

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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

Number 42.

Volume 7.

SINGULAR MODE OF COURTSHIP.

The Rev. Dr. L., an eminent Scotch divine, and professor of theology, was remarkable for absence of mind and indifference to worldly affairs. His mind, wrapped up in lofty contemplation, could seldom stoop to the ordinary business of life, and when at any time he did attend to secular affairs, he generally went about them in a way unlike any body else, as the history of his courtship will show. He was greatly beloved by his elders and congregation, and was full of simplicity and sincerity, and entirely unacquainted with the etiquette of the world. Living the solitary, comfortless life of a bachelor, his elders gave him frequent hints that his domestic happiness would be much increased by taking to himself a wife, and pointed out several young ladies in his congregation, any one of whom might be a fit match or companion for him.

The elders, finding all the hints had no effect in rousing the doctor to the using of the means, preliminary to entering into matrimonial alliance, at last concluded to wait upon him, and stir him up to the performance of his duty. They argued on him the advantages of marriage—the happiness—spoke of it as a divine institution, and as affording all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and, in short, all the sweets of domestic life. The doctor approved of all they said, and apologized for his neglect of duty, on account of many difficult passages of Scripture, he had of late been attending to, and promised to look after it, "the first convenient season." The elders, however, were not to be put off any longer; they insisted on the doctor at once making use of the means, and requested from him a promise, that, on Monday afternoon, he would straightway visit the house of a widow lady, a few doors from him, who had three pretty daughters, and who were the most respectable in the doctor's congregation. To give any difficult passage in the book of Genesis—reconcile apparent discrepancies, or clear up a knotty text, would have been an easy and agreeable task to the doctor, compared with storming the widow's premises. But to the raising of the siege the doctor must go, and, with great gravity and simplicity, gentle reader, you can imagine you see him commencing the work.

After the usual salutations were over, he said to Mrs. W., "my session have lately been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you; and as you have three fine daughters, I would like to say a word to the eldest, if you have no objections." Miss W. enters, and the doctor, with his characteristic simplicity said to her, "my session have been advising me to call upon you." The young lady, who had seen her some thirty summers, was not to be caught so easily; she laughed heartily at the doctor's abruptness; hinted to him that in making a sermon, was it not necessary to say something first to introduce the subject, properly before he entered full upon it; and as for her part, she was determined not to surrender her liberty at a moment's warning—"the honor of her sex was concerned in her standing out." This was all a waste of time to the doctor, and he requested to see her sister.

Miss E. W. then entered, and to save time the Doctor says, "my session have been advising me to take a wife, and I had been speaking to your sister who has just gone out the door, and as she is not inclined that way, what would you think of becoming Mrs. L.?" "Oh! Doctor, I don't know, it is rather a serious question. Marriage you know binds one for life, and it should not be rashly entered into; I would not consent without taking time to deliberate upon it." "My time," says the Doctor, "is so much occupied, and my session have said so much to me, on the business, that I must finish it today, if I can, so you had better tell your mother to send in your youngest sister to speak to me." In a moment comes the honest, lively Miss Mary W. "Come away my child, it is getting on in the afternoon, and I must get home to my studies; I am a man of few words, and without missing precious time what would you think of being made Mrs. L.?" "Indeed I always thought a deal of you Doctor, and if my mother does not say so, what it I have no objections." The Doctor left Miss Mary in a few minutes, enjoining her to fix the day, for any would suit him, but to send him up word the day before.

The Doctor was scarcely at home before a keen dispute arose in the family, among the three ladies, all claiming the doctor. The eldest one said the offer was first made to her, and she did not positively refuse. The second declared that she only wished time to think upon it; and the youngest declared that it was entirely settled with her. The mother of the young ladies was in such difficulty with her daughters, to settle the dispute, on the Doctor himself, to settle the dispute. She called, and the Rev. Doctor, in his characteristic way, said, "My dear Mrs. W. I am very fond of peace in families; it is all the same thing to me which of them, and just settle it among yourselves, and send me up word." The doctor was married to the young-

est, and one of his sons is at this day a respectable clergyman, "in the land of the mountain and the flood."—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

THE MORAL FLOOD.

When sailing down the Thames, upon one of the most beautiful voyages in the world, from London to Margate, few people are aware that at high tides they are borne up a flood of waters several feet higher than the level of the surrounding country. The whole of that vast river is an aqueduct, raised and supported between banks of stupendous construction, the work of first of immemorial ages, but gradually increased in strength and height as the bed of the river has grown higher by continual deposit. They glide between forests of masts, and admire the magnificent and proud sailing vessels, as they were the swans of ocean with their gallant snow-white wings, between fair and golden fields and emerald meadows—the wealth of universal, of British commerce borne upon the water, the wealth of British agriculture and industry enriching the land; but they little think upon what all these fair prospects and riches depend, and what disasters must invade the occupiers of land and water, and their ripening riches, if but a small portion of the artificial barrier of earth were to be loosened from its position. Yet these banks having been once commenced, must from time to time be made higher continually, and the danger also must become continually greater in magnitude, and more imminent. If nature had been left to take her own course, the deposit of soil would have taken place over the whole surface of the land, as well as on the bed of the river; the beds and banks would have maintained their same relative height, or rather the land would have gained most, as on the banks of other rivers; the harvests of wealth would not have been reaped at so early a period, but it would have been sure for ever. The social system in this country is in an equally artificial state. We see the tide of riches and commerce, and trade and manufacture in all its branches, borne onwards and aloft at a very artificial elevation, an elevation which requires to be continued and constantly increased for the very maintenance of its existence, and one which carries with it the utmost ruin in its consequences, should it ever meet with disaster and interruption. In the early part of the last century the Thames burst its bounds, and overwhelmed the rich harvests of its shores in Essex, with a terrible inundation. The site obtained its name from the calamity, and is still called Dagenham Breach. A century has elapsed, and if the same catastrophe were to happen again, the calamity must be still more dreadful. There is at the present moment some alarm excited, and some symptoms of a recurrence in the same neighbourhood. If the majestic Thames should burst its bonds asunder again, bearing on its bosom the riches of the world, and the means of every luxury, the ruin would be greater than all the riches which it now bears. If through the loss occasioned by it, or other changes and distresses, the mischief should not be repaired, the whole adjacent country must become a swamp, like the once magnificent Babylon. Let us look to it, lest this wealthy and majestic empire should itself become as Babylon.

