

The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1840.

Number 26

ON SALE.

ely occupied by John Smith
joining land of Mr. John Cot-
g 95 acres, with a dwelling
; about 40 acres, under Cul-
tured. This Farm fronts on
there is an excellent fishery,
nience to obtain rock weed
for manure. This farm will
liberal credit given for pay-
JOHN WILSON.

GOVE.

has received
ish Queen, from London,
la Saint John.
ACKAGES containing Drugs
Medicines, Perfumery, Colours,
e.c. among which are Epsom
Cream Tartar whole sale or retail
perfumed fancy Soap, Tooth &
Darbham Mustard in Bottles,
ices, Pickles, French Olives—
niss from the best makers. Ver-
Green for Walls which will pro-
green or blue, either for oil or
e.c. &c.
varnished to be from the first

May 15.



LET.
sion given immediately.
convenient Cottage situated
Eastern Extremity of Queen
t occupied by Mr. HERRIET

JOHN FORTUNE
March 25, 1840—13—t.

OLD OR LET.

slow given immediately.
hed and convenient Cottage
ide of the St. John Road in
of David Mowatt Esquire.
ge Parlour, Bed Room and
s Closets on the ground
rod Bed Rooms up stairs,
t first good Cellar under the
ground for a garden adjoin-
or let with it if required for
e apply, at the STANDARD.

May 16, 1840, 20.

NOTICE.

having any accounts against
ANDREWS and SAINT JOHN'S
H COMPANY, to the 15th
ut, will render them to Mr.
St. John, the TREASURER.

THOS. WYER,
President.

25th November 1831.

DEPARTURE OF

RAILS.

rive from
ily at 12 a. m.
Saint George, by Coach—
Saturdays at 7 p. m.
steam—Mondays, Wednes-
s 3 to 5 p. m.
Coach—Tuesdays, Thurs-
days.

parts for
ily at 10 a. m.
Saint George, by Coach—
esdays, & Fridays at 7 a. m.
am—Tuesdays, Thursdays,
18 a. m.
y Coach—Mondays, Wed-
days at 10 a. m.

WANTED.

e Wanted, about 15 years
can read and write well, at
Printing business. Those
would be preferred—
Jan 4, 1840.

THE

NEWS STANDARD

EVERY FRIDAY, BY

W. SMITH

in Saint Andrews,

NEW BRUNSWICK.

TERMS.

erved in town or called for.
forwarded by mail.
insured until arrears are paid
TISEMENTS,
o written orders, or continued
no written directions
lines, and under, 3s
over 12 lines 3d per line,
12 lines 1d per line.
o year as may be agreed on.

individually who have no ac-
ice to be paid for in advance
&c. struck off at the shortest
for on delivery.

GENTS.

Mrs. S. Connick.
Mr. W. Campbell.
James Albee Esq.
Trist. Moore Esq.
Jas. Brown Esq.
Mr. J. Goldney.
Mr. David Turner.
Mr. Wm. Beaufort.
Mr. D. Gilmore.
Joshua Knight Esq.
Wilford Fisher Esq.
D. M. Millan Esq.
W. J. Layton Esq.
Mr. Henry S. Beck.
Jas. Cain Esq.

SE NOTICE

tisement will be inserted
unless paid for when
the number of insertions
as having upon account
is usual. BLANKS and
ruck off to order and
fer cash down.
27em

THE LOVE OF A HAT.

Oh Alfred, I have been out shopping all
the afternoon, though I purchased nothing;
but I called at Mrs. Hall's the milliner, and
she showed me such a love of a hat I was
completely enchanted; I tried it on, and found
it so becoming, I was tempted to wear it home.
It is the color of a damask rose, with a splen-
did ribbon to match, a gracefully drooping
snowy plume, and a curtain of exquisite
blonde a quarter of a yard in depth. I know
you would say it was a perfect love; should
you not like to see me come out in it?

That is quite a broad hint my dear Sarah, I
like to see you in any thing; but what was the
price of this so much admired bonnet?

Mrs. Hall said it was worth thirteen dol-
lars; but as she wished to be as reasonable
as possible with such a customer as myself,
she would let me have it for twelve.

Well she is quite accommodating, but is
not that too much to lay out upon an article
of dress so soon to be thrown aside? Then
you know Sarah, there is your white one, not
yet two months old; I had rather see you
wear that longer. I do not like to have peo-
ple say that my wife is extravagant, and we
cannot very well afford to follow every new
fashion; are you willing to give it up?

The young wife pouted, and was half in-
clined to cry. It were better if she had, for
tears are more excusable than anger.

Oh I suppose I can wear the old dud of a
white hat all winter, if you will not allow me
a better one; but do not call me extravagant;
I am sure a twelve dollar bonnet need not
drain your resources. Look at my friend
Mrs. Haight, she has a new head gear once
a month, I believe. She had a French hat
which cost her sixteen dollars. She only
wore it twice, and then taking a fancy to
alter it, spoilt it entirely, so that it was fit
for nothing but paper bags; and not long since
she gave eight dollars for a turban which she
has never worn, and never will wear. But I
see what I am to expect. I did not believe
you were so parsimonious.

Sarah was vexed. She tossed her gloves
and handkerchief upon the carpet, and draw-
ing her chair towards the grate, sat in sullen
silence twirling the tassels of her purple man-
tilla till summoned to the tea table. The
meal was hurried through without transgress-
ing the rules of politeness, and the evening
hours passed slowly and uncomfortably away;
for though Alfred sought to enter into con-
versation with his wife, she would only answer
in monosyllables; but she had time to reflect
upon the folly of her conduct, and at last
began to feel very unhappy.

Alfred and Sarah had not been long wed-
ded, and this was their first disagreement—

"For oh hour night a cause will show."

Discussions between heads that love."

The wife was young, gay, playful and affec-
tionate, and had been chosen by a man of
sense, more for the good qualities of her mind
and heart, than her beauty, though that was
of the rarest kind; but she possessed a spirit
impatient of contradiction, and indulged a
fondness for dress which her husband hoped
she might overcome, if dealt with rightly—
He felt that it was hard to begin a reform,
and almost repented having given the first
lesson, though more than ever convinced that
it was necessary. But Sarah's was an April
temper, and she appeared on the morrow with
a face all sunshine, and rosy lips dropping
kind words, for though too proud to confess
herself in fault, she felt that she was wrong,
and while no allusion was made to the past,
she appeared, by her affectionate manner, to
ask a reconciliation, and soon read forgive-
ness in the eyes of her husband. She seem-
ed content to wear the old dud of a hat, and
a few months passed away in undisturbed
happiness; but another evil genius crossed
their path in the guise of a fifty dollar shawl,
which so exceedingly pleased the lady's fan-
cy, that she ventured to ask her lord and
master for leave, and money, to purchase it,
and here began the second lesson which he
saw fit to give her upon that subject. He
stood by the window, his hand was in his
pocket, and the money in his hand, I verily
believe;—for he would much rather have
given it than denied her, but he hesitated a
moment ere he replied.

Sarah it is hard for me to refuse you any
thing; but a shawl is what you certainly do
not need at present. Have you not an elean-
gant cloak, a rich Cashmere, a Rob Roy,
which if not handsome, is very serviceable,
and others of all sorts and sizes?

Don't talk to me about serviceable! I hate
the word, and I shall never wear the old horse
blanket again; they are only fit for Irish wo-
men and Venetians. You seem to know all
about my articles of dress; I suppose you
keep a written inventory of my wardrobe.

On Sarah you grieve me; but look here!
see this poor object passing along through the
bitter snow storm, with no covering outside
her calico dress, to shield her from the wea-
ther: I will raise the window and bid her
come in if you will run up stairs for your
blanket.

You can be generous to every one besides
me, but she may have it in welcome.

Sarah was charitable and kind, and as she
gracefully threw the shawl over the poor wo-

man's shoulders, the shade of anger on her
countenance gave place to a smile of satisfac-
tion. Heaven bless you!—Heaven forever
bless you! said the grateful woman, as she
turned to depart. You are a young and hap-
py couple—just in each other's affection; and
never let unkind words pass between you;
they are easy said, but hard to be forgotten.
You have wealth, friends, and home! may
your riches never take wings and fly away,
your friends follow, and your home become
the abode of distress. Be of one mind, lov-
ing and forgiving always; and once more I
say, trust in each other's affection.

