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# The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 11

NUMBER 82

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.]

## The Great Western.

VISIT OF THE LADIES OF NEW YORK.

We think the lovers of light reading will find some amusement in the following graphic description of the visit of the ladies of New York to the Great Western on her first arrival in that city. It is certainly drawn to the life.

A day of days—a sight of sights!—May ye never see such another, or rather may we see many such, provided always that the ladies are to be seen more in detail and less en masse.

Ye gentlemen of England, and ye ladies, too, listen to the description of the visit of the ladies of New York to inspect your truly magnificent monster steam-ship.

So Saturday was apart by Capt. Hosken for the ladies—and long before sun-rise on Saturday morning, eleven thousand ladies were up and dressed, with their breakfasts in their—no matter, where; they breakfasted.

At seven, Capt. Hosken rose, shaved, dressed, and sent for Geo. Downing and his father to superintend the ceremonies. Now, Downing, says the captain, do your best—have all our best every thing—and bring on the best New York can afford, and bring on board the best you can find, and every delicacy of the season—spare no pains nor expense—this is the ladies' day—and let them see that the Great Western is worthy the favor of the people of the Great Western Na-

tion. Accordingly Downing and his son did their best, and all know well they can do;—and by 10 o'clock all in the splendid saloons were covered with wines, fruits, jellies, cakes and all that could please the palate of the most fastidious female gourmand.

So far, so good! The vessel was as clean as a new pin, everything was in apple pie order. The young gentlemen, middies, cadets, apprentices, two hundred-pounders or whatever else they are called, were all well dressed and ready at their stations.

The saloon, particularly the ladies' boudoir, looked a scene of enchantment,—it carried one back to the days of Elizabeth and Essex, and Raleigh and Leicester—or the splendid scenes at the court of the 'merry monarch.'

By ten o'clock, ladies, most elegantly dressed, might be seen running down steps, running up steps, running into carriages, running out of house doors, running here, and running there, running into any where, running everywhere, in pairs, in trios, in half-dozen clusters, in bunches of a dozen together, with husbands, brothers, cousins, sweethearts that were, sweethearts that had been, and sweethearts that hoped to be.

All kinds of men were pressed into the service of all kinds of ladies! so many smiles so much laughter, so much crying, scolding, requesting and entreating, were never seen in any one city, on any one day before.

Then, my son, you must stay at home, today, and escort me and your sister to the Great Western.

I can't mamma—I've got three notes to take up.

Let the notes lay over—a protest is not half so bad as a disappointment.

Shaven, my dear, take me to the Great Western.

My dear, there's the devil to pay in Wall-street—and if I don't sell those stocks to-day they will be down seven per cent, to-morrow.

Well, I'd rather lose cent per cent than a sight of the steamship.

Oh, dear Charles, do take us to the Great Western.

If you'll promise to marry me next month, and go to the Far West.

I'd go to the end of the world with you in the Great Western.

Patrick, my jewel, ye'll be after taking Kathleen and your own Judy to this same ship.

It's me that will, and get strapped into the bargain.

Such and various were the sayings through out the city. About 11 o'clock the wharf was crowded with ladies. Then the rush to get on board was truly tremendous. The steamer, from the end of her jib-boom to her tail, was decorated with colors, flags of all nations, up her stays, and at her mast head, in the peak floated proudly the ensign of England and the star-spangled banner side by side. The brass band was playing in front of the poop several lively airs—the morning was fine—the air balmy—the faces of the females beaming with smiles anticipative of the promised pleasure. But the pressure on the wharf was distressing. A narrow straggling, attended by officers led to the deck, where young Phillips stood to hand down every lady—and during the day he handed down 10,743; from 11 to 4. As he observed at the close, he had the handling of more American girls than any man since the world was created.

Distressing as was the pressure—the scene was absolutely ludicrous.

Take your elbow out of my mouth sir, Do get off my corns.

Oh heavens! you've crushed my bonnet. Papa, that tall man's knee has almost broke my back.

Push ahead.

That lady has turned her back and is pushing Mary.

Young's trod on my lady's feet sir.

Ladies should put their feet in their pocket such a day as this.

Let me go back.

