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March 1842. 121st

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# The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 9

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[17s. 6d. sent by Mail,

[From Godey's Lady Book.]

## DUTY.

### AN INTERESTING TALE.

(Continued from Standard, 3d June.)

I will not say that he found a comparison after marriage quite as agreeable as before, for certainly no two characters ever were more unlike than his two wives. Isabella had been proud to a fault—ambitious, deep-toned and enthusiastic. Adele was mild, amiable, forgiving, and gentleness was her chief characteristic. Even in their love of Edward, the difference in their characters betrayed itself; Isabella, loving with an intensity of passion seldom seen, watched with jealous solicitude every look and action of her husband, lest he should do or say something that could lower him from the high pedestal upon which her love and her imagination had enthroned him. Adele loved with all the ardor of her quiet nature, and was satisfied to be loved even as the second wife of a man who had adored his first; while Isabella (could they have exchanged places) would have been wretched at the thought that any other had divided the affections of a heart over which it was her glory to reign alone. Adele never troubled herself with a thought of how much more devoted he had been to the object of his first attachment; but Edward was far happier since his marriage than he had been before he met Adele, and certainly loved her as much as he could love any in this world again.

Thus two months passed by, and they were at breakfast, when a large packet was put into the hands of Delancy; his old friend and guardian Mr. Selmer brought it, and the grave manner in which he presented it, added to his immediately calling Adele to another part of the house, caused Edward to observe particularly the hand-writing; but he was wholly unacquainted with it, although the post-mark was New Orleans. He hastily broke the seals, and with an exclamation of mingled surprise, love and horror, recognized the known characters of Isabella. The date of the envelope was not a week old; it contained only a few hasty lines of passionate love, and the hopes of a speedy and joyful re-union, after a more than three years separation, and referred Edward to the journal for all the perils she had passed. Again and again she spoke of their meeting, their happy meeting—told him she had taught their daughter to expect him almost as anxiously as he did herself, and concluded by the remark, that she would count the hours until his arrival in New Orleans, where she was awaiting him.

What words can speak the feelings which agitated the breast of Delancy? The thought that Isabella, his idolized Isabella was living, filled him with unspeakable delight, and the idea of flying to meet her and their child, was only banished by hearing the sweet tones of Adele, as she re-entered the parlor with Mr. Selmer. The old man looked kindly at Delancy, but there was a troubled expression on his face as he turned his eyes upon the fair young creature at his side; it seemed to say, "I know it all." Adele saw that there was something wrong, and looked beseechingly at Edward; he felt the appeal, and would have strained her to the heart, but he knew that it would now be a sin to do so. Overcome with agony for her fate—with horror for his own, and uncertainty for the future, mounting almost to madness—the miserable man could only clasp his hands together, and rush wildly out of the house.

It was the painful task of Mr. Selmer to explain the situation of affairs to Adele—kindly and tenderly he did so; but what words can soften such a blow.

For a time she sat in speechless wonder and amazement; then suddenly seeming to realize the facts, she started up, exclaiming, "Poor, poor Edward! what can he do?"—then as her thoughts reverted to her own situation, she caught Mr. Selmer by the arm, saying, "let us go—this is no place for me now—God knows how innocently I came in—to the house," and for the first time she wept bitterly. "No one can blame you, Adele," said her kind friend—"you have done no wrong, but a duty is now before you to perform, my poor child, and let conscious innocence sustain you in the trial." "Fear not for me," she said, "we will meet no more." Mr. Selmer conducted her to the house of a friend, and left her to solitude and prayer—and in a few days Adele was again with her aunt at Woodville.

Edward had rushed from his house in a state bordering upon madness, and long he wandered through the streets, scarce conscious whether he went, until in a distant part of the city he encountered Mr. Selmer, who was seeking him; silently he took his arm and turned towards his room; but when they reached the door, Edward stopped, and looked up in the face of his friend—"She is gone, my soul Adele has acted nobly; quick

to perceive her duty, she will be sustained in its performance. I commit her to your care, and direct me in the difficulties by which I am surrounded." They entered, and after several hours spent in the perusal of Isabella's journal, the most proper conduct to be pursued under the circumstances appeared to be, that Mr. Selmer should hasten to New-Orleans, and carefully state to Isabella the events which had transpired since her departure.

And while he is on his way, let us take a rapid survey of the events that had occurred to Isabella, after embarking on board the Empress. The first two or three days of their voyage was prosperous. The narration of the negro was correct, so far as it went, for when chased by the pirates, Mrs. Delancy had sought death for her child and herself amid the waters, but Providence had ordered otherwise. After the massacre of the crew and passengers of the Empress, had been completed, they were rescued by some floating article which had been flung overboard, to lighten the vessel, and to which she had probably clung after reason had ceased to guide, and instinct alone had controlled her actions. Certain it is that both she and the child were insensible when discovered by the pirate, and would have been left to perish, had not one of the crew, more humane than the rest, persisted in saying "the harmless woman and her little child." When Isabella was resuscitated, she found herself in a strange vessel, among rough-looking men, and was not long in arriving at the conclusion that she was a captive. Eva was sleeping softly by her side, and she determined to lie still and watch events; presently a young man with strongly marked features, and a commanding air, entered the cabin. Isabella started when she saw him; he spoke, and she was sure the voice was familiar to her ear—she watched him attentively. One of the officers addressed him by the name of Harris, and it flashed upon her memory that in the pirate before her, she beheld a wayward and long lost son of her old Irish nurse or foster-mother. Isaac Harris had ever been a wrong-headed boy, but she knew that like most of the Irish peasantry, he had strong affections. She began to hope much from the memories she might awaken in his mind, and she resolved to wait an opportunity of making herself known to him—the opportunity occurred.

Having received a promise of protection from one of their officers, Isabella heard with more calmness than she had deemed possible, that she was to accompany the pirates to Barataria. She also heard that she had another captive in their stronghold, and she was not without hopes that Harris would eventually aid her in escaping from his dreadful associates. It was soon understood that the fair captive and her child were under the care of Harris, the second officer in command, and of course as the principle of "honor among thieves" was in full force among them, Isabella was treated with every mark of respect. When they reached Barataria, Harris informed Mrs. Delancy that it might become necessary to her future security that he should take her to his own house, and live in a degree of seeming intimacy with her before his comrades. But the high-minded woman instantly rejected the proposal.

"Never!" she exclaimed, "shall I suffer a shadow to rest upon the name of Delancy—even amid pirates my husband's honor shall be preserved unsullied, and my fair name above reproach!" "Lady, it might save you from insult could you consent to appear better satisfied with one whose respect alone makes him presume to approach you with such proposals," replied the pirate; but it was useless.

"You have spoken before me of an aged captive, whose illness confines him to his hut; and whose high rank induces your associates to preserve his life in the hope of a ransom—place me with him—gladly will I undertake the charge of nursing him. And you, Isaac Harris, remember what my parents have done for yours, and I do not fear to trust that your gratitude and fidelity will save me from further wrong."

And it was so arranged. Isabella and her child were permitted to inhabit the rude abode that had been devoted to an old gentleman who had languished for many months among the pirates, pining for that home which he had left only to re-establish his health by sea-air, and sailing about among the islands of the West Indies, where he had large possessions. Captured by the pirates, he was recognized by one of the crew as one of the most wealthy commoners in France—an old gentleman of Lyons, noted for his opulence, his magnificence, and boundless liberality to the poor,—a man who had known many sorrows in his youth; but who was now alone in the world, without a relative to claim his immense possessions when he should be no more—and it was the policy of the pirates to save and treat with kindness one from whom they hoped to exact some reward for such unwonted mercy. But the principles of the venerable old man were too well established for him to listen to any terms from a set of lawless desperadoes—men out-

lawed by their country and their God—the committers of that crime most abhorrent to humanity—Piracy. And though he withered in sickness and sorrow for his home and its enjoyments, he was firm in his rejection of liberty at such a price.

The consolation of a nurse so gentle, and a companion so delightful, was indeed great to Mr. Lorraine; and to Isabella the arrangement offered every advantage of which her situation susceptible. Residing under the same roof, she bestowed upon him all those attentions which she would have offered to her father, and very soon the affection of parent and child grew up between them in all its fervency. Jointly they engaged in educating the little Eva, and Isabella soon learned that for the sake of her daughter she should ever bless her acquaintance with so educated, so polished, and so kind a friend.

Weeks—months—passed over—at last years elapsed—and there was little to mark their flight but the improvements of mind in Eva, and the increased affection of her two instructors. Isabella had labored two in the task of reclaiming Isaac Harris from his life of crime and peril, and she began to hope that she was making an impression on his wild and ardent feelings. At last, when nearly three years of captivity were passed by Mrs. Delancy, the pirates began to entertain fears of the discovery of their hitherto secure retreat.

Suspicious of treachery were awakened in the mind of Lafitte. Isaac Harris was watched in a manner that roused all the indignation of his character—and he who had been deaf to the entreaties of a being he regarded as almost above mortality—the suggestions of his own heart, and the reviving sense of justice, now yielded to the passionate impulse of revenge. Suspected at first without a cause, he soon resented the indignation of distrust by preparing to liberate the captives, and place himself under the protection of the laws, by becoming evidence against his former associates.

Alas! that no nobler motives than revenge prompted this decision. But gratefully was it hailed by Isabella and her friend, whose declining health rendered a change of air and climate most desirable. He promised all the influence he could exert in behalf of Harris, if he could take them safely to Lyons, and as secrecy with respect to their destination and mode of departure was imperative, of course Isabella gladly availed herself of the opportunity of escape to France. It was impossible to convey even the slightest intimation of her existence and safety to her husband without compromising Harris's plan, and of course nothing could induce her to run such a risk.

At length the hour of escape arrived; silently, and at midnight, they left Barataria, in an open boat—gained a secluded spot on the nearest island, where Harris had managed to anchor a small fishing smack; and placing his anxious passengers on board, he began fearlessly but cautiously to steer her towards the island of Cuba; there, he landed at night—disguised himself and his party most effectually; and early the next day they sailed for France, as father, daughter, and grandchild, with one servant, and safely reached Lyons.