Again was the difficulty amicably adjust-
ed, and though as a true historian I must allow
that a few similar scenes occurred, yet Sarah
soon began to see the error of her ways, and
was gradually reforming, when Alfred one
day entered and found her weeping over the
following letter.

MY DEAREST SISTER:—You have probably
learned from public report, that my husband
has been unfortunate in business, but his pride
has hitherto kept me from informing you of
the extent of his losses. He is ruined, com-
pletely; without a dollar in the world that he
can call his own, and now lying dangerously
ill of a fever brought on by exertion, exposure,
and anguish of mind. I kept up my courage
and spirits till now, but they are fast leaving
me. I shrink from poverty, not as the worst
of evils, but as one which I at present know
of no means to avert; and though my child-
ren are not literally calling for bread, they
are subsisting upon charity, for we owe it to
the kindness of our creditors, that we have a
morsel to eat, or a roof to shelter us. Did
you think that could ever be brought to this?
It is the will of Heaven, and my proud spirit
is humbled in the dust. Come to me my sis-
ter—console me with your sympathy—help
me with your advice. Alfred will not object;
he is always kind—come soon.

ADELA.

Alfred read the letter and proposed start-
ing immediately, which they accordingly did;
and after two days journey, reached the dwel-
ling of their afflicted sister. Alfred came
not to be a passive spectator of their distress,
but as an angel of mercy, to relieve. He
told his wife that he had saved two hundred
dollars by denying her some useless expense,
at different times; he had intended to devote
it to some charitable purpose, and it was now
hers if she wished to present it to her sister.
He cheered the heart of the sick man, and
inspired him with new courage, till the fever
left him, and he was able to adopt the means
which his true friend proposed, of providing
for the wants of his family. Alfred's influ-
ence was exerted, and his purse opened, till
the household were again restored to comfort
and happiness; and they saw him depart with
tears and blessings.

When they were alone in the carriage,
Sarah wept upon her husband's shoulder—
She confessed her former faults, and implored
forgiveness for the wrong she had done him—
for the pain she had given his noble heart.
She felt that those only can be truly gener-
ous, who deny themselves, that they may give
to others; no more unkind words fell from her
lips, she was careful not to make any unrea-
sonable requests, and she now blessed the day
when her husband, to bring about this change,
commenced with denying her the love of a
hat."

NEWSPAPERS.

It is fashionable in some circles and on
particular occasions, to speak lightly of the
importance of the newspaper press upon the
public, and in general terms to pronounce it as
profligate and corrupt. But do such persons
sufficiently consider what influences such im-
pressions make on the public mind? Have
they made a calculation between the power of
oral lectures, printed books, and issues of the
periodical press? Suppose to-day that every
newspaper press in the land should advocate
the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage;
what may be supposed the effect on the public
mind—what the general practise in a few
years, under such an advocacy? Certainly
the general use of such drink. The waxen
state of the mind of youth would receive im-
pressions that would be carried by them to
the grave, and influence more or less their
whole life. Newspapers are the vehicles of
the public thought—of individual reflections
for the general good—transcripts of public
conduct—pictures of private griefs and bless-
ings—monitors to Statesmen, Divines, Moral-
ists—the people's instrument to thunder
their dissatisfaction at oppression and wrong
doing in those occupying high stations, and to
speak their approval of things that are right,
honorable and just. They convey instruction
drawn from the meetings of Cabinets of na-
tions—the Halls of Legislation—Courts of
Justice—the desks of public and private Sec-
—the domestic circle—popular associations
—the correspondence—the mechanic's
shop—the husbandman's farm, and lawyer's
office—in short, wherever a man operates by
the force of mind or comes in contact with
matter, comes also instructions, intelligence
and warning to fill the columns of the news-
paper.

It is not to be wondered at that such an in-

strument should, at times, be seized upon by
the selfish and depraved, to advance their
power; and the only security against their
influence, is the intelligence and virtue of the
people. Political demagogues, having con-
trol of the public patronage will always find
men enough to labour for their interest, for
the amount of money they may be able to give.
It is for a wise and prudent people to say
whether such shall prove successful.

Just in proportion to the demands of the
age, will be the improvement in the character
of newspapers; already have the best and
wisest men in the country made use of them
as a means of conveying instruction to the
public on matters of morals, religion, educa-
tion, temperance, and all the great interests
that concern the Welfare of man. And if the
people would an support honest, independ-
ent, and faithful press. Instead of a corrupt
one, they should see to it, that not only such
papers as they approve should be subscribed
to, but that they also should be paid for—
Almost any one, with any sort of a paper, can
get up a long subscription list of nominal pa-
trons, provided the publishers do not demand
payment, and thus the good and the bad are
alike encouraged to begin, and equally dis-
couraged from continuing their labors; so
that, as a practical matter in too many cases,
the faithful and the corrupt are treated alike.
There is a looseness in the public mind with
regard to their obligations to publishers that
injures both the press and the public. But
if newspapers are what we have stated them to
be, this ought not to be the case. The public
should support them as a matter of principle,
and support only such as on principle they
can generally approve for some general features
of utility, intelligence or profit.

Recollections.—Time mellow ideas. Things
in themselves indifferent acquire a certain
tenderness in recollection; and the scenes of
our youth, though remarkable neither for
elegance nor feeling, rise up to our memory
dignified and at the same time endeared. As
countrymen in a distant land acknowledge
one another as friends, so objects, to which
when present, we gave but little attention, are
nourished in distant remembrance with a cor-
dial regard. If in their own nature of ten-
der kind, the ties which they had in the heart
are drawn still closer, and we recall them with
an enthusiasm of feeling which the same ob-
jects at the immediate time are unable to ex-
cite.—The hum of a little tune, to which in
our infancy we have often listened; the course
of a brook, which in our childhood we have
frequently traced; the ruin of an ancient
building which we remember almost entire;
these remembrances sweep over the mind with
an enchanting power of tenderness and mel-
ancholy, at whose bidding the pleasures and
the ambition of the present moment fade and
appear. Our finer feelings are generally not
more grateful to the fancy than general to the
mind.—Of this tender power which remem-
brance has over us; several uses might be
made; this divinity of memory, did we treat
it aright, might lend its aid to our happiness
as well as our virtue.

Singular Will.—An English miser, John
Peech, lately died in London, leaving the
following will: I give and bequeath to my
nephew, my old black coat; I give and be-
queath to my niece, the flannel waistcoat I
now wear; I give and bequeath to each of
my sister's grand-children, one of the little
earthen pots on the top of my wardrobe;
finally, I give and bequeath to my sister, as a
last token of the affection I have always felt
for her, the brown stone jug at the head of
my bed. The disappointment of the legatee-
esses, when this strange will was read, may
easily be imagined. The deceased was spoken
of by all in a way by no means flattering to
him, and his sister, in a fit of anger, gave the
brown stone jug, her legacy, a kick, which
broke it in pieces, when lo! a complete stream
of guineas poured out of it, and the general
disappointment gave way to joy. Each hur-
ried to examine his or her legacy, and the
flannel waistcoat and little earthen pots were
found equally well filled, the testator having
only wished to, cause them an agreeable sur-
prise.

The cultivation of flowers is, of all the
amusements of mankind, the one to be select-
ed and approved as the one most innocent
in itself, and most perfectly devoid of injury
or annoyance to others; the employment is not
only conducive to health and peace of mind,
but probably, more good-will than arisen and
friendships been founded by the intercourse
and communication connected with this pur-
suit, than from any other whatever; the plea-
sures, the ecstasies of the horticulturalist are
harmless and pure; a streak, a tint, a shade,
become his triumph, which, though often ob-
tained by a chance, are secured alone by
morning care, by evening caution, and the
vigilance of days; an employ which, in its
various grades, excludes neither the opulent
nor the indigent, and teeming with boundless
variety, affords an unceasing excitement to
emulation, without contention or ill-will.

To take Grease out of Silk.—If a little pow-
dered magnesia be applied on the wrong side

of silk, as soon as the spot discovered, it is a
never failing remedy, the dark spots disappear-
ing as if by magic.