POETRY.

LAMENT FOR LORD DURHAM.

By Brother John Lee Stearns, Past & Grand Steward, &c. &c.

At, "Savouira Deelish."
"It having pleased the All-wise Disposer of human events to call from this transitory existence the highly esteemed and lamented Grand Master, the Earl of Durham, the M. W. Grand-Master, participating in the grief which fills the breast of every Mason, on this melancholy event is anxious that every testimony of respect should be paid to the memory of the deceased noble and exalted Brother, and is therefore pleased to order that the Grand Lodge, and all subordinate Lodges shall be placed in mourning for six months from this date."—*Masonic Circular.*

At, thick be the emblems of mourning around us,
Though feebly our feelings of sorrow they trace;
For death at a moment unthought had found us,
And borne off the Chieftain we ne'er can replace!
How warm the regret of the few who repro'd him!
How heartfelt the grief of the thousands who lov'd him!
Alas! that the fat of fate hath remov'd him!
Alas! for our Order now DURHAM is gone!
In triumph we turn'd to him fondly and proudly,
For his was the honour who'er won the prize;
In trouble we call'd not mistrusting, nor loudly,
But sure, that our shield of defence he would raise.
His peer there was none where the noble were meeting,
The good and the wise miss the best at their greeting!
Alas! that his day-spring of life was so fleeting!
Alas! for our Order now DURHAM is gone!

"WHY WEEP AT A THOUGHTLESS WORD."

By Mrs. Emma C. Embury.

When, like a fairy scene, in youth
The untrod world is set before us,
When fancy wears the garb of truth,
And sunny skies are smiling o'er us,
When never yet one thought of woe
Our hearts' deep tenderness has stirred,
How little then our spirits know
The evils of a "thoughtless word."
When one, by one our joys depart,
When, hope no more each moment measures,
When, like a Niobe, the heart
Sits lonely 'mid its perished treasures,
When far from human aid we turn,
The voice of comfort rarely heard,
Oh, then how bitterly we learn
The anguish of a "thoughtless word."

The Royal Nursery.—Upwards of a hundred workmen are actively employed in the left wing of the Buckingham Palace, preparing a suite of rooms for the royal nursery. The splendid drawing room, breakfast-room, luncheon-room, and wardrobe of Prince Albert, are appropriated to this all important purpose. The suite of apartments of the above from a part costly and beautiful style for the reception of the Prince; but the ruthless implements of the artisan, "who weighs not matters such as these," are crashing away through ornamental ceiling, gilded festoons, and papers of the most varied beauty and richness, for the accommodation of the expectant little stranger. His royal highness personally inspected the alterations on Thursday last, and expressed himself to be highly gratified with the rapid progress already made in the furtherance of this desirable object.

Submarine Operations in England.—The

submarine operations with gunpowder, were confined at the latest dates at Spithead, on the wrecks of the Royal George and other vessels. A brass gun between 14 and 12 feet long, of excellent workmanship, had been fished up from the wreck of the Mary Rose, sunk in the battle of the year 1545, in the Reign of Henry VIII. Alongside of this curious and perfect piece of ordnance was found an iron gun of the very rudest description, made out of bars hooped round, and, what is still more remarkable, a granite shot rather larger than a 32 pounder. It is very strange to observe the extremes of the art thus lying side by side for more than three centuries.—Lieut. Symonds and his divers, by Col. Pasley's direction, employed themselves also at the wreck of the Edgar, from whence several large and many curious minor relics have been brought up. Of these last, says an English paper, we have been favored with the sight of a very handsome glazed vessel called, we believe, a pipkin and the fragment of a saucer, which though they have lain at the bottom nearly 150 years, are as perfect in color as the day they were submerged when that unfortunate ship was blown up.

similar alterations are being carried on at Claremont.—*London Paper.*

WONDERFUL MACHINE.

A great degree of interest has recently been excited in Presburg by the invention of a machine which promises to effect a wonderful revolution in the art of printing. The inventor was a person named Joseph Von Kliegel, and the machine is said to possess the twofold power of superseding the operation of the hand in composing and sorting or distributing types. Only the model has, as yet, been produced; but a committee has been formed at Presburg, under the superintendance of Count Cudwig Bathany, for the purpose of raising the funds necessary for the construction of the machine. Von Kliegel has given to his invention the name of Typographische Schnellseizand-Sorter machine. Though capable of conjoint operation in the process of composing and distributing types, yet the two powers of the machine being quite distinct and independent of each other are capable of acting separately. Herr Von Kliegel has pledged himself applicable to type-sorting. A sheet of Cicero type may it is said, be broken up and distributed within an hour and a half by an operation which requires no manual aid, and may be made to act day and night, like clock work. In the course of day ten sheets may be broken up and distributed. The composing machine is with the distributing machine, so that the type-boxes may be instantaneously transferred from the latter to the former. The distributing machine is worked by means of a handle, turned like that of a mangle. The composing machine acts by means of a key-board, like that of a piano-forte, which must be touched by the compositor. It is expected that by the aid of this words may be composed as rapidly as they are spelt.—Even a slow, unpractised compositor may compose a sheet of Cicero type in an hour and a half, and he requires no other help than that of a boy to lift from the machine each page as it is completed.