Here the increasing illness of Mr. Lorraine rendered his appeal to government in behalf of Harris impossible; and the first feelings of anger having subsided in the bosom of that quick tempered person, he felt a reluctance to one the one to deliver up his former comrades to justice, and only begged to be permitted to return to Ireland, and late as it was, to settle in some honest calling. Mr. Lorraine, after liberally rewarding his fidelity, and Isabella the strictest secrecy for six months that he might have every chance of reaching home unmolested by the pirates, and commencing a life of reform and industry.

Ere the six months which were to elapse before Mrs. Delancy made known her existence to her friend, or attempted to cross the Atlantic, had passed, the spirit of her aged friend and tenderly loved companion in captivity, had winged its flight to a better world; and at the opening of his will, she was discovered to be his sole heir. He had heard from her so much of the virtues and excellences of her husband, and beheld in Isabella such a devoted love and admiration for him, and had heard her speak so often of his honest exertions to overcome the difficulties of his business affairs, that the old gentleman rightly conjectured that the greatest happiness he could bestow upon the being who had so unweariedly devoted her care and attentions to himself, would be the proud privilege he afforded her in bestowing unbounded wealth upon this idolized husband.

Ah! who can describe the emotions which swelled the heart of Isabella, as on the very day her promise of secrecy expired, she found herself on board of a fast sailing vessel bound for New Orleans! Mistress of more wealth than her humble wishes had ever aspired to—with her daughter beaming in all the beauty of her age, and beyond her years intelligent and accomplished—her own person and

countenance sparkled under the influence of health, hope and happiness—scarcely at the age of twenty-five, with every grace of manner and charm of mind circling around her, and the one deep, pure, passionate desire of bestowing them upon the idol of her imagination, the husband of her love, burning in her heart, like a lamp upon some holy shrine,—proudly she felt at this—and gratefully she looked to the Giver of such blessings, to sustain her under the trials of prosperity, as she had saved her amidst the dangers and disappointments of adversity.

(Conclusion in our next.)

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Ma. Emma.  
The subject of the circulation of the Inspired Volume is occupying the attention of the Christian world, to an extent hitherto unknown. The Church appears to be waking from her slumbers, and is evidently more alive to the necessity of disseminating a knowledge of the true God than it has ever previously been. Among the various Institutions employed for this purpose, the British and Foreign Society stands pre-eminent. The claims of this Society have, from its first formation, been advocated by all classes and denominations. Peers of the realm, Dignitaries of the Church, among whom are no less than 11 Bishops—have all rallied around its standard. For many years Lord Teignmouth presided at its meetings, and considered his official connexion with the Society as one of the greatest honors ever conferred on him. Lord Bexley is now the President. The following is a list of the Vice Presidents:—  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Winchester,  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Chester,  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ripon,  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Salisbury,  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Norwich,  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Kildare,  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Calcutta,  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay,  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry,  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Peterborough,  
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man,  
The Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury,  
The Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Chan. of Winchester,  
Most Noble Marquis of Cholmondeley,  
Right Hon. Earl of Glasgow,  
Right Hon. Earl of Rosslyn,  
Right Hon. Earl of Chichester,  
Right Hon. Earl of Harrowby,  
Right Hon. Earl of Roden,  
Right Hon. Earl of Gosford,  
Right Hon. Earl of Burlington,  
Right Hon. Lieut. Gen. Viscount Lorton,  
Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe,  
Right Hon. Lord Barham,  
Right Hon. Lord Glenelg,  
Right Hon. Lord Lilford,  
Right Hon. Lord Mountsandford,  
Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, M.P.,  
Right Hon. Viscount Mandeville,  
Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth, M.P.,  
Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.,  
Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. M.P.,  
Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. M.P.

The history of this Society—its amazing resources with its unparalleled operations, have not perhaps come under the notice of all your readers—as you usually publish in your useful paper, the proceedings of the St. Andrews Branch Bible Society, it will be gratifying to many to have the intelligence contained in the following abstract from the last Report of the Parent Society.

"Hitherto, the blessing of Almighty God has remarkably prospered the Society; and while the actual result has hitherto far surpassed the utmost expectation of its early friends, it has frequently called forth the devout gratitude of Christians in every part of the world.

During the Thirty-seven years of its existence, the Society has put into circulation above Thirteen Millions of Copies of the Scriptures, either in whole or in part; and its Expenditure, for this purpose, has exceeded Two Millions and a half sterling. The Receipts for the past year alone have amounted to £101,322 9s. 2d., arising from the usual sources of Donations, Annual Subscriptions, Sales, and Legacies; the Payments during the same period having been £133,934 18s. 9d.; and its outstanding Engagements exceed £40,000.

There have been issued from its Depositories at Home and Abroad, within the same year, no fewer than 900,912 copies; and if the aggregate Issues of Foreign Bible Societies be added to those of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Grand Total will amount to more than Twenty-two Millions of copies of the entire Bible or New Testament, or integral portions thereof, in different languages.

The Table of Languages and Dialects, which is appended to this statement, will show that the Society has promoted the distribution, printing, or translation of the Sacred Volume, in whole or in part.

Directly, in 68 Languages or Dialects; Indirectly, in 68 ditto; and that the number of Versions of the Holy

Scriptures, in whole or in part hitherto completed, is 158; of which 106 are Translations never before printed.

With a view to the prosecution of its great purpose, an extensive Correspondence was opened, soon after its formation, with the Clergy and Laity of different Countries; and in this way, many valuable co-adjutors were obtained; some few of whom, together with others since raised up, are still actively engaged in its service. But the operations of the Society have been chiefly promoted by the establishment of Auxiliary Societies and Bible Associations; which, at length, happily extend, not only to every part of the United Kingdom, but throughout our Colonial Dependencies—such Auxiliary Societies being allowed to purchase Bibles and Testaments at cost price; and their Members having the same privileges, at the Local Depositories, which the Members of the Parent Society enjoy in London.

Similar Societies, with their separate Branches, have been formed in other Countries; holding, from time to time, a friendly communication with the British and Foreign Bible Society; and to all of them it has, with some few exceptions, extended considerable aid.

From the Table annexed on page 9, it will appear that there are within the United Kingdom no fewer than 2796 of such Auxiliaries, Branches, or Associations; and 415 in the British Colonies and other Dependencies. There are also Fifty-five principal Foreign Societies, with their respective Branches, spreading their salutary influence over the States of Europe, all more or less effective in the distribution of the Scriptures.

It is impossible to estimate too highly the value of such means, for the purpose of carrying the Scriptures to the cities, towns, and villages of our own country, and placing them within the reach of all who are anxious to possess the Sacred Treasure. In England alone, probably, more than Five Millions of copies have, in this way, been circulated; and if the principles of our Holy Religion have acquired any greater influence over the public mind, unquestionably much must be attributed to the wider currency of the Sacred Volume and a more general appreciation of its doctrines—that "Law of the Lord, which is perfect, converting the soul."

Curious Contrast between the Red and the White Man.—A wild Indian to reach the civilized world, must needs travel some thousands of miles in vehicles to which he is unaccustomed, living on food he is unused to, stared and gazed by thousands he cannot talk to, his heart grieving and his body sickening at the exhibition of white men's wealth and luxury, which are enjoyed on the land and over the bones of his ancestors; and at the end of his journey, he stands like a caged animal, to be scanned, to be criticized, to be pitied, and heralded to the world as a brute, and a beggar. A white man, to reach an Indian village, must travel by steamboats, by canoes, on horseback, and on foot; swim rivers, wade quagmires, fight mosquitoes, patch his moccasins, live on most alone, sleep on the ground the whole way; when he gets there half sick, he finds himself a beggar for a place to sleep in and for something to eat; a mute among thousands who flock about him, to look, to criticize, and to laugh at his jaded appearance and to speak of him as they do of all white men, without distinction as liars.—Cattin on the North American Indian.

The Good Woman.—How much this world's happiness and prosperity is contained in the compass of these two short words! Her influence is immense.—The power of a wife for good or for evil, is altogether irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A bad one if confusion, weakness, discomfiture, despair. No condition is hopeless when the wife possesses firmness, decision, energy economy.—There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence, folly, & extravagance at home. No spirit can long resist bad domestic influence. Man is strong but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action, but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind and a whole heart. He expends his whole moral force in the conflicts of the world. His feelings are daily lacerated to the utmost point of endurance by perpetual collision, irritation and disappointment. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, and cheerfulness, of comfort; and his soul renews its strength and again goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labors and troubles of the world. But if at home he finds no rest, and there is met by a bad temper, sullenness, or gloom; or is assailed by discontent, complaint, and reproaches, the heart breaks, the spirits are crushed, hope vanishes and the man sinks into despair.

One Hog was to be tried before Judge Bacon, who told him he was his kinsman. Well, replied the learned judge, no hog can become bacon until he is hanged, and then I'll allow you to be my kinsman.



## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PAPERS BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

**Arrival of the Great Western.**—Two days later from England.—This fine steamer arrived at New-York last Saturday afternoon in less than fourteen days from Liverpool, having left on the 21st May, two days after the Columbia, and brought six-hundred passengers among whom were General Sir R. A. Armstrong, and Capt. Magre and Lady. The accounts from Liverpool are to the day of the steamer's sailing, and we have London and Glasgow papers of the 20th.—The English commercial intelligence was rather more favourable; money was getting more and more plenty, and the accounts from Manchester were more encouraging, while the cotton market at Liverpool was looking up. We give below a synopsis of the principal items, principally copied from the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The London papers continue to caution the capitalists not to meddle with the United States Loan and that none of it can be taken there until the bankrupt states pay up. **The Landmark Question.**—Parliament re-assembled on the 20th. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston asked, whether the report of the commission sent out by him to explore the Maine Boundary Line, would be laid on the table of the House?