Old Weller and the Widow on the Rail-
road.—"It is was on the rail," said Mr. Wel-
ler with strong emphasis; "I was goin' down
to Birmingham by the rail, and I was locked
up in a close carriage with a living widder.
Alone we was; the widder and me was alone;
and I believe it was only because we was alone
and there was no clergyman in the convey-
ance, that that 'ere widder didnt marry me
before we reached the half-way station. Ven
I think how she began a screaming as we was
goin' under them tunnels in the dark—how
she kept on a faintin' and ketchin' hold o' me
—and how I tried to bust open the door as
was tight locked and perished all escape—
Ah! it was an awful thing, most awful!"
Master Humphrey's Clock, No. 6.

Protracted Vitality of Seeds.—Without
admitting such doubtful cases as those of
seeds preserved in mummies having germinat-
ed, there are many instances of seminal
longevity about which there can be no doubt.
Books contain an abundance of instances of
plants having suddenly sprung up from the
soil obtained from deep excavations, where
the seeds must be supposed to have been bur-
ied for ages. Professor Henslow says that in
the fens of Cambridgeshire, after the surface
had been drained and the soil ploughed, large
crops of white and black mustard invariably
appear. Millar mentions a case of Plantago
Psyllium having sprung from the soil of an
ancient ditch which was emptied at Chelsea,
although the plant had never been seen in the
memory of man. De Chandolle says that M.
Gerardin succeeded in raising kidney beans
from seeds at least a hundred years old, taken
out of the herbarium at Tournfort; and rasp-
berry plants have been raised from seeds found
in an ancient coffin, in a barrow in Dorset-
shire, which seeds, from the coins and other
relics met with near them, may be estimated
to have been sixteen or seventeen hundred
years old.

Natural History.—At Bowes, parish of
Terregles, two boys have a small dove-cot
and a brood of young, which, after being
nearly starved to death, are now thriving
finely, whether within doors or in the open
air. The said cooing nurslings were only
partially fledged when the parent birds dis-
appeared, having been shot, as is supposed,
while diligently foraging for the good of
others in some of the adjoining sown fields.
On discovering this, the juveniles knew not
what to do with their doves, but after rumina-
ting anxiously on the subject, they hit on an
expedient which succeeded beyond expecta-
tion. In the house hung or stood a roomy
cage, tenanted by a jack-daw—a lively, per-
tucky fellow, but who, at the same time,
seems not wanting in qualities which may, for
anything we know, take the name of doc-
trinity. Accordingly the bereaved pigeons
were introduced into his refectory and dor-
mitory; at first he looked a little askance,
but soon took to feeding his destitute fellow-
lodgers, with all the care he could have pos-
sibly bestowed on his own offspring. The
boys were delighted, and after a few days'
trial, opened the cage door to give the feather-
ed folks the air. Liberty is at all times sweet,
and, glad of escape, the whole flew off to the
open fields in quest of worms and other food,
and the doves, trust to say, have so profited
by the instructions of their black tutor, that
they are now able to shift for themselves.—
Dunfriess Courier.

Temperance in Ireland.—If, 2 short years
ago, any one had been bold enough to assert
that, by any thing short of supernatural agency,
the lower orders of Irish could be induc-
ed suddenly to from habits of sobriety, he
would have been thought a visionary en-
thusiast, wholly unacquainted with the man-
ners and habits of the nation; but had he
gone on to predict that, in the course of a few
months, there would be found, in the provin-
ce of Munster, thousands and tens of thou-
sands of whisky drinkers, who, without other
motive than a conviction of the evils of drunk-
enness, would yet be willing, nay, eager, to per-
form a pilgrimage to the shrine of temperance,
and enrol themselves in the ranks of a total
abstinence society, he would have been classed
with the eccentric gentleman who desired
Mrs. Nickleby to bottle her tears, label
them best quality, and stow them in fourteen
bin, with a bar of iron on top to keep the thun-
der off. Yet this apparent impossibility has
been accomplished by one man, in the
short space of twenty months; a man, too,
without the adventitious aid of wealth and
power, and who yet bids fair to accomplish a
moral and social revolution unparalleled in the
pages of history. Our readers will readily an-
ticipate that we allude to the Rev. Mr. Mat-
thew, R.C. clergymen of Cork, who, early
in 1838 established a total abstinence society
in that city, which, on the 20th Jan. 1840,
numbered 500,000 members. This rapid in-
crease is sufficiently remarkable in itself; but
it calls for our deepest attention, if it can be
shown that it proceeds from a great national
movement; a voluntary effort on the part of

people which develops some of the most pec-
uliar features of Irish character.

Autogenous Soldering of Lead.—This new
method of uniting lead, which its inventor,
Le Vicomte de Richemont, has named "Au-
togenous soldering," and for which patents
have been obtained by Mr. Charles Delbruck,
consists briefly in effecting the union of the
parts to be joined by fusion of the metal at
the joints or line of junction, without the ad-
dition of any alloy or connecting metal. The
operation is accomplished by means of jets
of intense flame, produced by the combustion
of hydrogen and common air, conveyed
through a caout-chouc tube, so flexible as to
be as easily manageable with the hand as any
ordinary tool. M. de Richemont has demon-
strated this instrument the "arhydric blow-
pipe." The entire supercession of solder by
the new method will prove particularly advan-
tageous in the construction of boilers for the
making of acids, and for the concentration of
saline solutions; in the making of lead cham-
bers for sulphuric acid, the construction of
which has hitherto been attended with much
difficulty and expense; and in the manufac-
turing of chemical utensils of all kinds, and
even in the invention probably of new ones;
by the facility afforded of lining with thin
lead, wood, copper, or iron, and thus combin-
ing the chemical strength of the former with
the mechanical strength of the latter; barrels,
for instance, may be lined for the transport
of sulphuric and other acids. But perhaps
the greatest advantage will be the economy
of the process, arising from the total disuse
of solder, in comparison with which the cost
of hydrogen is inconceivable.

Parliamentary Intelligence.—Among the
members of the present House of Commons
are to be found the following names, which
when arranged in order appear somewhat sin-
gular.—We have a Duke, an Earle, a Baron
and a Knight, a Master, a Butler, a Hall and
a Guest, with Grey and Green Pease and Bacon.
There is a Baker with a Bagge, a Round
Blunt Bodkin, a Buck and a Hyde, a Hawke,
a Finch, and a Martin, a Lynch Law, three
Smiths, two Turners, and six different Woods;
Curry and Rice, Lemon Peel, a Kirk and a
Clark, a Wilde Hogg, with Manners, Fort 2
Miles Long, with a Musket and Ball. A
Scarlett Race, and a Plumtree, with a Pryse
and two odd Prices.

A SPECTACULAR RESULT.—The National
Gazette of yesterday says,—"The most spec-
tacular result of the Daguerreotype is shown in the
human face. We have seen some specimens
of it which are marvellous and admirable—
They are of American production, and are
rendered by an improved and simplified pro-
cess, which throws aside many of the trouble-
some details deemed indispensable by M. Da-
guerre. The painting is literally divine; the
representations immaculate. Thus by a bold
and brilliant stroke of modern science, the
exact representation of any countenance can
be instantaneously transferred to a durable ma-
terial and preserved for an indefinite period.
Posterity to the latest generation may specu-
late lovingly on the form of incarnate worth
traced by the pencil of the Day-God."

AN IRISH REASON FOR NOT ROBBING THE MAIL.
"Let's rob the Mail!" cried Pat to Tim O'Shay.
"And such the lads before they reach Kilkenny."
Says Tim, "Be say! that same spec won't pay,
For now a letter's only worth a penny."

Device of Grattan to wake Himself.—Grat-
tan, the celebrated Irish barrister, was indefat-
igably industrious. He was so anxious not
to lose a moment in sleep, which, in his opin-
ion, ought to be devoted to study, that he con-
trived a singular apparatus to rouse him
regularly at day break. A small barrel filled
with water was placed over a basin, which
stood on a shelf immediately above his pillow,
and the cock of it was sufficiently turned to
fill the basin by daylight, so that if he did
not then rise, the water flowed upon his per-
son and bedding.

