boxes Blue Starch.
For sale by JAMES W. STREET.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS Robert Spence of the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, Administrator of James Spence, late of the same parish deceased, has this day filed his Petition duly verified in the court of Probates for the County of Charlotte, for Licence to sell the Real Estate which the said James Spence died seized of, or some part thereof, for the payment of the debts due from the said Estate: Notice is hereby given to the heirs of the said James Spence, and all other persons interested, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration, at a court to be held at the office of the Registrar of Probates, at Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the twenty second day of January next, at the hour of noon.
Dated the 21st day of December, 1849
By the Court,
GEO. D. STREET,
Registrar.

U. S. CONSULATE NOTICE.

C. WHITTAKER, Esq., United States Consul at St. John, N. B., having with the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, appointed me U. S. Consul for the Port of Saint Andrews, all persons interested, will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.
THOS. JONES.
St. Andrews, Nov. 21, 1848.

Chancery Sale.

To be sold on Saturday the fifteenth day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with the approbation of the undersigned, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, in this Province, of New Brunswick, at his Office in the Town of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, pursuant to a Decree of the Court, made in the said Court on the twenty-ninth day of June now last past, in a cause depending in the said Court between Robert Parker, complainant, and Frederick A. Babcock and the St. Andrews Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company, defendants.
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Saint Andrews aforesaid, situated, bounded, and described as follows.—commencing on the southeast line of a street laid out through the said land from Water-street to the harbor, and called Douglas-street, at a point 315 feet distant from Water-street, thence running south easterly at right angles to Douglas-street to the lot formerly sold to James Paul, being 62 feet or thereabouts, and extending from thence into the harbour as far as the low bounds of the original waters lots together with the Wharf and Stores thereon.
Also, if necessary, All that certain other piece or parcel of land situate on the same side of Douglas street adjoining the lot above described, having a front of 65 feet on Douglas-street, and running back 62 feet to the said lot sold to James Paul, with the buildings and improvements thereon.
The Terms of Sale and further particulars may be known on application to the Solicitor for the complainant, or at the Master's Office.
Dated at St. Andrews this first day of September, 1849.
GEO. D. STREET,
Master in Chancery.
W. JACK, Solicitor for Complainant

Public Notice.

In the matter of ARCHIBALD T. HENRY Esq. Edward BENNISON, against whom a Petition in Bankruptcy, dated 1st November, 1848, hath been issued.
To be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the 31st day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Coffee House Corner in the Market Square, in the City of St. John—All my right, title and interest, as Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, of in and to a certain piece of Land situate on Deer Island, in the County of Charlotte, conveyed to the said Archibald T. Henry by Silvanus Henry and Wife, by Deed dated 5th June, 1846, bounded as follows:—Beginning at a Yellow Birch Tree marked on the North West corner of J. & W. Doughty's land, thence by the southerly line of said Doughty's land south forty five degrees, East about forty one rods, more or less, to the North Westerly line of a lot heretofore surveyed for John A. 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The Standard.
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A. W. Smith.
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.
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Each repetition of Ditto 1d per line
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis sumendum est optimum.—Cic.

No 33] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1850. [Vol. 17

Counting-House ALMANAC. 1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEB.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MARCH	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APRIL	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUGUST	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCT.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOV.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

Watches, Jewellery, &c

Received and for sale by the Subscriber an assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY,
and FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. which will be
sold low for Cash.
One 14 day French spring CLOCK
Patent Lever and Vertical Watches
Gold, Silver, and common.
Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German ditto,
Silk, and India Rubber Watch Guards,
Ladies and Gents, Gold, and Fancy Set
Brooches and Rings, Gold, Silver, and
German Silver—Pencil Cases, Gold and
Plated Ear-rings, Ladies' Companion's
Silk and Leather Purses, Pocket and Need.
Books, Card Cases, Tablets, Paper Mach.
Portfolios and Fire Screens, Hat, Hair,
Nail, Tooth, and shaving Brushes, Silver
mounted and Plain Bohemian Glass Scen.
Buttles, Ink Stands, Letter Clips, Thermo
meters, Britannia Metal and Brass Cand
lesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Razors and
Razor Strops, Key Rings, Tea Balls, Pocket,
Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescope, Silver
Blue Steel, and German Silver munter,
Spectacles, Carpenter's, Lad Pencils, &c. Cigs,
Cases, Pocket, Jack, and Pen Knives,
Butcher's Dito, Nail, Pocket, and Tailor's
Scissors; 1 Set Fire Irons, Hot Water
Jugs, Percussion Caps, Sea Tea Trays,
Military, Shaving, and Fancy Toilet, Soap,
Hall & Son's Sporting and Rifle Powder
with a variety of other articles.
Clocks, Watches Jewellery, &c.
Cleaned and Repaired: Quadrants, Com
passes, and Log Glasses, adjusted. Cash
paid for old Gold and Silver.
GEORGE F. STICKNEY.

TO LET.
THAT Stand now occupied by Mr. Wm.
Pomeroy, nine miles from Saint
Andrews, with the FARMS attached. Apply to
Mr. Pomeroy on the premises, Mr. D. McCallum
Digglewash, or at the Office of this Paper.
RACHAEL TURNER.
Feb. 27, 1850.

RULES FOR THE MEMORY.

A man that knows himself, will have a re
gard not only to the management of his
thoughts, but the improvement of his me
mory.

The memory is that faculty of the soul
which was designed for the storehouse or re
pository of its most useful notions: where
they may be laid up in safety, to be produced
upon proper occasions.