Sir R. Peel said, he understood that a report had been received by the noble lord in 1840, which had not been laid on the table of the House. The noble lord had laid a report of the table in December 1840, but subsequently to that another report had been received, which had not been laid on the table.

The noble lord had correctly stated that the commission had returned, and they had made a report in pursuance of instructions given them, which report he (Sir R. Peel) had seen within the last few days. There was to be an appendix to that report, and it was also necessary to have plans to be referred to in the report drawn up, and as soon as these plans and appendix were completed the report would be laid on the table.

**The Right of Search.**—In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th of May, M. de Buisson persisted in his calls on M. Guizot, for explanations respecting the slave-trade treaty. The questions relating to alleged ill-treatment of French sailors by British cruisers, M. Guizot denied that any such cases had occurred. The language of several members was very decided the ratification of the treaty.

On the 17th, M. Guizot had declared that the treaty would not be ratified. He repelled the idea that the Government would be more ready to ratify after the dissolution of the Chambers, and concluded with these words:

"The line of conduct which I adopted two months ago, in refusing to ratify the treaty, I will equally pursue, when the doors of this building are closed; and, in the actual state of things, I conceive that I should feel in my duty, were I to recommend the ratification."

The following remarks on the refusal of France to ratify the treaty are from the London Sun:

So far then, as regards France, there is an end of the controversy. During the life of the present generation France will not ratify the treaty, nor will the United States adopt it.

What, then, remains for Great Britain to do? Enforce the treaty alone, and, if resisted, declare war against France and the United States? Heaven forbid that we should be guilty of such madness!

We have already expended more blood and treasure for the suppression of slavery than sound policy and the happiness of the African race would warrant. Sir Foxwell Barton, in his recent clever book on the subject, distinctly states that we have given an impetus to the slave trade, by our expensive but blundering, ill-directed efforts to suppress it.

It may be asked, what we would recommend the British Government to do in this great emergency. We answer distinctly, abandon the treaty altogether.

Advices from Hamburg, of the 14th, state that in clearing away the ruins 160 bodies had already been found. The number of houses totally destroyed was 1500, and 720 were so injured as to be uninhabitable.

A meeting was held in London on the 20th for the relief of Hamburg, the Lord Mayor presiding. A large committee was appointed to receive donations.—The British Government had sent over a large supply of tents and blankets, and £10,000, already subscribed, had been sent over.—The King of Prussia has given 50,000 dollars, and has ordered a general collection to be made throughout the kingdom. The City of Berlin has given 10,000 dollars. The King of Denmark, 100,000 florins.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, 30,000 florins. The Estates of Hanover have granted 100,000 dollars. The City of Frankfurt 100,000 florins. The City of Bremen 30,000 dollars.

The merchants (chiefly of Liverpool) who trade with British North America are complaining of the serious effects occasioned by the absence of any bankrupt law in New-Brunswick. The British creditor has, of course, in such a state of things, no chance of receiving any satisfaction for his claim on an insolvent house in America, if there be creditors on the spot, who can at once take possession of all the goods to satisfy their own demands, without being compelled to a division. In this complaint the English merchants are joined by several respectable parties in the colony itself, who feel that the disadvantage of the English creditor reacts to the injury of the better sort of people in New-Brunswick, as it tends to destroy credit altogether. A letter written by one of these has been published in a New-Brunswick paper, and has been read with great interest by the merchants here—who correspond with that colony.

This letter exhibits a most melancholy condition of the state even of internal credit to the want of a bankrupt law. The merchants and their country customers are described as being afraid to trust each other; every man, when dealing with his customers, appears, it is said, to be "treading on a charged mine;" and indeed credit has sunk to such a state that the heavy dealers will not sell an article except for ready money, which is very scarce on account of a pressure by the banks.

The effect of the present state of the law in foreign countries is described as still more serious. Both foreigners and the inhabitants of the mother country have, it is said, lost confidence in the colony to such a degree, that if a man comes to England with a letter of credit to purchase goods, he is refused on the plea that the credit of the place is gone. This want of confidence, it is observed by the writer, is not at all to be blamed, but is the natural consequence of the absence of all law by which a creditor's interests can be protected.—Again, it is said, that the want of a bankrupt law operates as a preventive against persons of capital settling in the colony; since, wherever they place their money, they may find their claim to it barred by a judgment obtained by some other creditor, without a possibility of redress.—**Liverpool paper.**

The following is an account of the formal carriage of the Chartist Petition to the House of Commons:—  
The Chartists had a "grand demonstration" on Monday, in carrying up their petition to the House of Commons. Parties assembled in the Waterloo Road, at Bermuda, St. Peter's, Clifton, Bethnal Green, Shoreditch, Finsbury, Somers Town, St. Pancras, Marylebone, and several other places, between seven and eleven o'clock. At twelve they came to the rendezvous in Lincoln's Inn Fields. At one arrived the members of the National Convention, preceded by the monster petition, borne on the shoulders of sixteen able-bodied men. It was carried on a kind of portable stage or platform, which had been constructed for the purpose; and was covered with ribbons, and otherwise decorated. On the front was placed a placard, displaying the number of signatures which it contained, and from that it appeared that the number was 3,315,752. The procession was formed soon after one o'clock, the petition being placed in front; and it was followed immediately by a black banner, inscribed, "Murder demands Justice: 19th August, 1819." Then came some staves, surmounted each by a cap of liberty; and then some flags, in all numbering seventy. These were some of the mottoes—"The Charter," "Universal Charter," "No Surrender," "Liberty," "Universal Suffrage." The procession went down Little Queen Street, Holborn, Tottenham Court Road, the New Road, Langham Place, Regent Street, and through Westminster to the House of Commons. Here the open places were thickly crowded with spectators. At the windows of the Committee-rooms were members of the House; in one, Mr. Thomas Dancombe, who was to take charge of the petition, was recognized, and loudly cheered. The petition was taken to the Members' entrance, but it was found too vast for admittance: it was then carried to the front door, but neither was that large enough; so it was broken up, and carried into the House piecemeal, by a long line of men. That done, the procession filed off, and departed across Westminster Bridge.

The black flag must have reference to the forcible dispersion of the Manchester Meeting, when some lives were lost. Some of the mottoes displayed were very objectionable, and might warrant more harsh treatment than was received;—they prove that this extraordinary party has much to unlearn as well as learn, before it is viewed as any thing but dangerous and hostile, by the peaceable and moderate classes. Still the tone of the whole affair, as compared with former years, is deserving of notice, for the good temper and reasoning spirit, comparatively, which prevailed.

## UNITED STATES.

**Destructive Fire.**—Burning of the Book establishment of Harper & Brothers.—A fire this morning took place in the book store of the Harpers, which is situated at No. 82, which is, on the south side of Cliff street. It was discovered about 4 o'clock in the morning, by one of the firm, who happened to enter the building at that hour, and who found that the desks of the office on the first floor had been filled of their contents and the bindery, on the fourth floor set on fire. When discovered, the flames were too far advanced to be arrested, and the greater part of the building with its contents were destroyed.

The stock of the Messrs. Harpers was a very large one, consisting of their valuable collection of scientific and literary works, and their printing apparatus.—The whole of the fourth and fifth stories, with presses and fonts, were destroyed, and the other portion of the building greatly damaged, either by fire or water. All the reserved numbers of the publications which the Harpers have issued for several years past are lost. But fortunately the stereotype plates, the engraved plates, wood-cuts &c. which have been used for those works, were preserved in another building. The whole loss will be about \$100,000, of which about \$40,000 are insured.

There is no doubt that this fire was the work of an incendiary.—**N. Y. Post.** Within the last seven years ninety millions of dollars have gone to England from the United States for iron.

It is related of a Mississippi steamboat captain, that, having lost all patience waiting for passengers in New Orleans, in July, concluded to hire a dozen hearse, and send them per-

ambulating about the city, whereupon there was got up the cry of yellow fever, and in two hours his boat was crowded to suffocation.

**A Sad Picture of the Times.**—The Louisville Advertiser says:

"A few days ago, in Hardin county, a cow, belonging to a respectable citizen, was seized by the constable for debt, and advertised for sale. The people of that neighborhood had pledged themselves not to bid off property on execution. On that account, when the day of sale arrived, none of them attended. A minister of the gospel, who belongs to another settlement, a man who professes to teach the precepts of the Christian religion, came to the place of sale. He was the only bidder. He bid just one bit, and the cow, a very valuable one, was struck off to him at that price. He drove the cow home, paying for her just twelve and a half cents."

**The first New Flour.**—The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, says—"Col. Wm. Hancock, of Monroe county, has sent us a sample of new Flour, the first we have heard of this year. The wheat was sown on the 18th of October, 1841, cut on the 18th May, 1842 threshed on the 21st, ground on the 23d, and in market on the 23d."

**Wonderful Endurance.**—George W. Dixon completed his feat of walking 120 hours consecutively, without sleep or rest, with but an intermission of four hours, at Baltimore, on Tuesday afternoon.

**A Terrible Tragedy.**—The following account of a horrible and mysterious tragedy, is taken from the New Orleans-Picayune of the 20th ult.

On the morning of the 28th of April, the city of Mexico was thrown into the highest excitement by a report that Mr. Egerton, a landscape painter of great talents, had been brutally murdered at Tacubaya, together with a woman with whom he lived as his wife, and of rare personal attractions, and who also possessed high endowments as a landscape painter. Tacubaya is a small village some three miles from the city of Mexico, and is a place where many families of distinction reside, especially in summer. The place of the Archbishop is also in Tacubaya, as well as the summer palace of Santa Anna.