Soap and a Nail Brush.—A Welsh judge,
famous both for his neglect of personal clean-
liness and his insatiable desire for place, was
once addressed by Mr. Jekyll: "My dear
sir, as you have asked the minister for every
thing else, why have you never asked him for
a piece of soap and a nail brush?"

Twain Brides and Bridegrooms.—The fol-
lowing marriages we clip from an exchange
paper:—

In Framingham, Mass., Mr. Philip D. Ed-
munds, of Lowell, to Miss Susan Harriet Willis,
Mr. Thomas S. Edmunds, of Lowell to Miss
Harriet Susan Willis. The bridegrooms were
twin brothers and the brides twin sisters.—N.
Y. Chronicle.

The ever fertile brain of the Yankees has
invented a new kind of ink, called—the love
letter ink. The virtue of this ink consists
in its being a sure preventative against all
cases of "breach of promise," as the ink
lades away and leaves the sheet blank again
in about four weeks after being written upon.
The Chinese call the Americans "Engle-
men of the second class."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Her Majesty, through Lord Belhaven, Chief Commissioner to the general Assembly of Scotland, has presented the munificent royal donation of £2,000 for the propagation of the Gospel in the Highlands.

We have reason to believe that the present movement of a number of Countess Bank of England notes are in circulation in this district of the Kingdom, and the traffic in base coin appears also to be carried on to an equally serious extent.—*Advertiser*.

We hear with deep regret that the Earl of Durham has had a relapse, and is now quite unable to attend his place in the House of Lords. The noble Earl has not quitted his house for the last three weeks. His physicians have recommended his taking the waters of Carlsbad, and if able to travel, he will go off with Lady Durham and his family in about a week.—*Morning Chron.*

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have presented a handsome piece of plate to Viscount Melbourne. It forms a centre for the table, and bears the following inscription:—Presented by Viscount Melbourne, as a token of regard, by Victoria R. and Albert.

Lord Durham has gone to Germany. The question of the delivery of the Fellows of the University of Dublin has been finally settled by the Queen. A Royal patent has arrived, creating ten new Fellowships, and entirely removing the restrictions upon marriage.

The voice of Brougham has been again heard in the House of Lords. Only a few sentences were uttered—it gave rebuke of the Opium War.

Liverpool, May 23.

Great Arrival of Vessels at Liverpool.—Owing to a change of wind on Saturday last, there were 65 arrivals at Liverpool, from foreign parts, principally vessels of large burden and with valuable cargoes, viz.—1 from China, 27 from the U. S. (21 with cotton, 5 with flour and 1 with tea), 6 from the W. Indies and adjacent parts, 2 from Africa, 10 from the Mediterranean, 3 from Spain, 5 from Portugal, 6 from the Baltic, also 24 from Ireland, and 23 coastwise.

Total 107 vessels.
Fires in Germany.—The town of Bala, one of the most flourishing of the Barnat, situated upon the Danube, was almost destroyed by fire on the 1st of May. Bala was one of those places whose rapid growth testified the rapidly increasing prosperity of Lower Hungary. It counted 16,000 inhabitants, and 2000 houses, of which 17,000 are consumed. The number of fires is very remarkable, and it is probably occasioned by the dryness of the shingle roofs which are so common in Germany, and which warping in the sun's heat, catch the flying sparks with ease. Thus the town of Indenburg in Styria, Pforzheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Kronau, have within a few days been destroyed by fire.

Death of Six Hundred Slaves by Suffocation.—The Cape of Good Hope Shipping list, just received, contains the following dreadful account of the loss of 700 slaves, and subsequent wreck of the slave.

The last accounts from the Mozambique state that two slaves, one a ship and the other a brig were wrecked in Mozambique Harbour during a hurricane from the south-east, but the crews of both and 200 slaves on board the brig were saved. The ship had arrived the preceding day, and had not taken in slaves. It was commanded by a Spaniard; that she originally had on board nine hundred slaves, but during a hurricane the hatches were battered down, and on opening them after the hurricane had subsided, it was discovered that 300 of the slaves had died from suffocation & want of food. The tale re-commencing, the hatches were battered down a second time, the consequence of which was an additional 300 slaves perished from the same causes, and 100 of the remaining 300 slaves died on the passage to Mozambique harbour, whither she repaired for the purpose of getting a further supply.

Deck Load Law.—In the House of Commons on the 28th May, Mr. Palmer moved for leave to renew the act prohibiting ships from loading timber on deck from our North American colonies. The act would have expired at the end of the present session, and the object is to extend the experiment for other two years, with some amendments. The proposed amendments consist of more accurate definitions, so as to prevent evasion, and avoid the disputes which have in some instances arisen on the construction of the clauses.

The bona fide intent of the measure is to diminish the risk of the shipwreck by too much top weight, and it is ridiculous to allow evasions under the plea that dead ends and staves, &c. are not timber. Such evasions will be provided against in future.—*Shipping Gaz.*
Larras of the British Navy.—Orders have been recently issued to the commissioners of the various royal dock-yards for the building of nine ships of war and six war steamers, the operations on which are to be immediately commenced, and to be completed as soon as possible: they are as follows.—A 90 gun ship to be called Albert, and a steamer of 800 tons burden, are to be built at Portsmouth; at Plymouth dock-yard, the Exmouth, 90 guns, Niobe, 26 gun, and the Amethyst, 26 guns; at Woolwich, the Hannibal, 90 guns, and the Derwent, a war steamer; at Chatham, the Irresistible, 90 guns, and the Grocer; at the Pembroke dock-yard, the Lion, 80 guns, and the Vixen and Greyer, steamers; and at Sheerness, the Daring, 10 guns, and the Styx, war steamer.

UNITED STATES.

Court Etiquette.—M. de Sercey, the French Ambassador to Persia, is said to have broken through the established usage of Christians taking off their boots and shoes before entering into the presence of any high Persian dignitary.

He was requested to do this on his presentation to the Prince Quarrain Mirza, but he replied that the Persian Ambassador, while in Paris had been allowed to enter the royal presence with his cap on his head, contrary to the custom at the Court of France, and that, therefore, he should claim a similar liberty in Persia, of not taking off his boots. The ambassador and suite were thereupon admitted to the presence of the prince in boots and spurs.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

IMPORTANT.—NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—THE BRITISH PROPOSITION.—We learn that despatches have arrived in the Great Western, to the British Minister at Washington, with the views of the British government on the Boundary Question—and that these views correspond with the following, taken from an article in a late Westminster Review, written by the Hon. Charles Buller, M.P., formerly Secretary to Lord Durham, in Canada.

We will now recapitulate the conclusions to which the preceding reasonings have brought us.

The boundary lines of the treaty of 1783 were not new lines, but the old acknowledged though unascertained lines assigned by the proclamation of 1763, the act of 1774, and the various commissions of the governors of the two provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia.

The only significant difference between the terms in which the boundaries are described in the preceding documents, and those which are used in this treaty, is that of the substitution of "Atlantic Ocean" for "sea." As the term "Atlantic Ocean" is always in the treaty and in the commissions of the governors used in a restricted sense—never as comprehending the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but frequently in contradistinction to them—the deliberate substitution of it for the more general term "the sea," must lead to the inference that that change of this single term was meant to mark that the water courses divided by the highlands, were those which we have called the St. Lawrence and Atlantic basins.

But these basins are separated during the greater part of their extent, not by a single ridge or crest of land, but by an immense extent of elevated country containing portions of two other great basins of rivers emptying themselves in directions not mentioned in the definitions of boundary.

The line running due north from the river St. Croix, in its course towards the St. Lawrence basin, passes over two dividing ridges. The one of these divides the Bay of Fundy basin from the Gulf basin; the other divides the Gulf basin from the St. Lawrence basin; but neither divides the St. Lawrence basin from the Atlantic basin. The due north line, therefore, does not in its course meet any single ridge corresponding with the description given in the treaty.

The dividing highlands of the treaty along which the lines must run, cannot, therefore, be a single ridge or height of land, but must be the whole highland country extending over the disputed territory, and through which both lines must run.

The mere mention of an extent of country so large, offers no means of determining the course of a line drawn "along it," or the termination of one drawn "to it." The treaty, therefore, is not sufficiently explicit. The lines must intersect one another at some point in the highlands, but the description does not sufficiently explain where.