Now, a thorough self-acquaintance cannot
be had without a proper regard to this in two
respects. 1. Its furniture. 2. Its improve
ment.

1. A man that knows himself will have a
regard to the furniture of his memory: not to
load it with trash and lumber, a set of useless
notions, or low conceits, which he will be
ashamed to produce before persons of taste
and judgment.

If the retention he had do not crowd it. It
is of as ill consequence to overload a weak
memory, as a weak stomach. And that it
may not be cumbered with trash, take heed
what company you keep, what books you
read, and what thoughts you favor; otherwise
a great deal of useless rubbish, may fix there
before you are aware, and take up the room
which ought to be possessed by better no
tions. But let not a valuable thought slip
from you, though you pursue it with much
time and pains before you overtake it.

2. Self-knowledge will acquaint a man
with the extent and capacity of his memory,
and also the right way to improve and in
struct it.

There is no small art in improving a weak
memory, so as to turn it to as great an ad
vantage as many do theirs which are much
stronger. A few short rules to this purpose
may be no unprofitable digression in the pre
sent instance.

1. Beware of all kinds of intemperance in
the indulgence of the appetites and pas
sions. Excesses of all kinds do a great in
jury to the memory.

2. If it be weak do not overload it. Charge
it only with the most useful and solid notions.
A small vessel should not be stuffed with lum
ber. But if its freight be precious and judi
ciously stowed, it may be more valuable than
a ship twice its burden and capacity.

3. Recur to the help of a common-place
book according to Mr. Locke's method, and
review it once a year. But take care that,
by confiding to your minutes or memorial
aids, you do not excuse the labour of the me
mory; in this one disadvantage attend this
method.

4. Take every opportunity of uttering
your best thoughts in conversation, when the
subject will admit of it: that will deeply im
print them. Hence the tales which common
story-tellers relate, they never forget, though
ever so silly.

5. Join, to the idea you would remember,
some other that is more familiar to you,
which bears some similitude to it, either in
its nature or the sound of the word by which
it is expressed, or that hath some relation to
it, either in time or in place. And then, by
recalling this, which is easily remembered,
you will (by that concatenation or connection
of ideas, which Mr. Locke takes notice of)
draw in that which is thus linked or joined
with it; which otherwise you might hunt af
ter in vain. This rule is of excellent use to
help you to remember names.

6. What you are determined to remember,
think of before you go to sleep at night, and
the first thing in the morning, when the fac
ulties are fresh. And recollect at evening,
every thing worth remembering the day past.
Think it not strange to furnish this store
house of the mind with good thoughts; but
lay them up there in order, digested or rang
ed under proper subjects or classes; that
whatever subjects you have to think or talk
upon, you have recourse immediately to a
good thought, which you heretofore laid up
there under that subject, so that the very
mention of the subject may bring the thought
to hand; by which means you will carry a
regular common-place book in your memory.
And it may not be amiss, sometimes, to take
an inventory of this mental furniture, and re
collect how many good thoughts you have
there treasured up under such particular sub
jects, and whence you had them.

Lastly, Nothing helps the memory more
than often thinking, writing, or talking, on
those subjects you would remember. But
enough of this.—Mason.

Another doctrinal conflict depends in the
diocese of Exeter, the Crown having appoint
ed to the valuable living of Stoke, Chumland
a firm opponent of the doctrines of the Trac
tarian party on the subject of baptismal re
generation.

A party in Wrexham, having succeeded in
electing a Sunday night lecturer against the
vicar and his party, when the lecturer enter

ed the Church on the first Sunday, the organ
ist party struck up, "See the conquering
hero comes!"

Model Report for Engineers.—Mr. Ralph
Dodd made a report to the Sunderland Docks
Commissioners on the 28th of July, 1791, on
the river, harbour, and pier, the leading fea
tures of which was conversion of what is now
called the Potato Garth into a wet dock of
upwards of 12 acres in extent, with two pair
of gates—the lower entrance enabling ships
to get out to sea at all times, and the upper
entrance, as near the west end as possible,
allowing ships and keels also to pass to and
fro. The style of Mr. Dodd's report is much
at variance with that of ordinary engineers,
and the following sample will be amusing if
not instructive to our readers:—"Does any
one wish to have a just idea of the extensive
trade of this port? On a sea tide let him go
where once I stood. No sooner there than
casting my eyes to the southward, over the
corling crystal flood, as Homer boastfully
observes, I saw a wood of ships—a zephyr
was gently fanning them to the port; all sails
drew; and their streamers were waving in
the wind. This prominent point (the pier
end) where I stood, stretching on the sea, soon
became thronged. Here, with glad steps,
came some of Eve's fairest daughters. Some
hang on their arm the cherub form, and by
their side their tender offspring led. What
glittering eyes of gladness were fixed on this
fleet—some to parents, some to husbands,
some to lovers. Does the artist want a sub
ject of nature to paint, let him gladness by?
He cannot be better served than here; and
for sadness on the days of departure he would
see the half closed eye with the crystal tears
dropping down many a fair cheek.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

The U. S. Steamer Monmouth, Capt. Free
man, from India, River, Fla., arrived here
yesterday; and reports that Messrs Clark
and Barnham, who had been induced by an
offer by Barnum of the New York Museum
to take the adventure, succeeded in capturing
two beautiful specimens of the Manatee Genus,
near Jupiter Creek in Florida. One
of these animals was about 14 feet long, weigh
ing 1500 lbs, and was killed in capturing.
The other is 9 1/2 feet long, and was secur
ed without much difficulty to a skiff and tow
ed into Indian River, from whence it was
shipped via Charleston for New York.