THE QUEEN AS AN ARTIST.

The Queen's talents for drawing are so remarkable, that one of her master's before her accession to the throne, when speaking of his royal pupil, of whose progress he was justly proud, said, "The Princess Victoria would have made the best female artist of the age if she had not been born to wear a crown. Her Royal Highness told this gentleman that her pencil was a source of great delight to her, and that, when fatigued by severe studies, it was always a refreshing to her mind to devote an hour to drawing—an employment in which she would have willing spent more of her time than any other."—*Queen Victoria from her Birth to her Bridal.*

VIRTUES OF COLD WATER.

Our readers have seen it announced that a new set of medical aspirants in Germany propose to cure all diseases by the internal and external use of cold water. A considerable laugh has been raised at their expense, but, for our part, we do not think they are altogether off the trick. Using cold water, and that only for a constant drink, and bathing repeatedly, will cure more maladies than most persons would imagine. Let the invalid who drinks excessive quantities of warm liquids, or liquids of a worse character, and who neglects to purify his blood with frequent ablutions—let them try the above experiment, and if he does not himself better in the course of six months, his disease is probably of a nature which medicine itself will not reach. We do not, however, go altogether with the M. D.'s mentioned above; we do not believe cold water will do every thing, though we seriously think, it will do much. Diet, air, and exercise, are the three great principles of health. We have known persons to be cured by these when pronounced incurable by the physicians. But such is our opinion of cold water that we think it deserves to be classed with the principle just spoken of.—*Philad. Ledger.*

TRIUMPHATE OF BOOKSELLERS.

Three individuals at this moment have almost monopolized the book-selling trade in Germany. The most powerful of these is Baron Cotta, the proprietor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. The Baron is likewise proprietor of six literary periodicals of high standing, and is said to have from 300 to 400 editors in his day. He is

proprietor of the copy-right of all the works of Goethe, Schiller, Herden and Haland. The second of these hier grandees is Reimer of Berlin, who owns the copy-right of all the works of Jean Paul, Tieck, Kleis, Johannes von Muller, Lorenz, and Schlegel. The third is Brockhaus of Leipzig, proprietor of the *Conversations Lexicon*, which alone employs the time and talents of 100 literary men. Brockhaus is likewise the publisher of a most colossal encyclopedia, which, when finished, will consist of at least 200 volumes, and a few months since he commenced a new daily paper, and it about to publish at this moment, a periodical work upon a most extensive and peculiar scale.—*Brighton Gazette.*

THE LIVERPOOL JOURNAL OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The electric telegraph was called into action last week, on the Great Western Railway in consequence of an Irish gentleman having left his coat, with a valuable snuff box in the pocket, at one of the stations, some sixty miles from London. On arriving in the town he made known his case—the telegraph was set to work, and in less than three hours his coat was in London. The gentleman on receiving his coat, exclaimed—"By the powers! I may tell this story in Cork, but who will believe it!"

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ARRIVED AT MONTREAL.

On September 26th on his return from U. C. The citizens of Montreal intended to mark His Excellency's return by some public demonstrations, but indisposition of His Excellency prevented. The rumor of the return of Sir Geo. Arthur, from Upper Canada, and the offer of the Governorment to Major Genl Sir Jas. Macdonell, is continued, apparently with confirmation, in the Canada papers. It is said that an order has been received from the Horse Guards for raising a regiment of 1000 strong, for the Canadian service. It is to be called the Royal Canadian Regiment, and is to be composed of well conducted men of fifteen year service, volunteers from regiments returning to England.

CANADIAN METHODISTS.

A dissolution, it appears, of the connexion between the Conferences of Wesleyan Methodists in England, and Upper Canada, has occurred. The Christian Guardian announces the change, but says that it is rather a secession on the part of the British Conference than a dissolution. At a meeting of the British Conference held at Toronto, on the 22d of this month, to deliberate on the subject. The Quebec Gazette says: "The Methodists in Canada now consist of near a hundred thousand souls. They have sprung up in a few years from very small beginnings, and under many disadvantages. It is not many years since, the only Methodist preacher in Lower Canada, who, in perhaps an overheated zeal had published a pamphlet complaining of alleged oppression in the colonies, was incarcerated several months in the Quebec Gaol for a libel, and in U. C. there were only a few wandering missionaries. They have now numerous substantial churches; a college of their own; many able and respectable preachers, and the concerns of their religious body are conducted under a complete organization: we believe, to the general satisfaction of the members."

THE WAY TO WIN A SIMPLE WOMAN'S HEART.

Let your hair hang in superfluous ringlets over your neck; and shoulders; never suffer a razor to touch your face; squeeze yourself into a coat of mulberry cloth; put on a vest striped with green, yellow and red; pants checkered with blue, crimson, and purple; shove your feet into a pair of boots with the heels at least three inches high; dangle a little black cane tipped with brass; a huge brass ring upon your little finger; and you will be the lion of the day, and aim the heart of any simple first you meet with.