Oh! heaven.

I'm squeezed all to pieces.

Edward, that man's hugging me.

Is he, my love? I'll kick him.

No you won't, I could help it, if ladies will come into such a squeeze they must get jammed.

Thinking of jam—oh dear, I'm melted to a jelly.

I was a fool to bring my old woman here.

There's a lady faint—take her away—that's good luck—makes more room.

Tread on that plank, ma'am.

Murder!

That lady's fell down.

Never mind, fall over her—we can't stop to pick her up.

Here there was an immense screaming out that the bridge had broke.

Oh! heaven, if I once get safe home—oh, mercy! all the back part of my dress is all torn away!

These and ten thousand other remarks fell from the 10,000 who got on board. They filled the vessel—jammed and blocked her up. The entrance place was just abait the main chains, the place of exit was just forward of the fore chains.

Once on deck, the gentlemen and ladies parted company—the ladies only were admitted to the saloon; this place was crammed; the ladies are all set before them—their fright made them hungry—they drank 346 bottles of wine, the ladies did—but there were 10,000 to drink. In that day seven women shall lay hold of one man, says the Scriptures. On this day one man laid hold of 7000 women. They got jammed below whilst eating jame—they decoured—the jellies, and came on deck squeezed almost to a jelly.

Oh, dear, said a good old lady, on reaching deck—it's as bad as being ground through a mill—I never was so squeezed since the hour I was married—I mean born.

After seeing the saloon: there was the same squeezing, crying, crushing and jamming to get on shore; and it is truly astonishing that no accident occurred. As it was, at four o'clock, the mate cried out, 'Cast off the staging aft,' and 2000 ladies remained on the dock, unable to get on board; and so it would have been had five days been set apart, instead of five hours.—New York Herald.

## HAYING.

But few persons have commenced haying made preparations for that purpose, though some have commenced in a small way under trees, and where grass has lodged.

Success in this important and most pressing business in New England, depends much in being well prepared with all the various implements of the best style, and a good steady team, always near at hand. Scythes, sneds, rakes and forks should be light, strong and neat. In these things we have of late great improvements, and yet the prices are moderate.—Light and well constructed implements that save much hard labour may now be obtained at the price farmers used to pay for coarse heavy bungling articles, which they would not use now if furnished gratis.

No farmer makes a sned now, as he can buy a good one all rigged at less cost than a single set of irons can be made.—Most sneds are spotted by the manufacturer. If not, the best rule that we have ever found for this operation, is to make a small spot by guessing, at which the Yankees are good, and then hang the scythe by using a large ring, and if not right vary the spot till the scythe hangs well, then finish the spotting and make the tang hole. In this way a scythe may be hung precisely as desired, if the operator knows when he is well suited.

Horse rakes make a great saving of time, as a man with a horse will rake as fast as half a dozen men with the hand rake. Besides this economy in time, a great saving is often made by securing hay from a rain, which could not be accomplished without this labour saving implement.

Boys should be furnished with tools suitable to their size and strength. Small boys cannot work to advantage with implements adapted to men. Yet some farmers make no other provision for their boys, though they expect much from them. When boys began to mow, they are often furnished with scythes, and mow not only large enough for men, but which are so poor that men have laid them aside, and without experience in keeping a scythe in order, or instruction in mowing, and with an implement that men will not use, they are complained of for not making good work, or attempting to 'mow

before they know how. In this way the youth is discouraged and his enterprising spirit depressed instead of aided and encouraged.

Though all the grass cannot be cut at precisely the best time, yet we should ascertain the best time and come as near to it as possible. We often begin to mow a week or so before the grass is fit, and then not get through till 2 weeks past the best period, when nearly the whole crop needs cutting about the same time. Clover should be cut when about one third the heads have turned brown; if very stout and lodged, the sooner it is cut the better. Some cut herd's grass when in blossom, others let it remain till the seed is quite or nearly full grown. From experience and observations we prefer the latter period.

## POETRY.

From Punch, or the London Charivari.

THE WHITE SLAVE.