The Manatee is what is commonly called
the sea cow, and known in the Pacific, espe
cially at the Philippine Islands, as the Wal
dasses; there are two species, the Arctic and
Anarctic, which differ only in the color of
the skin and hair. We remember to have
seen one caught some eighteen years ago on
the northern coast, and another some years
after was brought into Kingston, Jamaica, in
ten near the Bahamas.—The physical form
ation was very similar, but the color was dif
ferent, that of the Northern being darker and
the hair coarser.

They resemble a seal very much, and
doubtless belong to the same genus, having
flippers and flukes, but instead of the separa
tions of the tail, it is whole and spread like a
fan. Its head is shaped like that of a cow—
but longer, and having teeth only in the lower
jaw, which resembles a dog's.

These sea animals were known to the In
dians in Florida many years since, and Colonel
Harney, during his campaign amongst them,
was several times feasted on their flesh, which
he pronounced very choice.

[Savannah Georgian, 29th.]
The monster has arrived at Charleston,
and the Courier of the 27th. gives the follow
ing more particular description:

"This singular creature is about ten feet
in length, and some eight or nine feet girth
at the largest part of the body; has a broad
fan-shaped tail or fin, and two flippers or
somewhat similar to a large turtle, but
with more points. Its head is peculiarly cov
ered, having nostrils and lips resembling a cow.
It was brought to this city in the schooner
Charlotte on Thursday last, and intended to
be taken to the north at the next trip of the
Steamer Osprey. It is contained in a large
box filled with water, and appears to be
healthy and lively. During the passage
heavy weather prevented supplying the box
with water, and it remained without it from
2 A. M. until 9 o'clock at night.

Reliable Witness.—A Hoosier was called
on the stand out West to testify to the char
acter of a brother Hoosier. It was as fol
lows:—

"How long have you known Bill Bush
whack?"
"Ever since he was born."
"What is his general character?"
"Letter A. No. 1. 'Bove put a very great
way."
"Would you believe him on oath."
"Yes sir—ee, hos, on or off, or any other
way."
"What, in your opinion, are his qualifica
tions to a character?"
"He is the best shot on the prairies or in
the woods; can shave an eyewinker off a
well as far as a shooting iron will carry a ball."

he can drink a quart of brandy a day, and
shows tobacco like a horse."

Profits of the Swell Mob.—The gains of
some of the swell mob are great. They can
always command capital to execute any spe
cial scheme. Their travelling expenses are
large; for their harnesses are great public oc
casions, a whether in town or country. As an
example of their profits, the exploits of four of
them at the Liverpool cattle show, some seven
years ago, may be mentioned. The Lon
don detective police did not attend, but one of
them way-laid the rogues at the Euston Sta
tion. After an attendance of four days, the
gentlemen he was looking for appeared—
handsomely attired, the occupants of first-class
carriages. The detective, in the quietest
manner possible, stopped their luggage;—
they entreated him to treat them like gentle
men; he did so, and took them into a private
room, where they were so good as to offer
him fifty pounds to let them go. He declin
ed, and overhauled their booty: it consisted
of several gold pins, watches, (some of great
value) chains and rings, silver snuff-boxes—
and bank notes to the value of one hundred
pounds! Eventually, however, as owners
could not be found for some of the property,
and some others could not prosecute, they es
caped with a light punishment. In order to
counteract the plans of the swell mob, two of
the sergeants of the detective police make it
their business to know every one of them
personally. The consequence is, that the ap
pearance of either of these officers upon any
scene of operation is a bar to anything or any
body being "done." This is an excellent
characteristic of the detectives, for they thus
become as well a preventive of police.

AN IRISH DON JOAN.—Jonny M'Andrew of
Sligo, had "cofied" Barbara Carraty; and
when the left Sligo, Sligo was no place for
Jonny. He came over to England. At
Bolton he met the fair Catherine, who drove
Barbara clean out of his head, and being frail
as fair, she became his concubine. The
Priest, hearing her way of life at the confe
ssional, remonstrated with Jonny, and re
commended marriage. He excused him
self on the pretext of the fees. The reverend fa
ther offered to marry them gratis. "That's
very good of you," he replied, "but I'm fear
ing the town." Kate, who was present put
the corner of her apron into the corner of her
eye, and said if Jonny would only make an
honest woman of her he might leave the town
and marry any body else he liked. So at
last Jonny swore; and, having married
her, set off for Leeds, where, as mischief and
matrimony would have it, he met his old
flame, Barbara, and married her, too. His
former marriage came to the ears of the new
bride: a warrant was taken out for the delin
quent; and being, as we learn from the
"Leeds Times," brought before a magistrate,
the whole case was unfolded to his shame.
But the rogue protested that Barbara knew
of his contract with Kate; that he told her all
about it; and that she only said to him, "Ah,
what if you had sixteen wives, Jonny! I sure
and I'll make the seventeenth!" Lothario
was committed for trial.

Here is the most celestial feeling;—
the sure indication of practical confidence in
the goodness of the Creator. How beauti
fully have the poets sung of the charms which
hope infuses into the heart. Her steps are
ever enamelled meads, and her blue eyes are
ever turned on the lucid arch of her own
congenial heaven. If hope be confined to earth
it sheds a roseate bow on every thought and
thing; and if it soars to heaven while life is
ebbing fast, it will whisper peace over the
dying couch, and renders the sting of death
painless. The encouragement of hope, then, is
the paramount duty of all who minister to
the sick and dying.