It appears that the line "along the highlands" was described in the demarcation of the boundaries of the province of Quebec, as a line connecting the head of the Connecticut river with the head of the Bay of Chaleur.

The extremes of the line are thus known, but the mode of drawing it is entirely unexplained. An infinite number of such lines corresponding with the description given in the treaty may be drawn.

The simplest expedient for supplying the deficiency in the description is to draw a straight line from one point to the other, or to draw one as straight as the sinuosities of the narrow portion of the highlands, from the head of the Connecticut river to the point C will permit.

Such a line will correspond with the terms of the treaty.

It will give a boundary line between the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, almost precisely corresponding with that which has been recognised by those two provinces, in their relations with each other, and by the maps drawn from the period the formation of the former of these in 1763.

It will place the north-west angle of Nova Scotia just where common opinion and practice have always placed it since Canada became a British province.

NEWLY DISCOVERED ISLAND.—The Evening Signal contains the following letter from an American Naval Officer, dated—

U. S. S. ENTERPRISE,)
Pernambuco, May 6, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR, I have the pleasure to communicate to you the intelligence of the discovery of a new Island or Continent, as it is called, in the Southern Ocean, by the French Exploring Ships Astrolabe and Zetie. This information was brought here by the English barque Calcutta, from Van Diemen's land; on board of which were some specimens of granite rock, and also a chart of the coast. The land has been called Adie, and is laid down from the long 139 deg. 30 m. east of Paris to 188 deg. 30 m.; and latitude from 65 deg. to 67 deg. south. It is reported that the land is completely protected by an icy barrier extending many miles into the sea. As this will no doubt be the first information received in the United States, I take much pleasure in conveying it to you.

Your friend and humble serv't,
J. A. WINSLOW.

No doubt in honor of the French Queen.

In the criminal court at Washington, on

Wednesday, the Hon. Kenneth Rayner was fined \$50 for an assault and battery on the Hon. W. Montgomery in the Capitol.

STEAM GUN.—The New York Commercial Advertiser states that Perkins Patent Steam Gun, and all the apparatus belonging to it, are about to be publicly exhibited in that city.—The Advertiser says—

It discharges with perfect ease sixty balls in a minute, and with such force, that in striking against an iron plate at the distance above mentioned, the ball is flattened to little more than the thickness of a wafer. The gun and generator now exhibiting are the production of Mr. A. M. Perkins, of London, who has invented an entirely new method of generating steam, which has been successfully applied to steam engines, and is at once so simple, safe and economical, as to leave little doubt that with its aid the steam gun will ere long rank among the first instruments of warfare. We understand that this gun does not differ from that constructed by Mr. Jacob Perkins, the father of Mr. A. M. Perkins, of London, who has invented an entirely new method of generating steam, which has been successfully applied to steam engines, and is at once so simple, safe and economical, as to leave little doubt that with its aid the steam gun will ere long rank among the first instruments of warfare.

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but are in a fair way of recovery—the others were hurt slightly.—*Herald.*

Halifax Races.—On Tuesday next, we shall have the Halifax Races, with all their feasting and pleasure, fun and frolic; they will commence on Tuesday, and continue till Thursday afternoon. Horses are training, whose speed, it is said surpasses all those that have previously run on the Halifax course.—Bontang, from St. John, arrived by the Western coach on Tuesday. We hope he will not come "Sleepy David" over the knowing ones.—*Acadian Recorder.*

Pictou, June 16.—The barque Osprey, Capt. Kirk, 35 days from Thurso, arrived this evening with 150 Highland Emigrants, all in good health. After landing 60 of them here, the ship proceeds to Quebec with the remainder.—*Observer.*

St. John, June 25.

English Shillings.—Many persons engaged in trade in this city, have come to the determination of receiving the English shilling at one shilling and three pence currency, and the aliquot parts at the same rate. This removing one cause of complaint on the part of our friends in Nova Scotia, in reference to the difference of currency between themselves and us.—*Gazette.*

The U. S. ship Preble, Capt. Breeze, arrived at this port from Halifax, last Tuesday; the Halifax Recorder says that this ship is to be employed for the season on the coast of Labrador, for the purpose of protecting and restraining the American fishermen. It will be recollected that this is the same vessel that has been assisted one of our merchant ships, when in distress at sea; we feel pleasure in alluding to a fact of this nature. A salute was fired yesterday by the Preble, which was returned from the Artillery park in Lower Cove. We regret to learn that two men were considerably injured whilst returning the salute, in consequence of the vent not having been well served, the charge exploding whilst it was being rammed home.—*Id.*

Head Quarters, Fredericton, June 22, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.
Lieut. Col. D. Mowatt, of the 4th Battalion Charlotte County Militia, having expressed a desire to retire from the Service, His Excellency, in consideration of his long and useful services, has been pleased to allow Lieutenant Col. Mowatt, to retire from the Militia with his present rank.

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

For the Standard.

A brief history of the rise and fall of Chartistism in England, taken from authentic documents, and principally from the last number of the Dublin Review.

As it must be very interesting to your readers, as British descendants, to be acquainted with the origin, progress, and final suppression of the late Chartist movement in the Mother Country, a movement which, however legitimate had been its primary propelling causes, had all but ended, in one of these fearful national convulsions, which not only jeopardize existing interests, even the dearest, but give to countries new constitutions; we have great pleasure in being able to lay before them such facts and information collected from the most unquestionable sources, as will satisfactorily illustrate all the proceedings, connected with that important, and as was apprehended, awful movement. Though we do not mean to give the public the inferences we have drawn, and the conclusions which have forced themselves on our minds, from the consideration of the circumstances connected with these proceedings—our object for the present being, to give a plain and simple statement of facts; still, it will be seen from the sequel, that the origin of those national calamities produced from Chartistism, sprung from a dissembler almost merely local, and which, if not altogether healed, might be prevented from spreading so sorely and extensively, had the state physician, the legislature, given it reasonably due consideration. The mining districts of Monmouthshire, the theatre on which this tragic scene was first exhibited and to which if not altogether confined has there ended, comprehends five or six adjacent and nearly parallel valleys, separated from each other by mountains of considerable elevation. Each valley takes its name from some mountain stream, beginning at the head and running along the centre of the valley, to its termination. There, or shortly after, the mountain stream finds egress into one of two or three small rivers, which again discharge themselves into the river Usk, near to the general seaport town of Newport. The valleys commence at a distance from Newport, somewhat varying from twenty to twenty-six miles. Their streams receive, in their course downward, various lateral contributions from minor brooks, and the water power near the head of the main or at the confluence of the latter stream, generally affords what is locally called a "situation" for an iron work. Each iron work gives employment to a large population, and creation to a town more or less considerable in proportion to the extent of the work.

At each of these iron works there are employed from 1000 to 6000 persons, and from the calculation we have made, we can safely state, that not less than 12,000 persons get constant employment on the whole premises; the iron trade of Monmouthshire is, comparatively speaking, of modern origin. Most of the works are new, and as they are situated in a wild and uncultivated district, it is obvious, that the mining population must be, and in fact it is of an adventurous and heterogeneous character. It is collected casually, and in proportion to the fluctuating demand for labour. It is also ascertained, that when a labourer is hired, no enquiry is made into his previous moral character or habit. He is to be paid by the piece or job, and physical ability to perform his work, is all that is needed. Accordingly, persons from all the mining