PREPARED FOOD FOR CATTLE BY STEAM.

The value of the food may be greatly economized by the introduction of steam turnips, potatoes, carrots, mangel wurzel, crushed oats, bean-meal, chopped hay straw, or chaff. The apparatus consists merely of a common boiler, with a cap and with a connecting pipe for carrying the steam to a barrel or barrels, which are filled alternately with any or all of the articles. The barrel must have two bottoms, on a whole one, over which the condensed steam flows through an opening in the middle near the bottom; and another above it perforated with holes to admit the steam to arrive among the mixed articles. A cover is fixed to the barrel to prevent the escape of steam upwards. The progress of steaming should be carried on slowly, that every turnip, &c., may be dressed to the heart before the skin cracks. Any woman can easily wash the potatoes, turnips, &c., light the fire and carry on the process of steaming. The substitution of common straw or chaff for hay would very much economize the food for cattle. Straw, weight for weight, is equal of course contain 25 much nutritive matter as long; but that it does contain much "ascorbic nourishment," every farmer who has wintering stock, and who gives straw to them is well aware of.

A CATTLE BREEDER.

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EUROPEAN NEWS

From Papers by the Herald

BOMBARDMENT AND DESTRUCTION OF BEYROUT

We copy the following important intelligence from the Second Edition of the Morning Herald:

Paris, Oct. 2, half-past 8, a. m. I hasten to inform you that the French government have received the following most important telegraphic despatch:

Marseilles, Oct. 1, half-past 11, a. m. The Promethes, which left Beirut on the 20th, announces that, after a bombardment of nine days, which reduced the town to ashes, the Egyptians evacuated the town in the night, and the allies took possession of it.

The Orient, which quitted Alexandria on the 24th, makes known that the frigate deposing of Mehemet Ali, had been communicated on the 21st to His Highness by the Consuls General of the Four Powers, who instantly struck their flags, and retired on board their shipping.

The above is the most important and alarming intelligence that could be received, as members of the French government have said that if the treaty were executed a future war, there must be war. I dare not say more to alarm the public mind, but I view it as most fatal news, and I have good reason to do so.

The above intelligence has produced a complete panic in the City, and Consols have fallen nearly 1-4 per cent. viz. from 87-7-8 to 86-3-4. We may also add, that 10,000 Consols were offered at 86, and no takers. Purchasers were, however, shortly afterwards obtained at that price.

Attempt to Fire Stearns Dock Yard.—From a Special Edition of the Times, Stearns, Friday evening, 8 o'clock.—Her Majesty's Ship Commodore, 129 guns, was attempted to be fired in the basin this evening by some incendiary. The fire was first discovered in the middleman's berth, but was extinguished after burning a locker; but on further search a well laid train was discovered in the warm officer's store rooms, consisting of rosin, oakum, and lucifer matches. The above is official.

From the London Standard, Oct. 13. Abdication of the King of Holland.—The Amsterdam papers of Wednesday announce the abdication of the King of Holland in favor of his son. It appears that His Majesty communicated his intentions to his ministers before setting out the day before from the Hague to the castle of Loo. A proclamation will be issued in a few days informing his subjects of his resolution. The Heer van Limburg, the King having summoned the Prince and Princess of Orange to Loo, communicated to them his intentions in the presence of his friend Baron Palet. It is believed that His Majesty has already given orders for the transmission of all the official documents of the various departments of the Prince of Orange. He is said to have laid aside his crown and retired to private life for the purpose of accompanying the union with a lady of his court, which encountered so much opposition from his subjects when first announced some twelve months ago.

The French papers of Thursday and the usual letter of our private correspondent have reached us. They are of little interest. The Monitor announces, by a royal ordinance of Sept. 20, that an additional credit has been opened for the Minister of War of 51,674,000 francs, to provide for the urgent expenses resulting from the increase of the effective and material of the army. The sanction of the Chamber for this large expenditure is, it seems to be applied for next session.

A dispatch from Marshal Vallee to the French Minister of War, giving a detailed account of the defeat of an Arab force near the Oued Bendanon on the 19th, appears in the Monitor.

London, Sept. 30. The demand for money for commercial purposes is on the increase, and discounts have risen to 5 per cent. on the best, and 5 1-2-8 on other bills, still there is no great pressure for cash, and there does not appear to be much chance that there will be.

The letters from Scotland state that the wet weather had greatly restricted harvest operations and that it was apprehended the Wheat had suffered much damage. In consequence, continue firm for this kind of Grain, but the demand has been limited.

In the commercial market there has again been a great deal of heaviness, and the general tendency of prices is still downward, though no material change in prices has occurred since we last wrote, and the quantity of produce pressing for sale continues to be small. Many persons seem to think that things have arrived at the worst, and entertain an opinion that a general improvement will take place in trade towards the close of the year, that is, should there be no war, of which we think from the character of the King of the French, and of the particular interests of the two nations, there is no probability although the French papers continue to make great boasts. The reports from the eastern possessions have been large, while from the West Indies and other parts but few vessels have arrived.

A brisk demand has lately arisen for the article of lead, in consequence, it is supposed, of the vast preparations which are making in all directions for war. Pig Lead is ranging at upwards of £23 per ton, and a further advance is looked for, as little of a supply can be expected from Spain.—Newcastle paper.

London Trade Report, Oct. 2.—The operations in produce went on a small scale today by private trade, and the quotations were unimportant—prices, however, were firm for most articles.

From the transactions are very limited prices are 1st per gallon lower.