Oh! weary goes the scrubbing brush upon the dingy floor,

And sorely weary are the maids who scrub for evermore;

It's scrub, scrub from Monday morn, right on to Friday night,

Scrub, scrub as soon as daylight breaks—scrub, scrub by candle-light,

I'm sick to death of cleaning, with its everlasting rout—

I'm sure my life's no good to me 'cept on my Sunday out,

Ah! folks may talk of factory girls, and what they have to do,

And make a dreadful fuss about the women-minders too—

And bring in bills to Parliament, and talk a lot of stuff—

They'd better let them all alone—I'm sure they're well enough,

If they have extra work to do, don't they get extra pay?

But here my mistress thinks there is no extra to the day,

She rings me up at five o'clock, and often three or four,

And keeps me scrubbing till I drop—sleep upon the floor,

The factory engines and their din can't be as bad I'm clear,

As mistress's screaming, scolding voice for ever in my ear.

Those mines must be a Paradise down underneath the ground,

With nothing in the world but coals, or dirty stones all round!

There's not a bit of scrubbing there, no chesis or tables bright—

For dirt can't be distinguished in the dingy candle light,

And nobody would think of cleaning, even if it were,

Oh dear!—be what there might to do, I wish I could be there!

If gentlemen would look at home who talk of factory work,

They'd see their household servants slave worse than the heathen Turk,

They'd better mend their own concerns, and lighten servants' cares.

Than lay down laws for other men about their own affairs

And while they talk of needlework, and mantua-makers too,

Calling the nation's eyes to look at what those women do,

Bidding young ladies calculate the cost of each new dress,

By weary hands and worn out eyes, and so on, I confess—

I wish when such sit down at home, in nicely furnished rooms,

They'd count the cost of cleanliness in work, instead of brooms—

And recollect that where they lounge, so pleasantly at ease,

White slaves have toil'd and moil'd for hours, sometimes upon their knees,

I wish I were the scrubbing brush itself, I do declare,

For then I might scrub all my life, and never know or care,

But now I am so weary, that I cannot enjoy my bed;

I go to sleep the very instant I lay down my head,

And as to lying there at morn—why I'd defy the lark

To wake before my mistress rings; I wish that bell—hush!

I hear her voice upon the stairs, she's coming up this way,

My goodness! if she comes in here what ever will she say!

I'm sure I shan't get this room clean'd be fore the clock strikes two.

And she expects it done by twelve—she's here! what shall I do?

Loss of the Steamship Manchester.—This vessel, sailing between Hull and Hamburg, has been lost, with every soul on board. She left Hull under the command of Captain Dudley, on the 10th, with a miscellaneous cargo, and, on arriving on the opposite coast, struck on the Marle Sand, on the coast of Holstein, about twenty-five miles

from the shore, during a hurricane, and became a complete wreck. The sands are described as formed of quick; and are said to be as formidable to the mariner off that coast as the Goodwin on the English shore. The numbers of persons who perished by this catastrophe is twenty-eight, twenty-two of whom formed the crew, the remainder being passengers. The passengers were, Mrs. St. George Smith, Miss Emily Smith her daughter, Mr. St. George Smith, Mr. Rothery, a wool-merchant of Leeds, Mr. W. Frost, of Manchester, and another gentleman whose name is unknown.

Turnips.—Insects.—The turnip flies. It appears that the history of these little pests for a long time puzzled not only the practical agriculturist, but the man of science likewise; but it is now better understood. They hibernates, or live through the winter in a torpid state, and may be found under the bark of trees, &c.; but, inactive as they are, during the winter, on the first indication of spring, they quit their winter quarters for sunny situations, and feed in gardens on cabbage plants as early as March, and in April they get away to the fields. May and June, in England, are the periods when they are to be most dreaded by the farmer, just as the young turnips are coming into leaf. The sexes pair between April and September, and the female lays her eggs, about one, daily, on the under side of the leaf. It requires about thirty days to carry the insect through its various stages; up to the time when it becomes a perfect fly or beetle. It remains an egg about ten days, a maggot six days, and a crystal fourteen days. It is however in their last and perfect stage these insects are most to be dreaded. It is the beetle that destroys the two first smooth leaves of the turnip by piercing them like a severe, destroying the cellular tissue, and stopping the growth of the plant. The lecturer then alluded to the effect of lime, sulphur, soot, fumigation, and many other remedies recommended, but did not think they could be depended on. He believed that thick sowing, and the use of artificial manures sowed in with the seed, were more effectual, as the turnip, when in rough leaf, is not in any danger from the attack of the beetle; therefore it is evident our first care must be to force the young plants growth, and this can only be done by proper manures.