It seems that on the evening of the murder, Egerton and the unfortunate woman were walking in a large garden attached to their residence, as was their custom. While walking they were attacked by some person or persons unknown, and both of them murdered. The body of Egerton was found some distance from that of the woman, run through apparently with a sword. Near him was found his walking stick much hacked, from which it is evident he made a stout resistance. That of the woman was found, also stabbed and otherwise horribly mangled, and this induces to the belief that she also resisted to the last. She was *enraptured* at the time, and within a short period of her delivery, and the perpetrator abused her in the most shameful manner before taking her life. Her face was scratched and otherwise much disfigured, and a large piece was bitten from her breast; and the perpetrator, probably fearing that she might not be recognized, wrote her name upon a piece of paper, and pinned it to a fragment of her dress, the most of it having been torn off in the struggle which ended in her death. The formation of the letters of her name were plainly English, and this circumstance renders it certain that the murder was neither planned nor matured by Mexicans.

Mr. Packenham, the British minister, had exerted himself to the utmost to arrest the perpetrators of these horrible murders, and he had also been assisted by General Volencia and the Mexican authorities; but up to the latest dates no clue as to the authors had been discovered.

Accounts have been received from the Island of Cuba, at New Orleans, by which it appears that the shock of earthquake of the 7th instant was felt very sensibly in that island. At St. Jago the cathedral was considerably injured. No lives were lost. One account states that the cathedral, houses &c. were entirely destroyed.

**From Jamaica and Hayti.**—By an arrival at Philadelphia dates from Kingston a few days later have been received. The steamer Tweed arrived at Kingston on the 4th of May, from Turks Island, with the first April mail. Gov. King of Rhode Island has issued a proclamation offering one thousand dollars reward for apprehending Thos. W. Dorr the absent Governor.—The excitement seems to be reviving a little in that quarter.

**From Jamaica.**—On Monday night we understand there was quite a frost in exposed places. A gentleman in Methuen lost a large field of beans which he prepared to replant immediately.

The extensive paper manufactory of Mr. Charles Perham, Groun, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night last. The fire was occasioned by friction in some part of the machinery. Loss \$16,000. Insured for \$8,000.—**Post.**

**Emigrants.**—Three thousand eight hundred and fifty passengers have arrived at New York from foreign ports, during the week ending the 26th ult.

**Caution.**—Counterfeit three dollar bills of the Plymouth, Ms., Bank, are in circulation. **Runaway Match.**—Upper Crust Franks.—We are informed yesterday of a pretty tall elopement, which came off at Hamilton a few days ago. The false one was the wife of a Colonel in the British Army, residing in Hamilton. It appears his wife had been on a visit to England, and on her return made the acquaintance of a gay Italian—a passenger in the same ship. Intimacy ripened into friendship, and friendship into its next door neighbor—into the passion of passions—love. Whether they made known the state of their hearts before reaching the Colonel's residence in Canada, rumor vouches not. At all events, the gentleman accompanied the lady to Hamilton—was introduced to her husband

and received a soldier's welcome. After tarrying about a week, the lady and her chance friend decamped, leaving the Colonel's hearth desolate, and seven children motherless! The injured husband pursued the fugitives to Toronto, arriving just in time to learn that they had left about half an hour before for Rochester in the steamer America. They arrived safely in this city and tarried over night. Whether they are still here, or whether the unfortunate woman has fled still farther from the home, by her made wretched, is more than we know. She is reputedly connected in England, and has most strangely left a family of seven children.—**Rochester Democrat.**

**Conspiracy at Sing Sing Prison.**—The Sing Sing Herald says, that a conspiracy to break prison was recently devised, and almost successfully carried out, at the State Prison at that place. One or more of the guards entered into the plot, which was headed by Cole the convict, who attempted to escape a short time since by boxing himself up. Preparations were commenced some two or three weeks previous to the time when the attempt was made, and a false key was made for the purpose by Cole, which he kept in his possession until the time appointed when they should make this attempt. This key was to unlock the cell door in which he was confined, and after he had succeeded in opening the door, he was to pass into the kitchen, being provided with the necessary keys for that purpose, and from thence to pass out to the dock, where boats were in readiness to convey them immediately across the river. But owing to the difficulty of Cole in unlocking the cell door, at which he worked several hours before he accomplished his object, and he being the individual who was to release the others, twelve in number, they were detained until the cooks were up at work in the kitchen, which frustrated all their schemes at once, as this was the only way for their release.

The conspiracy had been understood by the principal keeper and one of the assistants, who were armed and on the look out for them, and who would probably have put an end to the attempt at the cost of their lives, even if they had succeeded in getting to the kitchen before the cooks were up. The guard who was foremost in this villainous outrage, on finding that he had been detected, absconded immediately, and sailed to some foreign port.—**N. Y. Sun.**

**Havana, May 23, 1842.**—**Loss of the Royal Mail steamer Medina.**—The English ship Favorite arrived here about an hour since, from Nassau, N. P. bringing the mails of the Royal mail line steamer Medina, which boat was lost on the reef on the North end of Grand Key, Turk's Island, on the night of the 15th inst. or thereabouts. The mails for this place, Mexico and New Orleans, were taken to Nassau by a small schooner, and thence reshipped for here immediately, and the particulars are not yet known. So far as I can learn from the Captain of the sloop that brought the mails, the steamer made Turk's Island in the night, and the Captain plainly saw the lights, but they not bearing as directed by his sailing directions, he stood off until they did so, and then ran in. In twenty minutes from the time he put about, she was on shore. Lord Elgin, the new Governor of Jamaica, was on board, as also, Mr. Crawford, the new British Consul General for this place, and they with several other of the passengers proceeded to Jamaica. The boat and greater part of her machinery is a total loss. The M. had on board a quantity of quicksilver, a portion only of which it is stated, is saved. The loss to the Company will be at least £70,000. She was valued at £100,000.

We are informed that among the passengers on board the Medina, when she met her fate, was a Mr. Hamilton then on his way to Texas, with full authority from the British Government to demand the release of some persons of color, who had been taken from the Island of Trinidad, and sold there into slavery.

The trial of D. D. Burr, for the murder of his wife by means of pounded glass, has just terminated at Jefferson City, Mo., the prisoner being brought in guilty, and the sentence pronounced which the law annexes to the crime. The cool, deliberate, persevering intent, coupled with the hypocritical professions of most devoted affection on his part for his victim, and while he was making a loud profession of religion, and stood fast, if not high, in his own church, has tended to excite public indignation in the highest degree.—**American paper.**

**From Jamaica.**—We have Jamaica papers to the 14th ult.

The earthquake of the 7th was but slightly felt there. At Spanish Town it is said to have occurred at 3 minutes before 5 o'clock, apparent direction from N. to South, and at Kingston about 11 minutes past five.

H. B. M. ship Volage arrived at Kingston from Carthage on the 12th, with \$330,000 in specie.

Kingston, May 10.—Intelligence has reached us from Panama to the 12th April, but it is not of a very stirring character. General Flores remained President of the Equator, and would remain so another year, when Rocafrerte is expected to come in, he being for a revolution, or the invasion of Peru. They are anxious to divide the spoils.

We learn from Panama, that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was getting on exceedingly well. The Company's steamer Chili arrived at Panama early in April. She is represented as a splendid vessel of 700 tons, with excellent officers and superb accommodations. The Chili was fitted up to take about one hundred passengers.

A letter from Turks Island of the 24th of May says, "it is feared this event, in addition to the existing prejudices against Turks Island, will cause the company to give Turks

Island up as a depot for mails. The furniture, materials, and stores, to a considerable extent, are selling to-day; the engine will be nearly all lost, as the ship is much exposed to the ocean, and there is no means of removing the principal parts of such great weight."

We take the following from the COLONIAL FARMER:—

**Transplanting Cabbages, Celery, and other vegetables.**—Have at hand, when you pull up the plants, a bucket of water, considerably thickened with rich mould stirred into it, and dip the roots of each bunch of plants in this muddy water before you lay them down. Always cut off about half the length of Celery leaves when you transplant it. Many other vegetables succeed best when the leaves are shortened at the time they are removed. Swedish Turnips should have roots as thick, at least, as a pencil before they are taken up.

The General Assembly of Prince Edward Island was dissolved by proclamation of His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntley on the 31st ult.—The writs for the New House are returnable on the 17th of August next.

**Cape Breton.**—From the following extracts, it appears that business is flourishing at Cape Breton—in fact that island is an exception to the whole continent in America. From all quarters, the complaints of commercial depression, are reaching us. Truly this is a solitary instance of active business being in operation. The Cape Breton Spirit of the Times, says:—

"It will be seen that 9 square-rigged and 6 vessels, laden with 'black diamonds,' have cleared for various Colonial and American ports, during the past week. Truly Cape Breton has little cause for despondency. While her Sister Colonies, right and left, are languishing under an unprecedented commercial depression—while even in the great neighboring Republic, commerce is at a low ebb, Cape Breton is flourishing—more so than for years past. The depression experienced elsewhere does not extend to this quarter; on the contrary the floodgates of prosperity appear to have been opened upon us—our merchants are making preparations for an increased Spring business—and new buildings are going up in every direction."

**Colonial Trade Bill.**—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains a copy of "A Bill to amend the Laws for the regulation of the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," prepared and brought into the House of Commons by Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Greene, on the 2d of May. This Bill is founded upon resolutions which had previously undergone discussion in the Commons, and which have been inserted or noticed in former numbers of our paper. We find, however, on looking over the Bill, as published in the Royal Gazette, that the duty on Tea imported into the Colonies, when not brought direct from China, or from the United Kingdom, or any of the British possessions, is proposed to be *One Penny* per pound, while in some of the resolutions before alluded to, it was put down as *Sixpence* per pound. With regard to the duty on Candles also, some change has likewise been made in the bill: on Spectacles, the duty is to be fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, and on other Candles seven per cent. The duties on other articles appear to be as at first proposed.

## THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1842.

**Charlotte County Bank.**

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—G. Gilchrist.

DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

**AINS and Clerk House.**

Commissioners: next week—John Lockary.

**Marine Assurance Association.**

Director next week—Hon H. Hatch.

Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.

Director next week—G. D. King.