The demand for Tea was rather active, and higher rates have been paid. Company's Congou 2s. 4s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. cash.

Liverpool, Oct. 2. At our Corn Exchange, today, we have again to report a very slender attendance of country millers, and our local buyers remaining inactive, the operations in any descriptions of either British or Foreign Wheat were upon a very moderate scale; in some instances, therefore, a slight abatement was conceded, although few holders appeared disposed to press sales on lower terms. Flour was likewise more difficult to sell, with a tendency to the decline in value.

The report of Foreign Grain has been limited merely to 5200 quarters of Wheat; but of Canadian and States Flour the arrivals furnish 15,500 barrels, upon which has been paid 13s. 8d. per qr., and 8s. 2-1-2d. per lb. have been freely paid, and several cargoes detained on the passage will of course be liable to higher rates, now advanced upon Wheat to 12-8d., on Oats to 4s. 9d., on Flour to 11s. 2-4d. per lb., and reduced on Barley and Indian Corn to 9s. 4d. per qr.; those upon British Colonial growth remaining unvaried.

The sales of Molasses, this week, are confined to 20 puns, Antigua, at 4s. from the ship's side, and a recent importation from Antigua, consisting of 484 puns, is reported as having been sold, prior to the arrival at 4s. per cwt.

Arrived at Liverpool, Sept. 27. Ship Belmont, Armstrong, St. John; Oct. 1, Colburn, Ferguson, and Pursuit, Spence, St. John; 2, Kate, Brown, do.; Jane Walker, Whyte, do.—crew reported to be in a state of mutiny.

Entered for Loading at Liverpool, Oct. 1. Pearl, Lecman, New Orleans.

Cleared at Liverpool, Oct. 3. Leander, Phoenix, St. John.—Sailed, 24. Chirk Castle, Crowder, do.

The Earl of Donondoll, better known as Lord Cochran, has submitted a plan to the Admiralty, for destroying the Egyptian fleet.

The Princess Augusta, who has been ill for some time, expired at seventeen minutes past 9 o'clock on Tuesday night the 22d Sept. at Clarence House, St. James's, after a long and very trying illness, which her Royal Highness bore with the utmost patience and meekness.

Funeral of the Princess Augusta.—The funeral of the Princess Augusta would take place last night at Windsor. Midnight was the time appointed for the interment. Last night, in this town, the parish bells of St. Peter's and St. Nicholas's tolled muffled peals for the deceased princess.

Throughout the progress of her painful malady Her Royal Highness exhibited the greatest resignation, fulfilling in the intervals of freedom from suffering her religious and devotional duties.—With the exception of a few hours previous to her decease, the Princess retained her consciousness, and during this painful trial Her Royal Highness constantly maintained that amiability of temper which always characterized her.

There was a slight improvement in the state of trade at Leeds. At Birmingham there was also a considerable revival; the American orders had much increased.

The duties on grain continued to advance prices, of course, on the decline.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continued firm at the latest date, without any advance in prices.

We hear that Parliament will be prorogued on the 16th of next month.—Ministerial paper.

The Irish Radical organs are all in arms against the government for the appointment of Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart., M. P., to the Lord Lieutenanture of the County of Down.

The British Government still continued to send out reinforcements to the Troops in the Mediterranean, and H. M. Steamer Med was employed in transporting them.

The steam ship President sailed from Liverpool on the 1st Oct. for New-York, with 140 passengers; 2000 packages, or about 500 tons in goods.

Dreadful Fire in Plymouth Dock.—The Talvera, 72, and the Imogene, 28, together with the Adelaide Gallery, devoted to the relics of the Navy, were totally destroyed by fire in Plymouth Dock Yard on the morning of the 26th Sept. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at £200,000 including the value of the two ships and the cost of the of the repairs necessary of the Minden, 72, and the Dock. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the combustion produced by bar brushes being placed in contact with some inflammable materials. Investigations were in progress, however, to ascertain the truth, if possible.

The Alfred, Capt. Walker, arrived at Liverpool, 27th Sept. from Davis Straits, left on the 30th, with one fish only, and reports the fishery to have been a failure, only six whales having been caught by the respective ships in the country.

We notice nothing later from China.

War or Peace.—The note of preparation, which has been in the hands of the public, and which comes from that country, but still we have no idea of peace disturbed. Louis Philippe knows better than rashly to appeal to the ultima ratio of the sword.—Liv. Chronicle, Oct. 3.

In France, the fortifying of Paris, and the trial of Louis Napoleon divide, with the affairs East, the public attention. The National begins to perceive that the republic party, which it represents, has run its head into a noose, in the matter of fortifications. But it is all too late, and the French people will lose their money and their freedom together.

On Thursday the Court of Peers resumed the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon and his associates. The editure was occupied by the speeches of the counsels for the defence.

The affairs of Turkey and Egypt remain as they were, the Pacha having made no other than all understand as a mere expedient to gain time.

The Austrian Observer of the 23d Sept. contains the following:—Accounts from Constantinople up to the 9th of Sept. state that Mehemet Ali having refused to accede to the terms proposed to him in virtue of the convention of the 15th July, has been declared by the Sultan to have forfeited Syria. The governments of the province are disposed of by the Porte as follows: The Sanjakshah of Sidon, Beirut, and Tripoli are given to the present governor of the Dardanelles, Izet Mehemet Pacha; together with St. Jean d'Acre; Damascus, Jerusalem, Nablous, and Gaza, to the Murchid of Konia, Ebrahim Ali Pacha; Aleppo to the former Minister of Sicily, Essad Pacha; Adana and Trebis 16 Ferik Izet Pacha; Dzidda to the Pacha of Boudia, in addition to his present government; Candia, with the rank of Myrshir to the present governor of the island, Mafzaph Pacha; with other appointments, occasioned by the promotions as above.