Just after the turnips have outgrown the attacks of the fly, they are liable to the ravages of the caterpillar, which the lecturer considered as only a less formidable enemy, because there are fewer seasons which produce them in sufficient abundance to injure a crop materially,—for when they do become numerous, there is no greater pest. With respect to the remedy, the lecturer said that the only one which he knew was picking them by hand. He knew of some fields that had been cleared of caterpillars by means of a flock of ducks driven on them; but there are some kinds which ducks refuse.

About the same stage of its growth the roots of young turnips are exposed to another formidable enemy—the wireworm, which is the most troublesome of all insects to the agriculturist. It appears that we are yet imperfectly acquainted with these insects; it is stated that there are upwards of sixty different species of them. It is probable that a very considerable portion of these feed upon our most valuable cultivated plants. The rook will destroy them; but these birds, whilst searching for other prey, pull up sound and mutilated plants indiscriminately, so that both worms and turnips are united in one common destruction. We should say, 'Save me from my friends.' Agri. Lec.

The public affairs of Charlotte County have been so long directed by a certain Clique, who have preyed without mercy upon their unresisting victims, that we now see the people borne down with taxes, what few Privileges they had wrested from them, and they themselves disheartened and discouraged—without so much as enquiring, Why is it so? Let the public mind no longer remain inactive. Let the people demand the protection of their privileges, and a faithful account of the conduct of those who delight in exercising their "little brief authority."

We will venture to assert that were the County accounts for the last few years, honestly published, it would appear that many of the Officials have been receiving from the County Revenue more than double the sum the law allows for the services performed. This is one of the reasons why the Accounts are kept secret.

Remedy for the Bite of Mad Dogs.

1st. Plunge into cold water daily for 20 days, keep under as long as possible. This has cured many in England, and in one instance particularly, a dog bitten on the eye by a mad dog.

2d. Or mix the ashes of trefail, or oak ashes, with hog's lard, and anoint the part bitten as soon as possible; repeat twice or thrice, at six hour's intervals. This has cured even after the Hydrophobia was begun.

3d. Or mix a pound of salt with a quart of water; squeeze, bathe and wash the wound with this brine for one hour; then bind some fine salt on the wound for 12 hours.

And yet another valuable remedy for Hydrophobia, the bite of Rattlesnakes, Chuckleheads or Pilot snakes, Spider, &c.: Take a white onion, cut it cross the grain into four equal parts; sprinkle fine salt on the onion; and apply it by bandages to the wound as soon as possible after being bitten, by dog, snake, or spider, and the poison will run up into the onion; repeat every half hour with a new piece, or until there is no discoloring of poison in the onion, and the poison extracted. Then a healing plaster may be used and the wound healed.—Tribune

Nine of the advantages of going to Sunday School.

1. If I do not how to read, I can learn.

2. I am taught to sing hymns and repeat Scripture.

3. I am taught the great truths of religion which I must know, if I would hope to be saved.

4. If I believe well, I gain good friends, who may be of great service to me.

5. I have the free use of a good Library.

6. I am kept from evil company and Sabbath breaking.

7. I set a good example to those around me.

8. I prepare myself to become a teacher of others.

9. I obey God's commandment:—"Take fast hold of instruction; let her not go; keep her, for she is thy life."—Prov. iv. 13.

Credit.—Peter the First, King of Portugal, to restrain luxury, and prevail the ruin of families, absolutely forbade all his subjects to buy or sell any of their commodities without immediate payment, and made the second commission of that offence, death!

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Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Tea &c.

The Subscriber has just received per the

barque Brunswick, from Liverpool:

[From the Montreal Courier, July 23.]

Opinion on the character of Sir Charles Metcalfe, by Mr. Wakefield.