DISCOUNT DAY—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 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.

**LATEST DATES.**

London.—May 20

Liverpool.—May 21

Edinburgh.—May 16

Paris.—May 16

Toronto.—June 2

Montreal.—June 8

Quebec.—June 8

Halifax.—June 8

New York.—June 11

Boston.—June 13

**ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.**

By reference to our columns it will be seen that the Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday the 4th inst. in fourteen days from Liverpool. The news by this arrival is not important. The Queen's birth day was celebrated on the 10th.

The money market continued to fluctuate, although the temporary pressure which had existed for two or three days, seemed to be wearing away.

The refusal of the French Government to ratify the Quadruple Treaty, which is announced in the papers, is a matter of some importance, and the actual disposition of the

tance at the present time differ in their speech in the Chamber. The Monitor which has been published, gives in the following words public mind, I should in my duty towards the ratification of

The French Chamber great unbraggingly by her Majesty.

**Reds at the Palace.**

Fancy Dress Ball, percent and brilliant company danced. Buccleuch's piper has the music for the fit

**Great Fleet.**—W after the fire was wind, which had East for six weeks, sail from all parts of

**Mr. Dickens** sailed for Liverpool. A meeting of the York has been calling a fund, to be the sufferers by the

The Bostonians of the proposed Navy. A powerful measures will be set city.

**Negotiable** interest will be paid cent. per annum, mentioned person set against their application to the Pr

D. W. Jack, £2 R. Watson, £3 Elizabeth Brice, Amy G. Camp George D. Mori Commissioners £384 4 6, sick Ex Thomas Moses, Overseers, Sain Emigrants. Patrick Clinch, ed.

**IMPROVEMENTS** part of the old Ja the purpose of Co House; the room the Courts in, is up for a Public floors of the old j about six inches over timber, not places can be seen persons have cut cape out of holes iron and spikes a be disposed of to

**THE WEATHER** been wet. The vegetation has every prospect of vest.

The Steamer made an expedition week, calling at ports. At Yarm cheered by the i She has been ad for the shore me that Mr. Whit proprietor will u ment.

**Mr. Lord** this Town in a at Fredericton a isfaction. At I St Wm. & Lu Performance.

The MONTHLY very useful and lished at Halifax octavo form, dication, Morality 3s. 9d. per ann copy may be so

The COLONY received the 12 Monthly, publi the Novascotia—terms \$1 in ly noticed this tion of our off seen at our f

Calais Adv number of the Advertiser is n and next dress. tiser must be small sum to p The paper is n edited. We a nance of that su

**Sunday Sch** Gloucester was where Sunday institution for Mr. Rich, a p

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ill.—The Royal Gazette  
contains a copy of "A Bill  
or the regulation of the  
sh Possessions abroad,"  
t into the House of Com-  
nity, Mr. Gladstone and  
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proposed.

## STANDARD.

JUNE 17, 1842.

### County Court.

HATCH, President.

ck—G. Gilchrist

AY.—TUESDAY.

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T DATES.

20 Montreal—June 8

21 Quebec—June 8

16 Halifax—June 8

16 New York—June 11

2 Boston—June 13

HE GREAT WESTERN.

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The news by this arrival

The Queen's birth day

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he French Government to

ple Treaty, which is annou-

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actual disposition of the

tance at the present moment; but the Paris pa-  
pers differ in their versions of M. Guizot's  
speech in the Chambers on the occasion.  
The Monitor which is understood, in impor-  
tant cases, to submit its report to the parties  
for correction, gives the Minister's language  
in the following words:—"In the present state  
public mind, I should deem myself wanting  
in my duty towards the country were I to ad-  
vise the ratification of the treaty."

The French Chamber of Deputies have ta-  
ken great umbrage at the *Bal Masque* given  
by her Majesty.

*Reels at the Palace.*—At Her Majesty's  
Fancy Dress Ball, perhaps the most magnifi-  
cent and brilliant *fete* on record, the noble  
company danced reels—and the Duke of  
Buccleuch's piper had the honor of furnishing  
the music for the first.

*Great Fleet.*—We learn that on the day  
after the fire was got under at Hamburg, the  
wind, which had blown strongly from the  
East for six weeks, brought into the river 200  
sail from all parts of the world.

Mr. Dickens sailed on Tuesday in the pack-  
et-ship *George Washington*, from New York  
for Liverpool.

A meeting of the German residents in New  
York has been called for the purpose of rais-  
ing a fund, to be applied for the relief of  
the sufferers by the late fire in Hamburg.

The Bostonians are moving in the matter  
of the proposed reduction of the American  
Navy. A powerful memorial against the  
measures will be sent to Congress from that  
city.

Negotiable Warrants upon which inter-  
est will be payable half yearly at six per  
cent. per annum, will be issued to the under-  
mentioned persons for the several amounts  
set against their respective names, upon ap-  
plication to the Provincial Treasurer.

D. W. Jack, £29 19 6, Guaging, &c.  
R. Watson, £3 7 6, do  
Elizabeth Briscoe, £20, Teaching School  
Amy G. Campbell, £8 6 8, do  
George D. Morrison, £40, do  
Commissioners Alms House, St. Andrews,  
£23 4 6, sick Emigrants.

Thomas Moss, £50, Deputy Treasurer.  
Overseers, Saint George, £46 2 6, sick  
Emigrants.  
Patrick Clinch, £15, Money over expend-  
ed.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice that the lower  
part of the old Jail is undergoing repairs, for  
the purpose of converting it into a Market  
House; the room used formerly for holding  
the Courts in, is also to be repaired and fitted  
up for a Public Hall. The partitions and  
floors of the old jail were lined with iron bars  
about six inches apart and double planked  
over timber, notwithstanding which several  
places can be seen where we are informed  
persons have cut through and made their es-  
cape out of holes barely a foot square. The  
iron and spikes appear to be good and may  
be disposed of to advantage.

THE WEATHER for the last few days has  
been wet. The grass begins to "look up,"  
and vegetation has taken a start. There is  
every prospect of having an abundant har-  
vest.

The Steamer *Sate Gatha*, Capt Vaughan  
made an experimental trip to Halifax last  
week, calling at Yarmouth and the other out-  
ports. At Yarmouth and Halifax she was  
cheered by the inhabitants, on her arrival.  
She has been advertised to start once a week  
for the above mentioned places, and we trust  
that Mr. Whitney, enterprising Steamboat  
proprietor will meet with every encourage-  
ment.

Mr. Love the Polyphonist will visit  
this Town in a day or two. His performances  
at Fredericton and St. John have given sat-  
isfaction. At Fredericton His Excellency  
Sir Wm. & Lady Colebrooke patronized his  
Performance.

THE MONTHLY VISITOR.—Is the title of a  
very useful and cheap family newspaper, pub-  
lished at Halifax by Mr. Nugent, in a large  
octavo form, devoted to Temperance, Edu-  
cation, Morality, &c., at the low price of  
3s. 9d. per annum, in advance. A specimen  
copy may be seen at our office.

THE COLONIAL FARMER.—We have re-  
ceived the 12th number of this excellent  
Monthly, published by Mr. B. Nugent, at the  
Norascotuin Office, Titus Smith, editor  
at the Norascotuin Office, Titus Smith, editor  
at the Norascotuin Office, Titus Smith, editor

CALAIS ADVERTISER, Vol. 2.—The first  
number of the second volume of the *Calais*  
*Advertiser* is received. It appears in a new  
and neat dress. Our contemporary of Adver-  
tiser must be well encouraged—it costs no  
small sum to purchase a new press and type.  
The paper is not only neatly printed, but well  
edited. We wish Mr. Jackson a continu-  
ance of that success which he merits.

*Sunday Schools established by a Printer.*—  
Gloucester was the first city in England,  
where Sunday Schools were established, an  
institution for which the public is indebted to  
Mr. Rich, a printer.

We are authorised to state that the Bank-  
ruptcy Act, which was passed in the last Ses-  
sion of the Legislature, with a Clause to sus-  
pend its operation till approved of by the  
Queen in Council, together with the Report  
of the Law Officers of the Crown thereon, has  
been transmitted to England, with a Report  
from the Lieutenant Governor, recommend-

ing that it should be confirmed.—*Royal Ga-  
zette.*

An Examination of the St. Andrews  
Grammar School, will take place on Tues-  
day, the 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Boundary Question.—It is stated in  
the New-York Commercial Advertiser that  
important despatches on this subject were re-  
ceived by the steamer *Columbia*, but that in  
the absence from Washington of Mr. Web-  
ster, Secretary of State, their contents would  
not be known for some days. We observe by  
the Maine papers that the Commissioners  
from that State and from Massachusetts were  
to have left Boston on Wednesday last for  
Washington. Gov. Kent, one of the Com-  
missioners, accompanied by the Hon. Chas.  
Simonds, Executive Councilor and Speaker  
of the House of Assembly of this Province,  
Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. McLaughlin, War-  
den of the Disputed territory, and Alfred  
Reade, Esq. Private Secretary to His Excel-  
lency Sir William Colebrooke, left Bangor  
on Monday last on their way to the capitol.  
The Bangor Democrat considers the gentle-  
men from New Brunswick to be an unofficial  
deputation, but infers that they go to rep-  
resent the Province, or to confer with Lord  
Ashburton on the subject. Probably to give  
information as to the value of the territory in  
dispute.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Aquila's Dramatic Poem is received.

For the Standard.

I observe the appointment by the Admir-  
alty Board in London of Capt. W. F. W. Owen  
R. N. of Campo Bello, to the command of  
the Steam ship *Arion* for the purpose of a  
nautical survey of the coast and harbours in  
the Bay of Fundy. From the known and  
acknowledged high talents of Capt. Owen in  
any capacity, but especially in this important  
one—such an appointment will assuredly af-  
ford great satisfaction to the Public generally.  
The *Arion* may be looked for in the month of  
August next, and it is probable it will occu-  
py five years service.

IMPROVEMENT.