We understand that official intelligence has been received via Berlin, from Constantinople, announcing the rejection by the Porte of the propositions of Mehemet Ali. It is also known that the conference in London had previously determined to advise the Porte to reject them.—Morn. Herald.

SPAIN. The revolutionary movements continue in Spain, the Junta at Madrid still administering the government.

Madrid Journals and letters of the 25th ult. have come to hand. The Senate had given orders that half a million more rials should be advanced to the army. It appears by the latest accounts from Valencia that considerable exasperation had been manifested towards the French, but particularly the Ambassador, who was accused of encouraging the Queen in her system of resistance.

It is said that the British Government proposed to France a new treaty relative to Spain, and that, through the influence of M. Thiers, the proposal was declined. There is to much reason to suppose that France has long been and still is playing a double part with regard to Spain, and the suspicion becomes certain, if the facts, as stated by the Commerce, that the monarch Cabrera has been set at liberty, and been allowed to show himself at the opera.

PORTUGAL. The instruction among the troops in Portugal, according to accounts from Lisbon, dated the 21st of September, had been suppressed. The revolted soldiers, it is supposed, disheartened at not being joined by a force which they expected to find at Viseo, and having exhausted the money with which they had been supplied, turned against their leaders. They refused to march towards the Spanish frontier as they were ordered; assassinated their Commander, Miguel Augusta de Sousa; gave themselves up to the Queen's troops.—No collision had taken place throughout the period of the Revolt between the Queen's troops and the insurgents. Several of the officers fled towards Spain.—The Sixth Battalion, to which the revolted soldiers belonged, is to be reorganized.

The Cortes have at last adopted measures for the payment of debt due to England. This is owing to strong representations on the part of the British Government; and by a continuance of such representations it is possible that the Portuguese may yet be induced to be honest.

The two totaliters of Galway have deputed their Secretary to write a letter of remonstrance to Mr. O'Connell, in consequence of having declared his intention not to require the repeal pledge from candidates for seats in Parliament, on the Liberal interest.

Singular Curiosity.—A piece of birch has been left for inspection at our office, in the heart of which two large nails, in an inverted position, have been imbedded. This curious phenomenon was discovered during the process of sawing up a large log of the wood above mentioned, at the ship yard of Mr. McCune, of Ballymacarrett; and it is well worth inspection, as an illustration of the manner in which extraneous substances find their way into timber. The tree in which the nails were found, was fifteen inches square, and it is supposed, that their introduction was originally owing to an ancient superstitious mode of curing wood-ache, which, we believe, was occasionally resorted to by the peasantry, in former times.—Belfast News Letter.

Progress of Temperance.—This movement proceeds with unabated success; and, in compliance with the injunctions of the Lord Lieutenant, without any exhibition of banners or music, which might afford any possible ground for dissatisfaction to any human being, and which, if persevered in, would certainly have given a pretext to the factious to renew their offensive processions under the guise of temperance. The members of the Temperance Societies every where have given their prompt and willing obedience to the proclamation of the Government; and we rejoice to find, by the following communication, that his Excellency has directed a discontinuance of the proceedings against the tea-totaliters of Newport, the object of the proclamation having been fully accomplished.

Dublin Coast, Sep. 1840. Sir,—In acknowledging the memorial, signed by you, relative to proceedings taken against the tea-totaliters of Newport, I am to acquaint you, that these persons, having acknowledged the fault they had been guilty of, and having expressed their conviction of the propriety, in future, of abstaining from such displays, the Lord Lieutenant gave orders, that all further proceedings should be given up.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, N. MACDONALD.

Mr. Thomas B. Hurly, Total Abstinence Rooms, Trillick.

Lord Carleton, and the two seconds in his duel with Lafuze, Tackett (elsewhere noticed), have each been held to bail, in the sum of £1,000, for committing a breach of the peace.

His Lordship was arrested on the ground, by a miller, who had been sworn in a special Constable.

Mortality among the Tory Papers.—No less than nine Tory papers have expired within the last three months. It is probable, that before the year is out, every Tory paper in the United Kingdom, born within the four last years, will be extinct.—Somerset Country Gazette.

Old and Fat.—There are not exhibiting at Bradford, two children, who are prodigies. The eldest is seven years old, and weighs 11st 9lbs. His flesh is very muscular, firm, and fair; for shoulders and legs, he may compete with any man in the town. The other is three years old, and weighs upwards of seven stone weight. They are of Irish parentage.

That of Madame Lafarge.—The Commissioners appointed by the Court arrived on Tuesday morning, after having effected the exhumation. In their way to the place of interment, they visited the habitable part, as well as the ruins of Glandier, both of which are now deserted. On arriving at the burying-ground, they were met by the Judge de Paix of Lubersac, and were surrounded by an immense crowd. Large quantities of chlorate were poured out round the grave, before it was opened. The coffin was hauled more than three feet below the surface, and, when opened, the body presented a hideous spectacle, and was so much decomposed, that, instead of the usual instruments, it was necessary, in order to take from it what was wanted, to use a spoon, which was sent for from the village. This species of paste rather than flesh was put into earthen pots, to be brought to Tulle. On their arrival, the chemists placed their alchemies on the road which surrounds the Palais de Justice. Five or six furnaces were ranged in a circle, and supplied with charcoal from an enormous brazier, which was kept constantly at a red heat. The heights which commanded this extraordinary scene, were crowded with spectators, looking on the operations of this laboratory in the open air; but they were hindered, by a dense and fetid vapour, from seeing much of what was going on. The odour emitted was so powerful, that, at the afternoon sitting, it was thought it would be impossible to remain in Court.