Independently of its truth and accuracy—which is vouched for by other sources—the sketch of Sir Charles Metcalfe is one of the most striking pieces of historical portraiture I have met with. The subject is a fine one, and the picture is worthy of him.

The first and a very large portion of the story must consist of some account of the singular character of Sir Charles Metcalfe. It is a common saying in Canada, that the Governor General works like a slave. His work, however, differs from that of a slave, inasmuch as he seems to take great pleasure in it. I have never known anybody in public or private life who appeared to love labour for its own sake. It is not that he indulges in but little relaxation; for he is incessantly at work except when eating or sleeping. The hours of papers which most men look at with ill-concealed dismay, and never intend to read through if they can help it, he grasps at with evident satisfaction and surely reads every word of their contents. Of the countless applications for interviews on business, most of which common Governors evade if they can, he never refuses still less evades, a single one. Nor does tirelessness fatigue him; it is said that he hears every story to the end, and never attempts to close an interview except by occasionally wearing out importunity by silence. How he finds the time is a problem; I know only that he is never in a hurry.

The public often hears of Sir Charles Metcalfe's munificence. That might be, to a person of his fortune, an easy mode of self-gratification. But if his unknown charities may be measured by reference to the small portion of such acts of mere benevolence which usually becomes known, he gives more away secretly than in public. Nor is his kindness of heart alone displayed in helping people who want money; it appears in the form of a ready sympathy with every case of suffering, and still more agreeably in a never-failing and most delicate consideration for the feelings of others. That generosity which has been called politeness of the heart is especially his.

And this reminds me to speak of another kind of charity, which seems to be one of his habits. I mean the spirit of toleration; the predisposition to think well of everybody; the unwillingness to condemn; the love of favourable construction of the opinions and acts of others; the total absence of the bad part of what the phrenologists call combativeness.

A strong love of justice generally accompanies the quality last described. In Sir Charles Metcalfe it appears to be always active. I believe it to be the governing motive of every one of his decisions on two-sided matters. On several occasions I have advised applicants to him for the redress of an injury, to be sure and explain the injustice they had suffered; and the result always answered my expectations. I fancy that I could with certainty foretell his determination in any case involving a question of justice.

The kindred qualities of sincerity and honesty have their natural places in this large family of virtues. But they are more than commonly vigorous in Sir Charles Metcalfe; not merely so, but the reader would take for granted, incapable of saying the thing which is not true, but he will say the full plain truth to his own great disadvantage, whenever his silence about it would be apt to leave a wrong impression on anybody's mind. And as for honesty, it is not enough to say that nothing would persuade him to take an unfair advantage; he can hardly bring himself to take a fair one. It may be questioned whether he would train his own horse for a race if he thought the other horses would not be trained; he would hesitate about engaging counsel to manage his cause if the other party were too poor or silly to employ counsel. Some may think I am describing a goose; but such is the man; and it will seem in the sequel, that a description of this man's peculiar character is a necessary part of my explanation.

For the direct purpose of stating the fact, it was needless to say that Sir Charles Metcalfe dislikes in others every species of deceit and over-reaching. I say it for the indirect purpose of exhibiting a very different trait in his character. Trickery excites in him a feeling very like anger. And yet it is not anger; for instead of having great command of temper, or an excellent temper, he is really without a temper. I have witnessed such patience under provocation. I am speaking now of what I saw myself, and could not have believed without seeing. It was not merely quiet endurance, but a constant good-natured cheerfulness of heart, in the midst of trouble enough to provoke a saint or make a strong man ill. To those who, like me, have seen three Governors of Canada literally worried to death, this was a glorious spectacle.

To self-reliance few are equal to Sir Charles Metcalfe, more superior. He never turns to his neighbour to ask what he thinks or what ought to be done. Like a spider, its web out of its own body, he spins his opinions out of his own brain; and then, as their formation was not affected, so are they an amenable by and external influence.