districts of the island are to be found in these works. A considerable portion are from Staffordshire, Shropshire, and the more northern counties, and Scotland. One-sixth of the whole are supposed to be Irish, and the residue foreigners. In a population thus collected, it is probable there must be (and some other particulars just now to be related will confirm the opinion) an infusion of desperate or doubtful characters; as the works afford convenient refuge against pursuit and detection. The mining operations blacken and disguise the countenance, and the levels and under ground recesses furnish means of concealment and escape. Here, as in all other places through the country, where important public works are carried on, the persons employed earn respectable wages, and often far beyond the necessary demands of their families. They are not tempted therefore to theft and dishonesty, but unfortunately for themselves, and the peace of the neighbourhood, the location is studded with beer and grog shops, where they periodically rendezvous, and withal spend the surplus of their earnings; could it be a subject of much surprise, then, supposing the ordinary means of preserving peace and enforcing good order existed in those remote places, only in their ordinary proportion, that they should hold out temptation of the most exciting character to the political incendiary and public disturber. But there are in fact no such means, at least proportionate to the nature and circumstances of the place. First, there is none of the moral influence afforded by the residence of a country gentleman, where, in an agricultural district, his poorer neighbours, as their forefathers have done for ages, look up to him for example and protection. No country gentleman is to be found in this mountainous and uncivilized region. At each iron work, it is true, there is generally resident one proprietor or director, for the most part they are gentlemen of respectability, but the terms and spirit of the contract, preclude the existence of sympathy between the master and the man. These circumstances undoubtedly add much to the moral disadvantages of a district so situated. And yet it is certain, that at one of the most populous locations where there are employed no less than 6000 individuals, there is not one resident magistrate; and the only conservators of the peace there, are some three or four parish constables. Such is the condition of the district which the ill-fated but now very celebrated John Frost chose for the scene of the agitation which so recently disturbed, it not convulsed and endangered the institutions of Great Britain.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1840.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCO, President.
Director next week—Hon. T. Wynn.
Discount Day.—THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS and NOTES for DISCOUNT must be lodged with the Cashier on or before FRIDAY otherwise they must be over until next week.

Arms and Work House.
Commissioner next week—J. H. Chandler.

Saint Andrews Bank.
WILLIAM FORSTER, Esq. President.
Director next week—Robert Lindsay.
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.
Discount Day.—SATURDAY.
Bank open from 10 till 1.

Latest Dates.
LONDON, June 3. MONTEBELL, June 22.
LIVERPOOL, June 3. QUEBEC, June 22.
EDINBURGH, May 22. HALIFAX, June 24.
PARIS, June 1. NEW YORK, June 23.
TORONTO, June 21. BOSTON, June 30.

No later news from England than by the Great Western.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. York Courier & Enquirer, gives the following information on this ever to be arbitrated question.

I believe I am now warranted in saying, that no formal, specific proposition has yet been made by the British to the American Government. But that assurances have been given to our Minister, (Mr. Stevenson) that the British, with some trifling variation, would accept the proposition made, sometime since, by our Government.

As despatches were brought Mr. Fox by a special messenger (Mr. Schenley) it is probable that they contain, in detail the views of the British Ministry.

The outlines of the proposition made by the president (as I understand them) were that the line should be run by a Joint Commission and that if there should be any disagreement between the Commissioners of the respective Governments, the points in dispute should be submitted to some mutual friendly European power for adjudication. There is every prospect, therefore, that such a reference will be the result of the pending negotiations; that justice will be done, and that the peace of the country, mauled all the clamor of selfish war-hawks will be preserved.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—According to a statement made in the General Assembly sitting at Philadelphia, on Friday, there are attached to the Presbyterian Church of United States, from 160,000 to 180,000 communicants.

On the passage in the Great Western, a sailor, in shifting the jib, lost his hold and fell overboard. The vessel went over him. The engine was stopped, the crew mustered and stationed at their posts, a boat manned and let down—the man, half a mile behind, was rescued and brought on board, and the

vessel put under way.

The River inst. was as usual, but it was thought it was worth the flow. The river, at Nat.

Another storm visited the island, and considerable plantations, quarters, gins.

We perceive a revolution is as well as there is to be.

A Light House, at the day of March.

The steam burthen and 4 verpool for Boston.

A fire at New buildings. The person was injured.

A Hunt to (Va.) Gazette, or lime, or lime, corn, either way is up, will effect vages of the country.

HAVANA.—At New Orleans rates recently being on the decline.

CHEAP TRAVEL in the best of Pittsburgh, is offered.

STEAMSHIP CO. Wednesday the 25th. Every body by steam route.

A new route from New York, in connection with the Great Western.

The proprietors of her route—advertising, on the 25th rendered it unnecessary.

It has been good authority, viceroy General of Nova Scotia.

The French Indies, is to start line, from Mars.

The plague is warlike preparation suspended.

METEO. From June 25th to 30th.

Barom. Therm. at a distance.

8 at a distance.

A.M. P. M. A.

29.63 29.71 66.

29.80 29.87 65.

Poetry

THE KIND OLD FRIENDLY FEELINGS.

The kind old friendly feelings! —
We have their spirit yet.
Though years and years have passed, old friend
Since thou and I last met!
And something of grey Time's advance
Seems in thy fading eye.
Yet 'tis the same good honest glance
I loved of old time's gone by —
Ere the kind old friendly feelings
Had ever brought one sigh!

The warm old friendly feelings! —
Ah, who need yet be told
No other links can bind the heart
Like those loved links of old!
Thy hand I joyed in youth to clasp;
The touch of age may show,
Yet 'tis the same true hearty grasp
I loved so long ago —
Ere the kind old friendly feelings
Had taught one tear to flow!

The kind old friendly feelings!
Oh, seem e'er less dear,
Because some recollections
May meet us with a tear?
Though hopes we shared — the early beams
Ambition showed our way —
Have fled, dear friend, like morning dreams
Before Truth's searching ray —
Still we've kept the kind old feelings
That blessed our youthful day!

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the 19th day of December next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of SAMUEL JAMES McMASTER of and to all those premises in Saint Stephen, situate on the Eastern side of the main road at the Public Landing, comprising the House, Store and Land, now occupied by Mr. James Gillis, and the yellow corner House and land, occupied by Mr. McGowan; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Robert Clarke and Wm. Nixon, in a debt of £241 16 6 and 14s 2d besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, June 4, 1840

To be sold by Public Auction at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen, on Saturday the 19th day of December next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Andrew Robinson, of and to a certain Lot of Land in the Bailey Settlement, Parish of Saint James, on which he now resides; the same containing 200 acres, with about 15 acres under good grass and well fenced, and adjoining Land owned by Thomas Robinson on one side and by John Robinson on the other, with good barn &c. thereon.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of DANIEL McLACHLAN, of and to a certain Lot of Land in the Bailey Settlement, Parish of Saint James, purchased by him from John McCurdy by deed dated 15th October 1834 — the said Lot contains 100 acres, with about 12 acres cultivated and well fenced, with a good frame house &c. thereon, bounded by Lands owned on the N. by R. McLachlan & S. by land owned lately by A. McCurdy on the E. by land owned by J. Young & Co. on the W. by land owned by J. McCurdy.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of EDMUND S. McLACHLAN, of and to a certain piece of Land containing 50 acres on which he now resides, in rear of the Bailey Settlement and adjoining Geo. Thorsin's land, with about 6 acres under grass, well fenced, with a good barn &c. thereon.

The said several Lots having been taken on Executions in favor of John Grimmer, against Andrew Robinson, D. McLachlan, and Edmund S. McLachlan issued out of the Supreme Court for £314 0 5d, also in favor of James Allan Shaw against Andrew Robinson for £28 16 6d against Daniel McLachlan for £321 14 8d and against Edward S. McLachlan for £29 15 5d besides Sheriff's fees and expenses.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Saint Andrews May 20, 1840.

To be sold by public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the 20th day of October next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of HUGH McGRATH, of and to the Lot in the Town plot of St. Andrews, known and described as lot no. 3 Letter A in Bailie's Division, fronting on Water Street, 80 feet, and extending to the rear 160 feet, together with two Dwelling Houses thereon, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy RICHARD M. ANDREWS, in a Debt of £43 4s 3d, besides Sheriff's Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, April 3, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of EBENEZER BROWN, in and to a certain Lot of Land, situated on the pleasant ridge so called in the Parish of St. Patrick, whereon he formerly resided,

containing 2.90 acres, together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy JAMES BOND, in a Debt of £45 5s 10d, with Interest, Sheriff's Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, April 3, 1840

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Thursday the 17th day of September next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock P. M. the following Tracts or Parcels of Land situate in the County of Charlotte, viz—

A Lot containing 100 acres in the Parish of St. James being Lot No. 1, in Deputy M'hoode's survey, land on C. B. stream made in the year 1836.

A 300 acres of land in the Parish of Saint James, being Lot No. 7 containing 100 acres and Lot No. 43 containing 200 acres in the Bailey Settlement.

Also 200 acres of land in the Parish of St. George being Lot No. 7 near the mouth of the Kedron Brook.