The ladies, however, sustained the annoyance with astonishing resolution. Two of them are said to have applied for permission to see the operations of the chemists, but were refused.—At half-past one o'clock, the Court presented a most singular aspect. Every one was holding a handkerchief to the nose with one hand, and a smelling bottle in the other. It is said that, that upwards of five hundred smelling-bottles were sold in the course of one day. It was expected, that in consideration of the feelings and health of Madame Lafarge, the proceedings would be postponed; but the jury expressed their desire that it should be continued, and the Judge assented. At half-past eight, the Judges took their seats, the prisoner was introduced, and the proceedings of the exhumation was then read, the parts brought away duly verified, and the Commissioners, having been sworn, retired to make the analysis. The examination of witnesses was then resumed. The general tenor of the evidence was in favour of the accused, showing that large quantities of arsenic had been purchased by order of Mr. Lafarge himself; that the rats abandoned at his residence,—that arsenic had frequently been used to destroy them,—that the cakes had frequently been used to destroy them,—that the cakes used to the former witness, Denis, was actuated by malice against the prisoner, had wished to see her sawed in four quarters, and threatened to send her to the gallows,—that M. Lafarge, had borrowed 25,000 francs, on mortgage of his wife's patrimony, being all it was worth, little of which was accounted for,—and that Madame Buffiere, Lafarge's sister, also expressed herself spitefully towards the accused.—During the examination, the chemists were proceeding with their operations on the exhumed remains of the deceased, in the vicinity of the Court, which was filled with a foul and fetid, that every one present had to use a smelling-bottle. The Court adjourned at half-past seven. A letter from Tulle, dated at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning says:—The examination of the witnesses resumed. The fetid odour still fills the Court. The chemists are continuing their operations.

CANADA. Montreal, Sept. 7. An accident of rather an unusual description took place this forenoon, by which some persons had nearly lost their lives. The steamboat that plies between the Cross and Longueuil shore, in coming across this morning was overloaded with oxen, and the deck gave way and upwards of 100 of the animals were precipitated into the river. It is said that some soldiers who happened to be on board at the time, saved themselves by clinging to the oxen. The oxen took a swimming in every direction, and about 70 of them were found up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, where they had landed on both sides of the river, several miles below where the accident happened.

Deck Loads.—The following Documents, of importance to the Timber Trade, have been forwarded to the Board of Trade of Quebec: Customs House, London, 12th Sept. 1840.

Sir,—Having had under consideration your letter of the 19th November, 1839, No. 102, referring to the 1st Section of the Act of the 2nd and 3rd Victoria, c. 44, which directs that no vessel laden with Timber or Wood Goods should not be permitted to sail without the Master having procured a certificate from the Clearing Officer that all the cargo is below deck; and stating that as the extent of the port, and the relative distance of the vessels loading, prevented the out-door Officer from certifying to you the fact of all the cargo being below deck, you had granted the certificate upon a declaration of the Master to that effect.

We refer you to the provisions of the Act of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, c. 36, which directs that the Master or Captain of every ship laden wholly or in part with Timber or Wood Goods shall not be permitted to sail from any British Possession in America between the 1st Sept. and 1st May in each year, without first procuring a certificate from the clear Officer that all the cargo is below Deck. A vessel which is not strictly so you are justified in granting a Clearance for any vessel so laden which may depart from your port, until you shall have certificate from the Tidesurveyor that all the cargo is below deck; but when vessels load at a distant place, which cannot be visited by any Officer of the Revenue if the Master produces to you, when clearing his ship, a certificate from a Justice of the P. or other known respectable person, in the terms of the aforesaid Act such persons may be appointed by the Court arrived on Tuesday morning, after having effected the exhumation. In their way to the place of interment, they visited the habitable part, as well as the ruins of Glandier, both of which are now deserted. On arriving at the burying-ground, they were met by the Judge de Paix of Lubersac, and were surrounded by an immense crowd. Large quantities of chlorate were poured out round the grave, before it was opened. The coffin was hauled more than three feet below the surface, and, when opened, the body presented a hideous spectacle, and was so much decomposed, that, instead of the usual instruments, it was necessary, in order to take from it what was wanted, to use a spoon, which was sent for from the village. This species of paste rather than flesh was put into earthen pots, to be brought to Tulle. On their arrival, the chemists placed their alchemies on the road which surrounds the Palais de Justice. Five or six furnaces were ranged in a circle, and supplied with charcoal from an enormous brazier, which was kept constantly at a red heat. The heights which commanded this extraordinary scene, were crowded with spectators, looking on the operations of this laboratory in the open air; but they were hindered, by a dense and fetid vapour, from seeing much of what was going on. The odour emitted was so powerful, that, at the afternoon sitting, it was thought it would be impossible to remain in Court.

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UNITED STATES. Atlantic Dock Company of New York.—A subscription is opened at New York for the capital of a company incorporated at the last session of the N. Y. Legislature (\$1,000,000) for the purpose of forming a basin, to cover a surface of 42 acres near the South Ferry in Brooklyn, for the accommodation of shipping. The project appears to offer advantages which will insure its becoming a profitable investment.