June 16.

OBITUARY.

It becomes our melancholy duty this week,  
to announce the death of a son, the 7th May,  
of Ayr, consort of Mr. ROBERT NORMAN,  
of Bolton la Moore, Lancashire, England, in  
the 28th year of her age. The particulars  
attending this lady's demise are truly affect-  
ing. Mrs. Norman was on her passage from  
Liverpool, in the barque *Elizabeth Grimmer*,  
Capt. Frye, for St. John, to visit her sister  
Mrs. F. A. Babcock, of this town. The lead-  
ing cause of her death may be attributed to  
the uncomfortable accommodations of the  
vessel, which was represented to her father  
before she engaged the passage, by the base agent  
*Burns*, as a ship of 750 tons with splendid  
accommodations for cabin passengers, assur-  
ing them they should have the best state room  
in the vessel, which was adjoining the main  
saloon—while the fact was the ship was only  
331 tons, and a small round house about 16  
by 20 feet, for the accommodation of officers,  
passengers, stores, &c. We are informed  
that their clothes were not dry two days at a  
time. Mr. Norman speaks highly of Captain  
Frye, (whom he had not seen until the vessel  
was under way), and who he says, did all in  
his power to make them comfortable under  
the trying circumstances, and regretted that  
they should have been so deceived by the  
character of his ship.—Mrs. Babcock was at  
St. John anxiously to await the arrival of the  
vessel by which she expected her only and  
dearly beloved sister. We in common with  
the whole community, deeply sympathize  
with Mr. Norman, his sister-in-law and their  
numerous friends, under this trying bereave-  
ment.

MARRIED.

At St. John on the 9th inst., at Trinity  
Church, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, the Rev.  
Alexander Stewart, third son of Dr. Stewart,  
of Hunter, Aberdeenshire, to Miss, a second  
daughter of Ralph M. Jarvis, Esquire, of that  
city.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Gray,  
Mr. Samuel Russell, to Miss Frances Smith.  
Same day, by the same, Mr. John Harbell, to  
Miss Jane Cienney, all of that city.

At Liverpool, England, on the 5th of May,  
Mr. John Starr DeWolf, late of Wolfville,  
N. S., now of Liverpool, merchant, to Caroline  
Lacy, second daughter of James E. Marshall,  
Esquire, of Belmont Park, near Taunton, Som-  
ersetshire.

DIED.

At St. John, on Friday morning, after an  
illness of only a few days, aged four years and  
six months, Amelia Augusta, youngest daugh-  
ter of Mr. S. Patten, of that city.

In Carleton on the 31st inst., James Frederick  
Clark, son of Mr. Joseph S. Clark, aged three  
years.

At the same place, on the 7th instant, Mr.  
Joseph S. Clark, aged 32 years, after a short  
illness.

At Halifax, on the 3d inst. in the 50th  
year of his age, Adam Carr, Esq., native of  
Berwick on Tweed.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

June 13. Schr. *Ariadne*, Reagh, Wilmet,  
Wood, &c. master.

—16, Brig *Princess Royal*, M'Gill, Berbice,  
ballast, to Club.

CLEARED.

June 13. Schr. *Mary Jane*, M'Master, East-  
port, ballast.

—15, Brig *Sterling*, Clements, Barbados,  
House frames, Boards, &c. by  
John Wilson.

Passenger in the Brig *Princess Royal*,  
from Berwick, Mr. Wm. Sharp.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, respectfully inform  
the public, that the statements published in a  
late Eastport Sentinel, respecting Mr. Wm.  
H. Rossmore, to be false, and are the pro-  
ductions of malicious characters—enemies to  
the cause of God and the Gospel. Since we  
became acquainted with Mr. Rossmore, he  
bears an irreproachable character; and we  
can testify that he has been made instrumen-  
tal in the hand of God, of turning many from  
darkness to his most marvelous light. We  
feel grieved at the attempts to persecute him  
by men who profess to be Ministers of the  
Gospel, which treatment, however, he has  
borne with a Christian spirit. And we cheer-  
fully recommend him to the public.

Signed by JOSIAH PATTERSON,  
JAMES WILSON,  
WM. MORANG, and  
32 others.

Campo Bello,  
June 9, 1842.

## Hardware.

JUNE 16, 1842.

THE Subscriber has imported Ex-Elizabeth,  
Grimmer, from Liverpool via St. John, the  
following—

Copper and Hogshead Powder Flasks,  
G. & B. Coffin Plates,  
Brass Nails,  
Plough Blades,  
Turner's Screws, Turn Screws,  
Sailors' Sheaths and Belts,  
Shot Pouches,  
Plated Sausage Trays,  
Anticorrosive Persimmon Caps,  
Cart Harness—plain iron—  
C. S. Mill Saw Files—Taper Hand do.  
Butchers' Knives and Steels,  
Talc and Desert Knives, Carving do.  
Razors, do. in cases,  
Writing Slates, Leg do.  
Opening and making irons for vessels;  
Ship Scares,  
Norfolk Lathes, Carpenters' 2 foot Rules,  
Shoe Size Sticks, Spokeshares  
An assortment of Locks, Hinges and Screws,  
Shingling Hatchets, Iron squares  
Scrubbing Brushes, Paint do.  
Beats' pat. Coffee Pots  
Plated Candlesticks  
Do. Stuffers and Trays  
Sandwich Trays and Waiters  
Bread Baskets, Shoe Thread  
Head Balls, Brass Locks  
Red Screws, Gun Locks  
Scrubbing Bells, Blase Pens  
Ballast Shovels  
16 bags Wrought Nails  
2 casks do. from 4 dy to 20 dy &c. &c.  
Which with his former stock of Hardware, he of-  
fers for sale on reasonable terms.

JAMES W. STREET.

June 17, 1842.

## EDUCATION.

MISS CROWLEY—A Licensed Teacher  
Begg to inform the Public that she has re-  
moved her School to her own residence, where  
children will be taught Spelling, Reading,  
Writing, Arithmetic, E. Grammar and plain  
Needlework.

Terms charged according to circumstan-  
ces.

St. Andrews, June 2nd 1842.—r.

## JAMES KENNEDY,

WOOLLEN DRESSER AND TAILOR,

Has just received, ex-*British Queen*, from  
London, via Saint John, a choice selection  
of WOOLLEN DRESSING, consisting of the  
following articles:—

Wool and Piece dyed superfine Broad cloths,  
Olives, Browns, Rides and Irregular Colors  
—superfine and fine.  
Blues—superfine Wool and Piece dyed black Doe-  
skins and Cassimeres  
Polish and Oxford colored Duckskins, Grey Drab and  
Laverder Check ditto,  
A well selected stock of Tweeds—different shades  
and colours.  
Black Silk Velvet and Satin Vestings.  
A great variety of Printed and Figural Cashmere  
and Valencia Vestings.  
Satin and Florentine Coat Buttons, Black silk coat  
Buttons and Cords, with every variety of Trim-  
ming in the above line, which he will retail or make  
up to order, in the most fashionable and approved  
style, and at the lowest prices they can be obtained  
for elsewhere. Also—on hand—Gentlemen's Dress  
Suits, Frocks, Vests, Pantaloones, Pilot Coats,  
Round and Reeling Jackets &c. &c.  
15th May 1842

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at the Store late-  
ly occupied by Wm. Kerr, Esq., as an office, a  
general assortment of GROCERIES, Arazo—Su-  
perfine Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Brooms; and a  
quantity of Herring Nets, Fishing Lines & Twines &c.  
very low for cash.

ROBERT KERR.

St. Andrews 19th May, 1842

## GINGER BEER FOUNTAIN,

AND

## Temperance Boarding House.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his  
friends and the public generally, for the libe-  
ral patronage which he has received in his line  
since he commenced business, and respectfully in-  
forms them that he has taken that commodious and  
central House No. 2, King street, owned by Mr. R.  
McGeary, which is being fitted up for the accom-  
modation of transient and permanent boarders, and  
trusts by attention to business to merit a continu-  
ance of public patronage.

A few steady Boarders can be taken immed-  
iately.

Ginger and Spruce Beers will be supplied to Inn  
Keepers in the Town and Country at a very liberal  
discount.

RUSSELL MOTT.

19th May 1842

## CONTRACT FOR OIL.

THE undersigned Commissioners for Light-  
houses will receive Tenders until SATUR-  
DAY the 19th day of JUNE, at Noon, at the  
Office of Colonel Weyer, for 1150 gallons of  
PALE SEAL OIL, and 200 gallons FOR-  
SEAL OIL; to be pure and free from all dregs  
and sediments of the catch of 1842, to the en-  
tire satisfaction of the Commissioners. The  
whole quantity to be delivered on or before the  
30th day next, at a Wharf in the Harbour.  
Payment will be made in one month after the  
delivery of the Oil.

Security will be required for the due perform-  
ance of the contract.

THOMAS WEYER,  
JAS. ALLANSHAW, Comm'rs.

JOHN WILSON,  
St. Andrews, 3d May 1842

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Saint Andrews,  
FIRST JUNE, 1842.