ALSO.

To be sold at the Court House aforesaid on Saturday the 17th day of October next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

3500 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Patrick in the County of Charlotte, being part of a Tract of 7000 acres near and adjoining to the 1st and second Kedron Lakes. The above described property having been seized by a writ of extent issued against Duncan Barber, returnable at the last Michaelmas term of the Supreme Court, and sold under and by virtue of a writ Venditioni Exponas endorsed sell for £4000 besides Sheriff's Execution Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, March 11, 1840.

To be sold at Public Auction on Friday the Fourteenth day of August next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock P. M. at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of JOHN PARKINSON, in and to Town Lots Numbers 4 & 5, Block Letter P, and Blocks Numbers 1 & 2 in Block Letter I, all in Bailie's Division, in the Town Plot of St. Andrews, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy JAMES BRENNAN, in a Debt of £42 1s 2d besides Sheriff's fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Saint Andrews, 7th February, 1840.

On Saturday, the 25th day of DECEMBER, next, between the hours of 12 in the forenoon, and 4 in the afternoon, at the County Court House in Saint Andrews, will be sold at Public Auction, to satisfy several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

ALL the Right and Title of WILLIAM A. DOUGLAS, of Minister's Island, to the following properties, viz—Lot No. 6 in Block Letter D, in Morris' Division of the Town plot of Saint Andrews, with the house, out-houses, and buildings thereon, lately in the occupation of William Ker Esq.

ALSO.

Lot No. one in Block Letter F in Fanning's division of the Cape Ann Grant and part of Lot number 4 in block letter X, in Wentworth's Division of the same grant in the Parish of St. David containing 185 acres more or less.

ALSO.

Lots numbered 3, and 1 in the 4th tract of the military location on the western side of the old Provincial road leading from Saint Andrews, to Fredericton, containing 550 acres more or less.

ALSO.

Lot No. 3 in the third tract of the said military location containing 100 acres more or less.

ALSO.

The South Western half or half-part of Lot No. 19 on the said third tract on the south east side of the said road containing 50 acres more or less. **Also** Lot No. 3 and the south west moiety or half part of lot No. 4, both in the first tract of the said location, and on the south east side of the said road, containing 150 acres, more or less.

ALSO.

Two certain lots in the Parish of St. David containing each 100 acres or less, and known by the following description, viz—Lot No. 5, Block letter O and Lot No. 2 Block letter R, both in Wentworth's division.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, June 17, 1840.

HARDWARE.

JUNE 5, 1840.

THE Subscriber has Just Received per Ship *Rebecca and Ward*, via St. John 40 Packages comprising a very general assortment of Hardware. Also, Hill's anvil, Griffiths prime N. E. Scythes, 38 & 40 inches, Sheet Iron, Boxes Tin 1 C & 1 X, &c. &c.

The above will be sold at a low advance, by the package or otherwise.

JAS. W. STREET.

NEW CLOTHS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of SAINT ANDREWS and its vicinity, that he has just received a Supply of Goods for Summer and Fall wear, which he can warrant. Also on hand, an assortment of Ready Made Clothing all of which will be sold lower than any others in this County.

Clothes made in the latest Fashion and on the lowest terms.

WANTED.—Two Journeymen Tailors of steady habits, to whom steady employment will be given.

RICHARD MCGEE,
Saint Andrews June 4, 1840.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The Subscriber has received from the New England Seed Store, Boston, his usual supply of

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. Of last year's growth and the best quality which he will dispose of low for Cash. As the House from which he receives his Seeds is well known in this Province, no further notice is unnecessary.

SAMUEL GETTY
St. Andrews, May, 1840

GENUINE INDIA-RUBBER OIL.

PASTE BLACKING.
Manufactured by
The Carro Chemical Company
15 Maxwell Street Glasgow.

This superior blacking, with one half the ing possesses peculiar labour it produces advantages, from the fact a brilliant and unusual quantity and dazzling polish equal quality of the Oil into the best Liquid contains, it nourishes Blacking, and for the and preserves the length of time it remains soft and Elastic, and age, it excels any other from those per-ticle now sold; it is also a great pre-moisture even in Tropical climates from damp-pical climates.

SOLD BY W. & S. M. GILMORE,
St. Andrews, March 21, 1840.

COALS! COALS!!

Now landing per Brig "Tory's Wife" the subscribers wharf.
60 Chaldrons best Pemberton Coals, which will be sold low for Cash.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON,
March 27th 1840.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE STANDARD OFFICE.

AND PRINTED TO ORDER.
SUPREME COURT.

Subpoena; Common process; Bailable process; Non-bailable process; Bailable writs, Declarations; Pleas; General issue; and Notice of set off.

COMMON PLEAS. Summary process, bailable and non-bailable; Executions, Ca. Sa's, and Fi Fa's.

MAGISTRATES. Summons, Subpoena, Ticket, Juror's summons, Witness subpoena, Delendants bond Capias, Commitment, Ship-master's complaint, warrant-committal & discharge.

MISCELLANEOUS. Deed of land, Warranty deed; Letter of Admiration; Letter of Appointment; Confined debtors notice for maintenance, for discharge, Indentures, Bond to pay money, To enter up judgment. Timber and Land partitions.

St. Andrews, January, 1840.

TO BE SOLD.

By Public Auction, on the 1st day of June next, at not previously disposed of by private sale, The LOT known and described as follows being Lot No 3 letter A Bailie's Division in the Town Plot of St. Andrews, fronting on Water Street 80 feet, and running back 160 feet, together with 2 Dwelling Houses &c. For further particulars apply to J. W. Street Esq. or the proprietors on the premises.

HUGH McGRATH,
St. Andrews, Jan. 16, 1840.

ESSENCE OF SMOKE.

FORMERLY manufactured at the Chemical Works, Hampton, by Mr. G. Riley, now by Mr. G. Riley, who prepares it equal to its former merits. Its wonderful Antiseptic properties in the preservation of Meat and Fish, together with the economy, simplicity, and expedition in applying it, have caused it to become an indispensable article in every respectable family in the Province.

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Fish &c. may be preserved for any length of time by simply washing them over twice with the Essence of Smoke; then hang them up to dry, if very large; repeat the process three times, allowing 24 hours to elapse between each washing. Shortly after, upon examination, it will be found that the Essence has penetrated through every part of their substance, imparting a most delicious flavour.

N. B.—Apply the Essence of smoke to the meat or fish, &c. while it is moist, as the liquid does not penetrate so effectually when its surfaces are dry.

The Curative properties of the Essence of smoke are not less remarkable than those of its Antiseptic. It is so extensively used in the cure of the following Diseases and Accidents, which are incident to Horses and Cattle, viz. wounds, bruises, galling or chafing of the harness, swellings of every kind, sprains, sore backs, broken knees, wind galls, blood spavins, and inflammations of every description.

For the cure of these diseases it is applied warm rubbing it in well with the hand. From a gilt go half a pint taken internally cures inflammation of the lungs, stomach, bowels, &c.

Farmers, Proprietors of coaches, cartmen and stage drivers would do well to have it constantly on hand in their stables.

Sold in every Town and Village in the Province by respectable Merchants and Traders, at Five Shillings per Gallon.

Hampton, K. C. Nov. 7, 1839.
Sold by Mr. Thomas Sree, St. Andrews, Messrs J. & J. Alexander, T. Walker & Son, Messrs Messers & Tilly, G. Chadwick, J. & J. Reed, and at the circulating Library, St. John, by Mr. James F. Gale, Fredericton.

REGULAR PACKET.