Two boys were going through a church
yard, one of them with a gun. They heard
something in one of the trees, which the
young sportsman fired at, and down came a
whacking big owl. "Oh, Billy!" said the
other, "what have you did? You've gone
and shot a cherubim!"

The English Churchman supposes that Mr.
Gorham will now be instituted in due course
of law, and advises that gentlemen to preach
his first sermon from the text,—"He that
entereth not by the door into the sheepfold,
but climbeth up some other way, the same is
a thief and a robber."

The Lancaster Guardian says,—"In the
gardens belonging to Mr. John Douglas, of
Brownfoot Cottage, Kirkby, Ireth, a straw
berry was plucked on Friday last, the two
circumferences of which measured respecti
vely 7 1/4 and 4 1/4 inches.

The proper pursuit of wealth is not only
permitted, but encouraged by God, as de
veloping the character, cultivating the virtues,
and giving us the very discipline that we need
in probation and for eternity. But, on the
other hand, of all astringents, covetousness is
the strongest; of all vices, the meanest.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPER

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tice to the contrary, are considered as wish
ing to continue their subscription.
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ed their papers to be discontinued.
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without informing the publisher, and the
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are held responsible.

Arrival of the Steamship



Cambria.

The Steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax
at one o'clock on the 6th inst., in 10 days
from Liverpool. She left on the 27th July.
The commercial news is satisfactory.—
Business in the manufacturing districts is
prosperous, and the operatives fully employ
ed.

Cotton has declined 1/4 per lb. The sales
of the week were 40,000 bales.

In consequence of rumours about that
the potato blight has re-appeared in several
parts of England and Ireland, the corn mar
ket has been animated. Flour has advanced
6d. per barrel, and corn from 2s. to 3s. per
quarter.

The Money market was easy. Consols
closed at 96 1/2.

The Liverpool Provision Market was dull.
Notwithstanding the rumours that the po
tato blight had again made its appearance—
the crops throughout the United Kingdom are
represented as most promising.

The Parliamentary news is not of a very
important nature. The Ministry have been
going on as usual, sustaining defeat after de
feat in the House of Lords with their usual
indifference. The Jewish Emancipation
Bill and the new marriage Act have been
withdrawn from the Lords, in consequence
of the fears of the Ministry that they would
share the usual fate of the Government mea
sures. One of two things is now apparent,
—the Upper House must undergo important
modifications, or the Ministry must resign.

Baron Rothschild had been presented in
the House of Commons, as member for Lon
don, producing his credentials and demanded
to be sworn in. This led to a very protracted
and exciting debate which was adjourned
till Monday. The general impression is that
the Government will be defeated in this affair
—and it is supposed, if such should be the
case, the Ministry will resign.

The Bishop of Exeter and Gorham case
still occupies a large share of public attention,
and an address to the Queen has been adopted
by the friends of the Bishop, praying that all
cases affecting doctrine hereafter may be de
cided by the Heads of the Church.

IRELAND.—Since the closing of Concilia
tion Hall, and the dissolution of the Repeal
Association, nothing has arisen to create ex
citement in Ireland. It is rumoured that the
Queen intends to pay a visit to this part of
her dominions in the course of the present
season.

FRANCE.—There is nothing of striking
interest from France. The Law against the
press has been published, and it is thought
that the more stringent measures of the Bill
will be erased. It is, however, a disgrace to
the French people, and proves that the despo
tism enshrined at the Elysee, and his tools are
only deservings of unmitigated contempt.

Both President and National Assembly
have thus shown themselves recreant to the
travesty committed to their care, and shown it,
too, with a boldness and a barefacedness which
would seem to bespeak the fullest confidence
in their strength, should circumstances ever
occur to bring their outrageous usurpations to
the trying ordeal of another revolution.

France, then, at this moment groans under a
tyranny a thousand times more odious than
she ever endured under either Orleans or
Bourbon. Her Revolution of February has
enfeebled and enervated her infinitely worse
than she was before.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Hostilities
have actually recommenced both by land and
water, and the result is looked to with much
anxiety, as several of the leading powers—
England among the rest—are likely to be in
volved in the affair.

THE UNITED STATES AND PORTUGAL.—
The difficulty between the United States and
Portugal has assumed a very threatening as
pect; and the answer of the Portuguese Gov
ernment to the American Minister was con
sidered very unsatisfactory, and he had de
manded his passports, and was about to quit
the Kingdom. The American squadron was
still in the Tagus.

ERIC, JAY 31.—This morning while off
Barcelona on her downward passage the stea
mer collapsed her steam chest, instantly kil
ling one of the engineers and two others, as
well as dreadfully scalding several others—
25 of them mortally. The assistant engineer's
body was found under the cranks. The decks
of the ill-fated vessel are badly torn up, and
otherwise injured. She was towed into Eric
by the Alabama. As near as can be ascer
tained 27 were scalded, of whom 9 are dead,
6 to 8 perhaps mortally wounded.

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE CAMERA.