A.  
Acheson William  
Andrews M J C  
Adams Charles E  
Alexander Sarah Ann  
Apleby Capt John  
Andrews William  
B.  
Belches D M 2  
Brown J B  
Brown Captain  
Bell Hugh  
Blaikely David 2  
Booth J  
Bradford Joshua  
C.  
Craig David  
Carson David  
Caird Robert  
Cox Robert  
Clair Hugh  
Cowan James  
D.  
DeWolfe John  
Donovan Daniel  
Drugan Gibrath  
E.  
Eastman Robert  
F.  
Fitzsimmonds Barnard  
Foote Elias  
Furness John  
G.  
Graham Daniel 2  
Godfrey Mrs C  
Gilesby A  
Gamble William  
Gould John  
Gilbert Elizabeth  
Gibson John  
Gray H  
H.  
Harley Timothy F  
Hanson Mrs Sarah  
Haulen James  
Hogan James  
Haldiday John  
Hedderman Pat  
Hyslop Mrs Eliza  
Hammond James  
Hall Fred Freeman  
Hewson Peter  
Hughes Patrick  
Hartley John  
I.  
Jordan Samuel  
Johnston Richard  
K.  
Kerr John  
Kingdon Ireland  
Kelley James  
L.  
Livingston John  
Lounser John  
Loneragan Bridget  
M.  
McCurdy John  
Curdy Mr  
Stay Dr W C 6  
Cloud James  
Coud William  
Keefer Mr  
Donald Michael  
Donald John  
Avery Miss Susan 2  
Carty James  
Marran William  
Kinley John

McClulloch George 5  
Ginniss Mary  
Closkey Patrick  
Donald James  
Clarkin William  
Farlane H-wetta  
Micken Anderson  
Murphy William  
Veil Mary Ann  
Guigan John  
Gill Capt Alexr  
Murry Benjamin B  
Moulton Mrs Susan  
Magee Charles  
Morgan Thomas  
Murphy Michael 2  
Morton Mary  
Moody Eliza  
Morphy James  
Mahoney Frances  
Markew Andrew  
Mort Henry  
N.  
Neeille James  
Newothub William C  
O.  
O'Hara Captain  
P.  
Perry George  
Peggy Owners of Brig  
Parkinson John 6  
Pine Stephen 2  
Pattigrove Joshua  
Patch Charles  
Phillips William  
Peacock John  
Petition Andrew  
Q.  
Quinn Thomas  
Quatt Andrew  
R.  
Robinson Andrew  
Ray Margaret  
Regan Dennis  
Rait James  
Rice Isaac  
Hyder Lawrence  
Ren Thomas  
S.  
Spear Alexander  
Sloan Alexander  
Shaw Robert  
Shaw Miss Sarah  
Scalen Catherine  
Starkie Robert  
Sullivan John  
Sawyer Samuel  
Shales William  
Smith Capt John  
Sessions Chester  
Seaguthom Capt Robt  
Smith Henry  
Shea Patrick  
T.  
Thompson David  
Thompson C  
Thompson Cornelius 2  
Thompson William  
Terry Stephen  
W.  
Williams George  
Wilson Charles  
Wheaton John 2  
Wyley Hugh  
Woodie Mrs Elizabeth  
Welsh William 2  
Wilson Samuel  
Wheeler Rowland  
Whitely Elizabeth

For Saint Patrick  
B.  
Brann John  
Brown James  
Burns Hugh  
C.  
Cleary Dennis  
Creedy David  
D.  
Dorcy Lloyd  
H.  
Hannon Michael  
Hanson John Sen.  
Haley Thomas 2  
Hansen Sylvester  
K.  
Ker John  
L.  
Leary D. H. 2  
Leonard John  
Lord Thomas  
Flewellling Elizabeth  
Dennett Lewis  
M.  
McDonald John  
McKer Hugh  
McKer Suttin 3  
Mitchell John  
Maguire Thomas  
McFarland William  
McName George  
McWilliams John  
McIlroy Henry  
McFarlane Eliza  
Robinson Eliza  
Taylor John W.  
Turner David  
Thompson Stephen  
Wallace William  
N.B. The above Sale is postponed to  
WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, then po-  
sitively to take place at Saint Andrews.

## FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 1st day of June  
next, the whole of the Freehold  
and Leasehold Estate of the late William  
Scott, situate in the Town of Saint  
Andrews, consisting of DWELLING HOUSES,  
STORES and WHARVES, with the appurtenan-  
ces. Also—A Farm and Wilderness Land at Dig-  
degush, and another Farm at Oak Point. Terms  
made known at time of sale.

Any further information may be had on ap-  
plication to any of the Executors, or to W.B. Kinney,  
Esq. in Saint John.

ALEXANDER MACLEAN,  
St. Andrews, 12th May, 1842

Executors.

10th

## APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED AN APPRENTICE to the Printing  
business. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age  
of good character, will meet with a situation, on  
application at this Office.  
Standard Office,  
St. Andrews, May 13, 1842.

## MARCH 1, 1842.

ON SALE,

By the undersigned, at the lowest Market  
Prices—as follows:

7 HOGSHEADS Porto Rico MOLASSES,  
5 Hogsheads BROWN SUGAR,  
5 Barrels  
19 Chests Sou-long and Congo Teas  
2 Half chests old Hyson do.  
6 Bags Cuba COFFEE  
2 Casks refined Lard SUGAR  
25 Boxes London Soap  
37 Do. Liverpool do  
Boxes London mould and sperm CANDLES  
Do. Poland STARCH  
43 Kags white, red and black PAINTS  
Hogsheads bottled and raw Lined Oil  
Window Glass, assorted sizes, &c. &c.

## LIQUORS.

Pipes and Hogsheads best Geneva.  
Do. do best Cognac Brandy, sp  
proved brands.  
Hogsheads Best L. P. Madeira, Port, Sherry,  
Gr. casks 5 Broun and other Wines.  
6 Puncheons strong Jamaica Rum.

## BOTTLED WINES, &c.

Best old double diamond Port.  
Do. do London caprice Madeira.  
Sherry, Claret, Champagne,  
Sir John Hope's old Ja maica Rum  
Old Arrack, &c.  
London Bottled Porter (quarts & pints)  
Do. Pale Ale do.

## ON DRAUGHT.

Best old pale and colored Brandy,  
Do. Holland Gin,  
Do. Malt Whiskey,  
Do. old London particular Madeira.  
Port, Broun, Sherry, &c.

## ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 Firkins Cambridge BUTTER.

J. W. STREET.

## FOR SALE.





## SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the second day of JULY 1842, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Elizabeth Parley and Isaac Ketchum, in and to the following properties, in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz., A Lot or Parcel of Land, bounded on the Southwest side, by land owned by James Drake, and on the other sides, by the Salt water, containing half an acre, more or less, together with the STABLE, FISH-HOUSE, and COOPER'S SHOP thereon;—One half of the Lot No. 45, in the first division of Grand Manan, with the Saw Mill and Buildings thereon. Also,—One Acre of Land adjoining the said Mill, and Mill site, beginning at the South-east corner of said Mill, and running to the road from Seal Cove to Grand Harbour.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of DANIEL ANSELY, Esq. commanded to levy £500 11 6d. &c.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
27th July, 1841

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 9th day of JULY next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of in and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, Jan 6 1842.

To be sold at public auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P. M.

THAT piece or parcel of Land situated on GRAND MANAN and containing about Two Acres, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one John Sprague to John Cunningham the present occupier, with the House, Store, Wharf, and other improvements thereon.—The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy Wm. Douglass, Assignee of Colin Campbell, Esq. in a debt of £16 18s. 10d. recovered by him against John Cunningham et al, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 13th March, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 26th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Claim, and Demand of JOHN McLACHLAN, Esquire, of in, and to, those certain Lots or Tracts of Land, situated at Chamcook, so called, in the Parish of St. Andrews, known and distinguished as Lots No. 10, 11, and 16, containing 233 Acres more or less, together with all and singular the Buildings and Improvements thereon. The same having been taken under, and by virtue of, several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOS. JONES,  
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.

St. Andrews, 17th May, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 17th day of DECEMBER next, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Gordon McKay, to all that Lot of Land situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, on the east side of the Digdegush River, known as Lot No. 30, formerly granted to John McEroy, containing about 112 acres. And also to that other Lot of Land situate in the same Parish on the East side of the River known as Lot No. 10, granted to John Johnson, containing 112 acres, and purchased by the said Gordon McKay, from the heirs of the said John Johnson. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £32 19s. 6d. at the suit of the Hon. James Allanshaw.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, June 8, 1842

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY the 17th day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand, which Angus Daniel McMaster had, on the 11th day of December last, or now has, as Heir at Law of the late John McMaster, deceased, of and to all the Real Estate, within the County of Charlotte, owned by the said John McMaster, at the time of his decease, comprising among others, the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz:—A Tract of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the North-east side of Passamaquoddy Bay, formerly granted to Capt. Farrell, with the Mills, Houses, and erections thereon, commonly known as the "Digdegush Property" now in the occupation of the Hon. James Allanshaw.

Also—Lots Nos 2 and 3, at the Rolling Dam in the said Parish of St. Patrick, with the Mills and Mill Privileges thereon. Also—A Tract of Land at the Lower Falls, in the Parish of St. George, on the West side of the Maguadavie River, purchased by the late John McMaster, from one Joseph Gunnison, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Dams, and other erections thereon, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £145, &c. at the suit of Wm. Smith, Alexander Smith and John Smith.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
June 9, 1842.

## Genuine Medicines.

For sale by Dr. W. C. McStay St. Andrews.

### HEADACHE.

CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured effectively in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it: it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Spohn's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and cured by, the use of this medicine. It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and cured by, the use of this medicine.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and cured by, the use of this medicine.

### MYSTERIOUS,

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been reduced to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the greatest cure ever effected in this city, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquiries his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one feeling may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 14 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted colds & sinews. How has this been done? By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Henna Nerve and Bone Liment externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

### \$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of Hays Liniment for the Piles without being cured. Of thousands of proof, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. A reward of \$100 will be paid where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

(externally) in the following complaints: For the Piles, For all children, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Pustules of the legs, or other fungus sores however obstinate or long standing, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

### LOOK OUT.

Some scoundrels have counterfeited this article and put it up with various demerits. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO. that name must always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take the direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it, for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by Comstock & Co., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Double the Quantity and Better Quality than any other for the same price!!! Remember this.

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESS, AND DISEASES DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS, AND CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purgé—purgé—has been the cry for the last few years. This is a new and a different kind of purgative, and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done—without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purgé, you must! Two sickly humours of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humours. Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters,

when as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humours which infect the blood, and which only increase by purges unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humours drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow hue of sickness change partially to the full blooming glow of health & youthful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and use no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. LIX, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—“Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1841 by Thomas Comstock, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.”