From Florida.—By the steamship Portent, Captain Wray, we have received the Jacksonville Advocate of the 29th ult. We make the following extracts:—

At the south the Indians are tolerably quiet, though they are there without doubt, in great force. Near Fort Dallas, they amused themselves by carrying off animals, and used in preparing steamboat wood, and when at a loss for other employment, made a bonfire of the wood.

But we have not heard of a more inhuman butchery than was perpetrated on the person of young Geiger, of Fort Clark. We only ask the reader to pause for a moment and say, can any sacrifice be too great to rid us of these monsters?

Oranges.—It is said that an orange crop will increase the revenue of St. John's County, Florida, \$200,000 this year.

Letter from Havana.—By the Charleston papers we have the following late news:—

Havana, Sept. 30. We have now about 4200 casks in port, the Calhoun arrived on the 18th, and the Catharine on the 26th inst. Both cargoes with the exception of the Delaware unsold. The Cliff and Zephyr, both have arrived at Matanzas. The cargo of the latter, as reported, sold at 12 rs. 8000 lbs. by the Ann Wayne, slightly damaged, sold here at 11 1-2 rs. A good quality is now retailing at 12 1-2 rs.

Our sugar market is steady at the following prices: Brown, 5 1-2 to 7 rs. yellow 7 1-4 to 8 rs, whites 10 1-2 to 11 rs. Molasses 1 3-4 to 2 1-4 rs. Coffee 8 to 9 1-2 to 2d and 3d qualities. Good quality of all kinds scarce.

A young gentleman residing in Baltimore, named Paul, was out on Monday on a shooting excursion, at the Spring Garden, and when returning he placed his gun on the boat when the muzzle pointed towards himself, when by some shift of the boat gun went off, and the contents lodged in his left side, causing instant death.

LATEST FROM ST. HELENA.—Messrs. Top-liff have a letter from a passenger in the Brig John Gilpin which arrived at New York, yesterday afternoon from Macao and St. Helena, having left the latter place, August 21, at noon, which states, that as she was leaving the roadstead, the long expected French frigate Belle Poule, with the Prince de Joinville and suite anchored. Every thing had been in readiness for some time previous, to remove the remains of Napoleon without loss of time, great preparations were making for the purpose. H. M. ship's Dispatch had been waiting more than five weeks the arrival of the French

frigate, The Dolphin, after the frigate.

H. B. M. ship's Dispatch, and China.—Boston

Ma. Book (revised) traveler, delivered on Egypt, by the Room of the day.—The Lecturer, by the anti-ship expectations, great satisfaction in every manner, the great address, by the world, of the East the stump of field bear, from Mr. B case informed him line to render the ly acceptable to and as such we evening, and will one on Palestine ing from the c those countries a Courier.

The Right R Nova Scotia, at night, in the H's Lordship h in this part of h Literature, or th stand, is expect of Mr. R. Shiv month.—It will be neatly copy.—A Blue Nov sion to record dice among th our neighbour, generally rank the use.) have however, seen china's gar that as the I quality, so the one of those a success—a wery many of Large. One of a gentleman to Ireland, will be a con emigrants in aid, at the Emerald Land of Pei What new several leave Garden of P They are lar equal to the have been let.

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of the Master to that provisions of the Act...

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, the celebrated Oriental...

G. STEWART, H. LEEGE, W. COLE.

Quebec. Major Gen. Sir James...

Literature. Mr. Liskey's new work...

A Blue Note! We have lately had occasion...

What news? We have been favored with several...

By the steamboat Forest...

land suspended, discounting. This certainly...

We respectfully inform our Subscribers...

Shipping News. We beg to inform our...

We understand that at the examination held...

To our Readers. We publish Notices of...

An Examination of the Grammar School...

A Meeting of the Literary Society will be...

NEW VESSELS. LAUNCHED ON Wednesday the 14th inst...

Launched at Saint Stephen, on the same...

Launched at Chatham, on the same day...

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTERS. From 15th Oct. to 21st Oct. (both inclusive.)

Summary. A.M. Mod. wind, fine weather. P.M. breeze, partially cloudy.

Shipping Journal

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS. ARRIVED. Oct. 16, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries.

PORT OF MAGUADAVIC. No Arrivals.

Oct. 16, Schr. Emily, Cathan, Cornwallis, Fish & Oil, by Master.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst...

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the following persons have been appointed...

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ON SALE.

AGAS of Sains RATING of superior quality to the Cell, suitable for...

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK. SAINT ANDREWS, 22ND OCT 1840.

BRIGHT SUGAR. Not Received. 5 Hbls. Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

EVENING SCHOOL.

TIMOTHY F. HARLEY, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews...

FALL SUPPLY.

BRITISH MERCHANDISE.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the Public to the following GOODS...

New-Brunswick, CLOTH & FANCY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received part of his FALL STOCK of British Goods...

TO FISHERMEN.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received an Engagement direct from the Manufactory in England...

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE GOOD SCHOONER JOHN, built at Grand Manan in 1834...

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AGAS of Sains RATING of superior quality to the Cell, suitable for...

CHEAP STOCK FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received part of his FALL GOODS, and now ready for inspection...

FASHIONABLE PANTALOON STUFFS.

Bales Fig'd and plain MERINOS, Saxons, Orleans Cloth, &c.

ON HAND.

Superfine, Middlings, and RY FLOUR. It is present stock having been purchased in the Summer months...

New-Brunswick, CLOTH & FANCY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received part of his FALL STOCK of British Goods...

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