The Crops in Ireland.—We regret to say that our reports are not so favourable as they have been, as to the state of the crops generally throughout Ireland. The reappearance of the potato disease is asserted by many of our provincial contemporaries, though in no instance that we have noticed is there stated to be ground for any serious apprehension. We regret that scientific men and able agriculturists have made communications to ourselves of a discouraging character. It is nevertheless certain that up to the present we have heard nothing calculated to alarm us as to the actual condition of the crop, beyond the fact that there have lately been some appearances in the stalks like those which preceded the blight in former years. We have in no instance heard of the tubers being diseased from a reliable authority. (Dublin Evening Packet.)

Loss of the Indian and a French Gun Brig.—One hundred persons drowned.—On Saturday letters were received at Lloyd's from Madras and Mauritius, communicating the melancholy intelligence of the loss of an Indian gun, the Sublimity, from Bombay—bound to England, and of the wreck of the French Republican Brig of war L'Aigle, 14 guns, both of which were attended with frightful loss of human life. The Sublimity Indian was running at anchor off the coast, and encountered on the 25th of May a deadly gale of wind, in the height of which she parted with her anchors, and was driven on shore—when the splendid ship speedily became a complete wreck. An attempt was made to save the passengers, of whom there were several, by means of the boats. They were, however, quickly destroyed by the fury of the sea, and upwards of forty, including the captain, his wife and thirty-three seamen, perished. Another Indian named the Ganga was driven on shore on the same coast about the same time, and became a wreck. The crew of the vessel were more fortunate; they all escaped. The loss of both vessels is said to exceed £50,000. The sail cutter sent to the L'Aigle happened on the 10th of June. She was suddenly overtaken in a heavy squall, and almost instantly capsized, and went down. Her crew and officers amounted to sixty men. With the exception of two, every soul met with a watery grave.

A silver mine has recently been discovered at Tyberington, near Thornbury, Gloucestershire. There is a talk of a station balloon over Paris, to sustain an electric sun for illuminating the City at night.

Serious Coalpit Accident near Airdrie.—Nineteen Lives Lost.—On Wednesday morning at about 10 o'clock, fire broke out in a coalpit near Airdrie, and the vicinity was thrown into a state of the most intense excitement, by report of a serious explosion of the fire damp, having occurred in the Commonhead Coalpit, near that town, in the possession of Mr. James Sordden, and the apprehended loss of life. The fears entertained were but too soon realized. A considerable concourse of people immediately collected on the pit head, including the wives, children, and relatives of the unfortunate men engaged in it, and for whose fate the utmost alarm prevailed. Entrance to the pit was obtained in the forenoon, and only one person was found alive out of twenty, understood to have been in it at the time of the explosion. Seven bodies were got out in the forenoon, and other seven in the afternoon. Yesterday, after two or three were recovered, making in all sixteen or seventeen brought out up to the latest accounts were recovered in the afternoon. The person who escaped by being near the foot of the shaft, can give no account of the accident occurred, and this may probably never be ascertained. (Glasgow Courier.)

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Cherokee left at New York on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th ult. She brings over two millions and a half of gold in dust, with San Francisco papers to the 1st July.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Georgia, from Chagres and Havana, arrived at New York on the 7th inst. with 259 passengers from these places, and 66 from New Orleans, and a large amount of gold in the hands of the passengers.

The waters in the rivers and gulches were too high for working the mines to much advantage.

The markets for the last few days are reported to have been unusually active, and operations to a large extent in the staple commodities has been transacted. Although a large amount of goods have been destroyed by fire on the 13th June, still the supply thus far has been adequate to the demand.

Lumber.—The stock of lumber on hand is yet large. Notwithstanding the amount necessary to rebuild in consequence of the late fires, the price has remained steadily low, as all holders of the article appear anxious to sell. American \$40 to \$61 per M., common \$30.

Bricks are in demand and will probably advance—present quotations, \$39 per M. Lime is scarce, and in good demand at \$3.50 to \$5 per ton.

There is a large number of vessels both American and foreign unemployed, wanting freights or charter, the difficulty of procuring crews, heretofore existing having subsided.

The number of sailing vessels in the harbor of San Francisco was 733; Steamers 12. At Sacramento City, Stockton, and other places up the rivers, 140 sailing vessels and eight steamers, total tonnage was 126,476—of which 80,000 were unemployed.

The burnt district of San Francisco is stated to be nearly all built up. Most of the buildings are of wood, but some thirty fire proof buildings are in course of erection. Three Artesian Wells are being constructed, intended to supply of 100,000 gallons of water. The cost is estimated at \$50,000.

The resident population of the city is about 22,000—including those on shipboard, it is fully 21,000. By winter it will be up to 50,000. From the 25th of March to the 30th of June, 1853 persons arrived in San Francisco.

Numbers of frightful murders are reported from the Southern mines. Two Americans were murdered in their tent, at Jamestown, by some person unknown—one, a Mr. Chase of New Bedford, and the other, a Mr. Hattie, a way of Dighton, Mass. Their tent was robbed of about \$1000. A Frenchman was shot by an unknown man, near Oregon tent. Several outrages of a similar nature are reported. People gathered to the Gold Lake excitement has almost entirely subsided.

Gold.—The news from Oregon, of the discovery of gold in that country, is confirmed. The mines are some 200 miles south of Oregon City; there was great excitement in the country, the mines were said to be very rich, differing from the yieldings in California, and containing large amounts of platinum. The people were said to be flocking to the mines.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Extensive Financial Operation.—We understand that the entire loan of one million Dollars for the Michigan & Central Railroad Company, was taken this morning by capitalists at New York and Boston, on terms satisfactory to the Company. The property was for a much larger amount than the sum wanted. This loan is sufficient to entirely fund the floating debt of the Company, and to enable them hereafter to divide their earnings in cash to the stockholders.—Boston Journal.