Warranted the only genuine. Messrs. Comstock & Co., New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighbouring countries.

DOCTOR O. C. LIX.

## TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY! PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY. EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not stain the Skin!!! THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as it is all powdered before use. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

This dye is sold only by the gentlemen, who manufacture it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and highly celebrated by the public.

This dye is sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

## OLDRIDG'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York, market about twenty years since, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair, when it had fallen out, keeping the head free from dandriff, (a most loathsome article), on a gentleman's coat (collar), and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unobtainable in any other way, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as most of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the hair, and some are so, that any one applying them will make the hair grow rapidly, and of a good quality but the Balm of Columbia, and no article purporting to be the Balm of Columbia is genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the outside wrapper. Some have been deceived, and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine Balm of Columbia. Remember to look for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Don't be deceived with the assurance that any without that name is made in the same way, and is just as good, all such pretensions are false, and known to be so by the counterfeits.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT, FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

COUGHS; Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Cerebration, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Sourness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hoarse Voice, Nettle Sweats, Diarrhoea or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietors, at 375 Bouverie, between Fourth and Fifth sts. New York, Geo. Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New York; and by every Druggist in New Brunswick.

## HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Connected, United States. Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honourable promptness.

During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to the Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property against Loss or Damage by Fire but takes no marine risks.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, H. Huntington, E. Ward, and Albert Day.

Eliphalet Terry, President. James G. Bolles, Secy.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

## TO SELL OR LEASE.

THAT well improved and advantageously situated FARM & ISLAND, with Dwelling House and two Barns at Oak Bay, five miles from Saint Stephens, lately owned by Thomas Dunn, now occupied by David Woodcock.

Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint Stephen, or JOHN BUNN, Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842.

10 COPIES A YEAR FOR \$10!

The handsomest and cheapest Periodical for the Young.

## Every Youth's Gazette.

Illustrated by Elegant Engravings.

TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

ON Saturday the 22d day of January, will be commenced the editing and publishing of a new weekly paper, which will be called "EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE." It will be of the quarto form, containing eight pages similar to the New York Mirror. Every number will be embellished with BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

Arrangements will also be made to obtain original articles by favorite American authors. A pure moral tone will pervade every sentence of the new periodical. Every thing like sectional, sectarian, or political bias will be sedulously avoided. In fine, the Journal will be adapted to the tastes and capacities of all children, and thus merit its name.

Every Youth's Gazette will, on and after the 22d of January, be issued on Saturday Mornings, at the office of the New World 30 Ann street, New York.

Terms.—To place Every Youth's Gazette within the means of all the girls and boys in the country, it will be sold to subscribers at the following low rates:—For one copy, sent to any part of North America, \$2 a year, for 2 copies \$3, for four copies \$5, for ten copies \$10—always to be paid in advance. When 4 copies for \$5, or 10 copies for \$10 are ordered, the remittance must be made in current money, of New York or New England—and the papers directed to one address.

Letters on business, and all communications, to be addressed to "The Editor of the Youth's Gazette 30 Ann street, New York," franked or post paid.

## PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT, OF SAINT ANDREWS.

AGENT OF THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and their contents and all other descriptions of insurable property, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often, in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses, is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent who is authorized to issue Policies to applicants without delay.

WM. CONNER, Secretary.

Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.

Mr. GARNETT also offers his services as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

St. Andrews, 8th Nov. 1841.

## THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Offer the following Premiums for the Crop of 1842, Viz:—

For the greatest quantity of merchantable Wheat raised on any one Acre £3 0 0  
Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0  
Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Oats not less than 30 lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre  
Second Ditto Ditto 3 0 0  
Third Ditto Ditto 2 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Barley not less than 30 lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre  
Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0  
Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0  
Second Ditto Ditto Do 2 0 0  
Third Ditto Ditto Do 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Turnips Do 3 0 0  
Second Ditto Ditto Do 2 0 0  
Third Ditto Ditto Do 1 0 0

The affidavits of the Applicant and one respectable witness will be required as proof of the quantity of each description of Grain and Roots. Further notice will be given as to where samples will be received and the Premiums paid.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. D. MORRISON, Secretary.

April, 1, 1842—37

## \$10 REWARD.

WHEREAS during the night of WEDNESDAY last, certain evil-disposed persons did wantonly take away and remove the public LAMPS at the head and centre of the Market Wharf, break and otherwise injure the Clock in front of Mr. James Hutchinson's shop, break the Doors and break the Windows of several Offices, and commit various other Indecencies and depredations upon the property of individuals in this Town.

The above Reward of £10 will be paid to any Person who will lay before the subscriber such proof as will result in the conviction of the offenders.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, 24th March, 1842.

## BANK STOCK.

ONE SHARE Charlotte County Bank Stock for sale.

Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that no person other than the Subscriber, (by virtue of Trust for the benefit of his Family,) is entitled to receive or claim the Remains of the following premises in Saint Andrews, viz:—

Town Lots No. 2, 3, 6, and 7, respectively, in block letter B.—Lots No. 1, 2, and 3, in block letter H, comprising what is now known as Watt's Wharf, formerly Watt's Wharf, with the Buildings, thereunto belonging—also Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 in block letter E.—and Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 8 in block letter L.—also lot No. 4 in block letter I.—all in Bulkley's Division of the Town Plat.—That Miss Elizabeth Watt Watt has no Legal or Equitable Interest therein, and That the paper writing under which she pretends to claim the same is null and void—and all the Tenants of said Premises or any part thereof are hereby Notified not to attempt to or in any way treat with the said Elizabeth Watt, or any person on her behalf as the owner of said premises or any part thereof.—Dated this 14th day of March 1842.

THOMAS WATT,  
Per A. CAMPBELL, his Attorney.

## SELLING OFF!

### AT REDUCED PRICES!

The Subscriber is selling off his large and well assorted Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS! at much lower prices than heretofore offered in the market. The goods are all lately imported, and of the best quality—consisting of

BLUE, black, invisible green and claret Broad Cloths, pilot and duffles do, blue, black and drab Casimeres, Buckskin, Satinette, Mole skin, Tweeds and Fustians—30 pieces of white and red Flannels—Welsh, Salisbury and Swandown do—twill blue and heavy Kermes do—200 pieces of Blankets assorted, from 14 1/2 to 8—Counterpanes and Coverlets—Carpetings of different colors—64 pieces brown cotton from 9 1/2 to 3 1/2—64 pieces white cotton, Linen do—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxones of different shades of blue, green, red, yellow, and white, and brown cloth do—Ladies' and Men's all colors—250 pieces of prints suitable for winter and spring—Linen cotton, checks and homespun, twilled janes and lining cottons, cotton stripes and fine Regatta—table covers blue and crimson, white and brown cloth do—Ladies' Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stays white and brown do—woollen & worsted yarns all colors—cotton Warps white and blue, Ladies winter Boots and Shoes, carpet & Kid Slippers, prunella and moorcock walking Shoes, kid Gloves, lined Berlin do—Lambocoll Hose, Mohair and worsted do, Bobbinets and Laces, jaconet, buck and mill Muslins, Bathrobes and cambricks, Insertion Bobbinets, Quillets and Edgings—Gloves beaver and silk Hats, fur and Irish Caps, Southwesterns, oil cloths and covered hats—a large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pairs of pantaloons of different qualities, frock coats and riding jackets, peak coats, gaiters, trousers and striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the line.

## HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Knives and forks, Scissors large and small, of an excellent quality, Razors, pocket and pen knives, ivory combs, pocket do, lake pens and covers, Box Irons, Italian do, fire shovels and tongs, long and short spades and shovels, and scrubbing brushes.

## GROCERIES.

10 Boxes of Belfast Soap, 15 Boxes of Glasgow do, 30 Boxes London and Liverpool do, 10 Boxes London mottled and dip Candles, 1 Case of double refined Loaf Sugar, from 4 to 6 lb, for family use, Souchong and Green Tea, Ground and unground Coffee, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Peppars, Allspice, and Salsaparilla, A few cases of Grapes, Indigo and Bluing, A quantity of Black Lead, A lot of corn brooms, Lamp Oil, A few boxes window Glass 7x9 2x10 10x12, A quantity of Flour and corn meal, peas & fish.

P. S. Those indebted to the subscriber either by note or book account, are requested to call and arrange the same forthwith and save expence.

C. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, 8th February, 1842.

## NEW FANCY STORE.

FALL SUPPLY. THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint Andrews that she has received her FALL SUPPLY of GOOD, consisting of

Fashionable & Fancy Goods suitable for the Season, and at the Lowest Prices. Also—A general selection of GROCERIES, which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms.

M. SHERLOCK.

November 4, 1841—44

## TO BE LEASED.

THE STORE, WHARF & PREMISES lately occupied by James Kerr, Esq. are now to be let on a long or short term, as may be agreed on.

S. WATT,  
Att'y for James Watt.

## THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY A. W. SMITH.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B. TERMS.

15s. per annum, delivered in town or called for 17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid it in written directions. First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s. Each repetition of do. 12 lines 1d per line.

First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line. Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on. Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance. Blanks, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice,—to be paid for on delivery.

## AGENTS.

St. Andrews, Parish of St. Andrews, MILTONS, ST. DAVID, Tower Hill, Oak Bay, St. PATRICK, St. GEORGE, Upper Falls, PEARFIELD, GRASS MARSH, St. JOHN, RICHMOND, FRANKFORD, MICHAMCHI, Mr. John Catterell, W. Campbell Esq, James Albee Esq, Thos. Moore Esq, Jas Brown Esq, Mr. J. Gedder, Mr. Clarke Hanson, Mr. M. Brann, Mr. D. Gilmore, Mr. James Hunter, Wilford Fisher Esq, D. M. Millan Esq, W. J. Layton Esq, Mr. Henry S. Beck, Jas. Cain Esq.

VOLUME 9

Price 15s. in T.

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