SAMUEL GETTY, MASTER, will run regularly for the season between St. John, St. Andrews, and St. Stephen as a Packet, and will take Freight and Passengers. The greatest attention will be paid. Further particulars made known on application to

ROBERT KENNEDY,
St. Andrews April 2d, 1840—4

FANCY GOODS

THE Subscriber has received per Barque *Integrity*, and Ship *Liverpool*, via Saint John, from England the following Goods; viz—

Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Tuscan Plait; Millinery Goods, viz. Ladies Caps, Gauze Ribbons, Satins and Lustrings, Figured and plain Satins, Silks and Persians, Black and coloured Crapes, Tuel black and white, Grecian Blonds, and Netts. Blond Edgings, Lilac Edgings, Quillings, Insertion Work Muslin, Book Muslin Corded do. Fancy do. Cambrie Hks. Cashmere Shawls, Lama do. Cotton and Worsted ditto, Turnovers and Scarfs, Mousse Line de Lain Dresses, Challie Dresses, Printed Muslins, Grecian Lustrings, Printed Calicoes, Merinos Black and White, Paramattas, Marcellas Quilts, Counterpanes, Danish Table Cloths, Diapers, Fowls Marcellas Toilet, Silk Gloves, Meets, Kid, Cotton, and Lisle Thread ditto; Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Merino, and Lambwool Stockings & Socks. Ingrain black Stockings, General Haberdashery, printed chaise bed Furniture, Fine Flannels, Parasols, Ladies and Children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of Toys, China Ornaments; Ottomans, Stationary, and a great variety of Fancy Goods.

Mrs. SUTTON avails herself of the present opportunity of acknowledging with thanks the very handsome support she has met with from her friends and the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity, and that her arrivals will cause a continuance of their favors.

M. SUTTON.

Saint Andrews, May 8, 1840.

Edward Stentford, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has on Hand, and for Sale, Carriages and Gigs, Waggon of various patterns and prices, Ox and Cart Wheels, Wheel Barrows and Lumber Waggon, of different sizes, which will be sold for Cash, Lumber, Shingles, or other satisfactory payment.

He will also hire any of the Vehicles by the week or month, and take Lumber or Shingles in payment.

Painting, Glazing and Paper Hanging done as usual.
Saint Andrews, May 1, 1840—18th

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

THE THREE LOTS ON MOWATTS HILL so called, lying between the Main Road to Saint John and the Common road, having a front on both, and containing about FIFTY ACRES. On the Premises are a comfortable HOUSE lately put in thorough repair, with a frost proof Cellar, a large and commodious Barn and Stable, under one Roof.

This small and compact FARM, within one and an half miles of Saint Andrews, contains TWENTY-FIVE TONS OF HAY yearly, and is well fenced with Stone Wall and Cattle.

The Subscriber can assert without fear of contradiction that there is not within TEN LEAGUES of it, the same Quality of LAND under such Improvement and Cultivation from 800 to 1000 Bushels of POTATOES have been raised from it annually for the last five years; eight Acres are now Fall Ploughed, (immediately on the Road) in such a manner as to obtain the first prize at the last ploughing Match, and in a State to receive Crop of any Description so soon as the season admit of it, and there is a superior pasture of 15 1-2 Acres attached to it, under good fence, and with shelter of trees in clumps left for the protection of Cattle in hot weather, also plenty of water.

To those in the neighbourhood of Saint Andrews who may wish to purchase, a further description is unnecessary but to any persons from a distance the Subscriber begs leave to refer to David Mowatt Esq. or Mr. Joseph Walton for a confirmation of the above description of the Land. As the lessees are renewable, or the Justices of Charlotte under obligation to pay for Improvements, the Subscriber conceives his title to the premises fully equivalent to a grant, as the very small yearly rent would not amount to so much as the Interest of the money paid for a fee simple. Further, particulars as to Terms of payment &c. made known on application to

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Retreat Cottage, 15th March 1840.

P. S. A compost heap consisting of 200 to 300 loads of excellent manure, lying at the rear of the Barn will be sold with the Farm.

C. C.

FOR SALE.

1 500,000 Superficial Feet Merchantable Pine Boards and Plank.
1 50,000 Ditto ditto 1 1-4 and 1 1-2 inch ditto Stubs of trimmed off with the Saw.

A few Cargoes of Spruce and Pine Dimension Deals and Buttons deliverable in prime order from the Subscribers Wharf in Saint Andrews.

ALSO. A quantity of square Pine Timber of good quality and sizes, And a quantity of Refuse Pine Lumber deliverable at one of the out-ports. The above will be disposed of on reasonable terms for approved payment.

JAMES ALLANSHAW, & CO,
Saint Andrews,
April 3, 1840.

STEAMER

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Steamer *Nova Scotia*, Thomas Reed, Master, will commence her Trips on Monday the 23d instant:—To Liverpool and Saint Andrews on Mondays; returning on Tuesdays. Thursday and A. enroute on Fridays; returning on Saturdays, until further notice.

For further particulars, enquire of the Master on board, or at the Counting Room of

E. BARLOW & SONS,
Saint John, March 21, 1840.

BOYS WANTED.

TWO BOYS are Wanted, about 15 years of age, who can read and write well, as apprentices to the Printing business. Those from the Country would be preferred. Standard Office, July 1, 1840.

CARGO OF BRIG ATLAS.

Dunn, Master, from Sunderland.

170 Chaldrons Walstead Coals,
88 Crates assorted, Grocery Ware,
The above will be sold on reasonable terms.
WM. BABCOCK & SON.
June 5, 1840—xi

ON SALE.

The Farm lately occupied by John Smith at Oak Bay, adjoining land of Mr. John Cotterell, containing 95 acres, with a dwelling House and Barn; about 40 acres, under Cultivation and Pasturage. This Farm fronts on Oak Bay, where there is an excellent fishery, and great convenience to obtain rock weed and marsh mud for manure. This farm will be sold low, and liberal credit given for payments.

JOHN WILSON,
May 8, 1840.

S. T. GOVE,
has received
By the British Queen, from London,
Via Saint John.

112 PACKAGES containing Drugs, Oils, Glass Ware &c. among which are Epsom Salts, Sulphur & Cream Tartar wholesale & retail seven varieties of perfumed fancy Soaps, Tooth & Nail Brushes, Best Durham Mustard in Bottles, Fish, and other sauces, Pickles, French Olives—Surgical instruments from the best makers. Vermilion, Olympia Green for Walls which will produce any shade of green or blue, either for oil or water. Pearl Size &c. &c.

The above are warranted to be from the first manufacturers.
Saint Andrews, May 15.

NEW BAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above line on Tuesday last, in the house owned by Mr. Falls & adjoining Bailey's Temperance House, where he intends keeping a constant supply of all articles usually required in his business, viz. Loaf and Ship Bread, Crackers, Gingerbread, Rolls, and Rye Bread; All kinds of Pastry, and Wedding Cake made in a superior Style, to order. Having carried on the business for the last 20 years in the City of St. John, he trusts his experience in the life of his profession will enable him to give general satisfaction, and ensure him, a reasonable share of public patronage.

Family Bread baked on the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays. Merchants can have Ship Bread baked at the shortest notice.

The above articles may be had for the present at Mr. S. Getty's store.

The 5d loaf is sold at the bake-house for 4 1-2d.

WM. BOOKWOOD.
April 3 1840—nm.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

ARRIVE FROM
United States daily at 12 m.
Saint John and Saint George, by Coach—Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 p. m.

Saint John by steam—Mondays; Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 p. m.
Saint Stephen by Coach—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Departs for
United States daily at 10 a. m.
Saint John, and Saint George, by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays at 7 a. m.
Saint John by steam—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 a. m.
Saint Stephen by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a. m.

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. SMITH.

At his Office in Saint Andrews,
NEW BRUNSWICK.

TERMS.

15s. a year, 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 until notified in no written directions.

First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s.

Each repetition of 10, 1s.

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.

Blankets, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice, to be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS.

St. Andrews, Mr. S. Connick.
St. Stephen, Mr. W. Campbell.

St. John, James Albre Esq.
St. David, Triest Moore Esq.

St. Patrick, Jas. Brown Esq.
St. George, Mr. J. Girdley.

St. John, Mr. David Turner.
St. John, Mr. Wm. Beaud.

St. John, Mr. D. Gilmore.
St. John, Joshua Knight Esq.

St. John, Wilford Fisher Esq.
St. John, D. N. Miller Esq.

St. John, W. J. Layton Esq.
St. John, Mr. Henry S. Beck.

St. John, Jos. Case Esq.

PLEASE NOTICE.

That no advertisement will be inserted in the STANDARD unless paid for when handed in, and the number of insertions specified. Persons having open accounts with the office as usual, BLANKS and HAND BILLS struck off to order and without delay—per cash down.

Jan. 1, 1840 27cm</