Col. William P. Winchester, one of the most wealthy citizens of Boston, died on Tuesday morning at his Country residence in Watertown, by typhoid fever. He was 47 years of age, and leaves an estate estimated at \$650,000.

The cholera is stated to be gradually subsiding in the West. The remainder of the Country prisoners were still in prison at Havana on the 31st inst. Seven of them were to be liberated on the 6th, and the rest were to be sentenced to 8 years in the chain gang.

Robbery at Jacksonville, Tallahassee.—New York, Aug. 6.—A Tallahassee letter, received on 29th inst., near 5th avenue, last evening, which was of a serious nature, to all out to the police, who were assisted by about 200 Germans, with stones, clubs, and pistols, and a desperate fight ensued. The disturbance was quelled and five of the rioters arrested. About two hours afterwards, some 300 more Germans appeared, when the fight was renewed, and Justice Mansfield received a serious blow in the breast.

Knives, stones and clubs were freely used and three policemen were badly hurt, one of them mortally.

Terrible Catastrophe in New York.—Another of those dreadful disasters, caused by the falling of a building, occurred in New York City on Monday afternoon. The wall of a large five story brick building, in Spruce St. occupied by Messrs. Hoyt, Coopers, fell suddenly, burying under the ruins some fifteen or more workmen engaged on the premises. Several had been taken out, terribly bruised, and others it was feared, would perish under the incalculable mass. The disaster is said to have been caused by the undermining of the wall by the workmen engaged in erecting a new building adjacent.

From Havana.—A despatch from Mobile announces the arrival there of the Steamer Great Western, from Havana, with dates to the 27th ult. The fate of the American prisoners was decided upon. They were all confined. The captured vessel, the Susan, was advertised for sale by the Spanish authorities.

A child of two years of age fell from the third story window of a house in Norfolk, on Tuesday last, a distance of nearly thirty feet, alighting on a stone pavement, and strange to say received not the slightest injury.

Brig Delta sailed from New Orleans on the 1st, for Navy Bay, with one hundred labourers for Panama, on the railroad movement.

About three hundred and sixty lives have been sacrificed by steamboat casualties on Lake Erie the present season.

Immigrants. Arrived at New York in July 24, 81,000, in June 11, 762. The Immigration this year shows a decrease of 15,682.

Colonel Forbes, a gentleman of English birth, who has always attached himself very closely to Gen. Garibaldi, since his arrival in New York, was offended by some remark recently made by Sig. Casali, in the *Eco d'Italia*, in regard to the claims of Italian over Englishmen upon the attention of Garibaldi, and, on Meeting him at the Staten Island Ferry House, inflicted a blow in Casali's face. A struggle ensued, in which Forbes prevailed—and it is now said that a duel is in contemplation.

The President of the Hudson River Railroad has petitioned the New York Aldermen for leave to run the Dum Engine over the track in New York. The engine emits not their steam nor smoke.

A dispatch from Chicago says the United States Government has seized some fifty vessels engaged in the lumber trade between Milwaukee and Chicago, on a charge of robbing the public lands. Logs, seized a short time ago, have been sold at one shilling a piece, netting the Government an amount

equal to the price for which the land can be entered.

Green corn and cucumbers are proved to have been the cause of the three deaths by Cholera at Harper's Ferry. This is no season to indulge in such poisons.

Mr. Yule's amendment to the California bill purposes to adopt the present government of California as a provincial government—possessing a vote of the people upon the propriety of establishing a State Government—and if the decision should be affirmative, authorizes a convention for the establishment of such Government. It also provides for the payment of the State Government.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have received papers from this island to the 30th ult. There had been long continued drought in the Colony; much damage has been caused to the growing crops.

A vessel arrived at St. John, passed on the Banks of Newfoundland, upwards of sixty French bankers of from 100 to 300 tons but there, all apparently well fished.

The news that Collier of old had advanced from £20 to £30 a ton appears to have done much life into the manufacturers of that article in New-England.

The rate of postage between St. John and the United States, has been reduced to eight pence, instead of one shilling as formerly.

PROVINCIAL.

Provincial Appointments.—Wm. Mahood Esq. to be a Commissioner for Charlottetown, under the Act to facilitate the sale and improvement of Crown Lands.

Black Lead.—Some time ago we noticed a specimen of black lead which had recently been discovered near the Falls. We have now to announce that forty-four cwt. of the valuable mineral has been shipped by Mr. E. Keckman of this City, for Montreal, and that other parties interested in the same, have sailed for Liverpool, as an experimental measure. We also learn that the quality is excellent, and that they are about shipping a quantity for the United States, with the same view. We sincerely hope that their expectations may be realized, and that the discovery may prove a source of wealth both to themselves and to the province.—Courier.

Dock Loans.—The Honorable Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, London, have authorized their Controller at this port that the opinion of the law which comes into force on the first day of September, relative to vessels carrying deck loads, was equally applicable to Foreign as well as British ships. The Attorney and Solicitor General of England have given it as their opinion that the provisions of the said law apply to all vessels British or Foreign laden with timber which may clear out between the 1st September and 1st May in any year for the United Kingdom from any port in North America. No vessels will therefore be allowed to clear during that period of the year with a deck load.—[L.]

Sir Alexander Spearmann, who retired on account of ill health from the appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, and who has been recently actively employed on the Committee on Customs house expenditure, has been appointed Secretary and Comptroller General to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, vacant by the demise of Samuel Hoagland Esq.

Sir Alexander is a brother of the Hon. Captain Spearmann, formerly Collector of the Customs at St. Andrews, and afterwards at St. John, N. E.—[L.]

Sudden Death.—A melancholy occurrence of this description took place on Wednesday last. A labouring man of the name of Wm. Phair, while mowing in a field in the vicinity of this City, unaccounted to the intensity of the summer's sun, was so affected thereby that he lay down to rest himself, and found death by his fellow workmen. The poor fellow was a stranger, and had only arrived a few days previously from Ireland. A coroner's inquest sat on the body, when a verdict of death by being sun-struck was pronounced.—Chronicle.

Steamer "Anna Augusta."—This splendid new Steamer is now nearly finished, and it is expected she will make her trial trip on the river opposite the city in the course of the week. We are gratified to learn that it is the intention of the proprietor to send the Anna Augusta on a pleasure trip from this city to the Grand Lake about Thursday week—of which due notice will be given. This will afford our townspeople an opportunity of judging for themselves of the sailing qualities of a Steamer wholly built under their own eyes, and also of seeing the beautiful scenery on and about the Lake, at a small sacrifice of either time or money. We hope the party will be numerous.—Herald Quaker.

Home Manufactured Cotton Cloth.—I may not be generally known that Mr. James Pollock of this City has now in operation a Loom, on which he has for the last six months, been employed in weaving, from imported yarn, a very excellent article in Cotton Cloth. This cotton, we learn, can be disposed of on terms more advantageous to the consumer—than the heavy fabrics either from England or the United States can be purchased in this City.—[L.]

Highway Robbery and Arrest of the Parties.—On Monday night last, about 10 o'clock, as a man named Hugh Lacky was on his way through Portland to Indian Town, he was accosted by a young man, named James Flood, when near St. Luke's Church, who demanded his money, and on Lacky refusing to give it up, Flood seized him by the collar with one hand, and with the other drew a pistol from his breast pocket, threatening to shoot him. At this instant another man stepped up to assist Flood, when Lacky pulled

out what loose change he had in his pocket which they seized, and let him go. Soon after the Captain of the Portland Police got word of the affair, and with praiseworthy alacrity succeeded in capturing the offenders. They were examined before the Hon. Charles Simonds and Jacob Allan, Esq. and committed to take their trial for the offence at the present sitting of the Supreme Court.

It appears that Lacky had sold Mr. Briggs some timber that day, of which transaction Flood had cognisance, and he had been followed by Lacky during the greater part of the afternoon, in company with his accomplice.—New Brunswick.

ACCIDENT TO THE ST. JOHN.—As the Steamer St. John was coming through the falls, yesterday, she struck on West Head, and received so much injury that she will have to go into dock to repair before resuming her trips on the river.—[Ibid.]

Nova-Scotians at Home.—We omitted to notice last week that two Nova-Scotians had travelled home in the R. M. Steamer Asia of Monday last. Their names are respectively Lt. Col. John Oandley Wilmet Inglis, and Lt. Michael Head. The former is the son of the late Bishop of Nova Scotia; the other of the late Samuel Head, Esq. M. D. of the City. Col. Inglis is attached to the 33rd foot—at present serving in India—and has returned to Nova Scotia on a visit to his family and friends. Lt. Head is attached to the Hon. East India Company's service, with whom he has been serving for several years. The latter has also visited the land of his birth for the like purpose. Both have, we believe, distinguished themselves in the wars of the East. The promotion of Lt. Col. Inglis has been very rapid, his commissions being dated as follows:—Ens 2 Aug. 33; Lieut. 19 Jan. 39; Capt. 29 S. 31; Major 25 Feb. 43; Brevet Lieut. Col. 7 Jan. 49.—Nova Scotia.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14 1850.

ST. ANDREWS COUNTY BANK.—Hon. HARRIS HARRIS, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Hours of Business.—TUESDAY, 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES FOR DISCOUNT. must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must be "over" until next week.

SALES AND BROCK HOUSE.—Commissioners—Robert Kerr, C. Duncanson, John Lockhart, D. Bradley, Henry O'Neil.

ST. ANDREWS STEAM MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

J. WEINMUR, Agent.

Saint Stephen's Bank.—Wm. Todd, Esq., President.

Discount Day.—SATURDAY, 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount. must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Our contemporary of the "Carleton Sentinel," in his observations upon the "Great Eastern Railway," so called, expresses some doubt as to the sincerity of the parties advocating the measure, and not without some show of reason; for he suspects the St. John advocates of this road have some sinister object in view, "believing" that their opposition to the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad will carry them great lengths." He has always been of the opinion that the Shediac Scheme was got up to prevent the St. Andrews Line from going into operation; and now that the completion of the latter is all but certain, and knowing as they do in St. John, that this line once completed to Quebec, their city will become the second and St. Andrews the first in the Province, we think we have reason to doubt their sincerity, and feel justified in expressing our fears that their object is to break down this line if possible. Even at the public meeting called in St. John to take the subject of the Eastern Railway into consideration, we find Mr. Ritchie opposed to uniting with the St. Andrews Company; and the "Corner" just now happens to stumble upon an article in the "London Times," upon which he makes comments calculated to injure that body, and hints that their line will not pay three per cent. they have ever opposed it, and they will as long as opposition is of any use.

No doubt of it, and we are prepared to meet and combat their opposition now, as has been done before—successfully. The facts are simply these: the St. Lawrence and Montreal Railroad is at a "stand still,"—the work has been stopped on the uncompleted portion of the line; and unless some extraordinary efforts are made, it is probable it will remain in "statu quo."—Again, the Shediac line has been opened, the "Oyster" taken out, and the "Shell" only remains; in other words, the scheme has succeeded only so far as to give its advocates an opportunity of spattering a little—a few of their friends employment—and some of the members from the City of embryos—Railways are opening to vote away and squander the funds from the Public Chest; and now nothing remains but the marked line of this abortive scheme, which unbalanced persons believe was brought out for the purpose of retarding the progress of the St. Andrews Line, if not to stop it altogether.

LARGE MAP OF THE PROVINCE.—The St. John Courier of Saturday last says:—"The friends of that talented artist, George N. Smith, Esq. of this City, will be pleased to learn that the Great Map of these Provinces, which figured so largely at the Convention, and attracted so much attention, was executed by him, for M. H. Perley, Esq., who assisted in finishing its details. This

Map was examined by more than twenty thousand people, to whom it gave a very clear and correct idea of the Country, and of the Railroads contemplated and in progress in a most distinct manner. It was considered so important a feature of the Convention, that the Portland Committee begged Mr. Perley to allow the Map to remain with them for the present to be used at public meetings, and in other proceedings."

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Wednesday last, the 8th of this month, the Scholars, with the Superintendent and Teachers, met in the Methodist Chapel, where they were joined by the Children of the Eastport Wesleyan School, their parents, the Rev. Mr. Blair, and other Revd. Gentlemen, who came up in the Steamer Niquasset, for the purpose of attending the Festival. After a prayer was offered up, and a hymn was sung, the Scholars were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Blair, explaining to them the nature of Sabbath Schools, their duty to their Teachers, who from Sabbath to Sabbath wait on them with unwearied care, and instruct them in these Divine Truths, without a knowledge of which they never would be truly happy, and which are essential to their Salvation; and concluded by pointing out to them the great advantages they possessed in enjoying these privileges.

After the address, the Congregation proceeded to Mr. Stevenson's Grove, which had been tastefully decorated, and at the entrance, on two large trees, were suspended the flags of England and the United States, united together, with a number of appropriate mottoes. In a cool delightful place in the Grove were arranged tables, upon which many of the delicacies of the Season were laid, prepared by the kind Teachers and friends of the children. A blessing having been invoked by the Rev. A. M. Thomson, the children sat down and enjoyed themselves, and we feel sure none of them went away hungry. The sight was truly pleasing to witness nearly four hundred children, their happy faces beaming with delight, and enjoying their treat. Thanks having been returned by the Rev. Mr. Miller, the Teachers, Parents, and friends sat down and regaled themselves with a lunch, the children meanwhile enjoying themselves among the recesses of the shady grove. The Choir, which was well selected, discoursed sweet music during the afternoon. Several appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. A. D. Thomson, Small, and Miller, after which, the time being at hand when the Eastport children should return, the meeting was dispersed. It has been computed that nearly a thousand persons were present in the Grove. A number of these accompanied the Export, Scholars, their Parents, and friends to the Light House, where they embarked on board the Niquasset; and after three hearty cheers were given, the Steamer started off with her precious cargo, it has seldom happened, that a finer day, or a more agreeable meeting of both young and old, has taken place here; and we believe that such meetings have a strong tendency to cement the bond of union which should exist between Christians of all Nations.

A most awful wound, caused by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—George Morris, a mechanic of Newport was, for months, rendered totally unable to work, or even to move about the House, from the effects of a dreadful abscess which had formed in his thigh, and which had been repeatedly lanced under the advice of various surgeons; ultimately, he was admitted into the hospital, from whence after the best medical aid had been tried, he was dismissed as incurable, yet to the astonishment of all, this dreadful ailment was speedily healed by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a supply of which was kindly presented to him by the minister of his parish.

MARRIAGES.—In Belcherstown, Massachusetts, on the 26th June, by the Rev. S. Walcott, Mr. Christopher S. Symms, of St. Andrews, N. B., to Miss L. Maria King of Belcherstown, daughter of Mr. Cyrus King of Barre.

DEATHS.—On the 12th instant, after a protracted illness, which she bore with christian resignation, Julia Ann, elder daughter of Mr. A. McFarlane, in the 16th year of her age. Funeral this day at 4 o'clock.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.—ARRIVED.

Aug 6th, Sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, Sudbury.

Am schr Red Beach, Small, New York, to order, ballast.

9th, Bge Palmyra, Cronk, Demerara, order, ballast.

10th, Am schr Ugen, Meloney, Boston, R. Ross, order, cargo.

12th, Am schr Spray, Balson, St. John, merchandise.

Packet Fame, Irwin, St. John, merchandise.

Brig Messenger, Morgan, New York, Henry Frye & Co, ballast.

Alpoma, Danick, Norfolk, R. Ross, ballast.

Cleared at St. S. 8th.

August 9th, Barque Lady of the Lake, Smith, Cork, deals, by W. Whitlock.

JENLOCK B.

200 CORDS of

at Oak Bay, Waverly

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St. Andrews, Aug.

Valuable Re

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New York, Aug. 6

CHARLOT

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St. Andrews, July 20.

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