This is a dangerous quality, unless accompanied by abundance of caution. His caution may be termed a wariness that never sleeps. He is slow of decision. When examining questions, whether for judgement or action, he casts about as long as search of all the pros and cons, that you imagine he hesitates to decide. It is not hesitation,

but a deliberate circumspection. He won't be hurried. The only fear I ever observed in him was the fear of making a mistake through ignorance or inactivity. The time which he observed on deliberation was not always in proportion to the seeming importance or complication of the case; but still it was plain that he went by some rule which procured for all cases a great deal of consideration, and for each as much as sufficed to make him master of the whole case; not the general features only, but even the minutest particulars. It is again a puzzle to know how he found the time.

"Such circumspection or wariness is naturally communicative. Sir Charles Metcalfe must have a great bump of secretiveness. Though chatty (I would say fully, if it were not invidious) out of business, on business he never speaks unnecessarily. Even on occasions of the utmost interest to him, no word or look betrays his thoughts unless he chooses to disclose them; and then he speaks with absolute reserve. I was often amused by hearing of the total failure of attempts by old hands at Governor-pumping to get at his intention, or opinion or impression, when he had a mind to keep it to himself; and the cases were frequent in which a listener, accustomed to official conversation doubted the truth of his communication because it was so complete and unimpeachable.

"His courage is of the highest order, comprising both sorts of fearlessness; both the physical boldness which depends on nervous organization, and that much rarer, that more admirable moral valour which resides in a powerful conscience. It has been said that conscience, in most men, is a usurpation of the opinions of others. Of this sort of conscience Sir Charles Metcalfe is curiously destitute. For example, the ordinary Governor of a colony, whose enjoyment of pay and authority is a great personal object to him, but whose government is not of sufficient importance to attract party notice at home, ever keeps in view, as the guide of his conduct, the purpose of doing what he thinks will be agreeable to the Colonial office and recommend to the favour of that department, while a Governor of higher social position at home, such as the ex-Cabinet Ministers and ex-Ambassadors whom the rebellions in Canada have recently induced the home Government to send thither as chief rulers, is commonly apt to think a great deal about the manner in which his acts, as Governor of the colony will affect his reputation and after-position at home; to consult much less the still smaller voice, than the opinion of the side of St. James street which happens to be that of his party club. Whereas God made Sir Charles Metcalfe greater than the Colonial Office; and sure I am he never dreams, nor would he care for it if he did, about what people may say of him at White's or Brook's. His own sense of right is his conscience.

"In official and even professional life most consciences are double being composed of two senses, a public and private one, wherefore officials and lawyers often defend without shame what they would blush to think of doing in private life. But Sir Charles Metcalfe is a single conscience, and of the private kind; his whole public life accordingly is regulated by the obligations of honour or religion. Whether it is religion or that honour which chivalry has handed down to us from a religious source I cannot determine, because I have had no sufficient means of observing. But why not both in one as with the true knight of old? Taking this view along with Sir Charles Metcalfe's intimate friends, we should call him a Christian gentleman. The point, however, which I wish to impress, is that the conscience of the man, let us describe how we may, is the conscience of the Governor.

"This moral instinct, combined with total disregard of personal consequences and the opinion of others, amounts to originality. Sir Charles Metcalfe accordingly does things that startle our. He squanders his own money, and saves that of the colony; he calls the reputation of the immediate predecessor; being told that any pardon of a French Canadian rebel, for which he should ask specifically, would be at once granted, and sent out to New South Wales, he asked a pardon for every one of those poor exiles, and then contributed handsomely to a subscription for enabling them to return to their country.

"Fine as this character is it is not without defects, or rather deficiencies. These must not be left out of a portrait, the object of which is to show how the qualities of an individual have influenced public affairs. "It appeared to me that in Sir Charles Metcalfe, the greatness of the moral qualities have left too little room for intellectual activity on the same grand scale. A dulness of the faculty of perception is obvious, and a consequent slowness in estimating the character and discerning the motives of other men. In powers of expression and argument, and consequently in the power of persuading or convincing, there is a striking deficiency in comparison with the greatness of the virtues before enumerated. Neither his pen nor his voice, therefore, ever properly expresses the noble sentiments of his heart, or the wise conclusions of his judgement. It follows that other people are apt to misconceive his aims and motives, and form an erroneous estimate of his character. I have imagined, also, that his mind is not accustomed to laying down plans for the attainment of definite ends; that his only plan is from time to time as events occur, to do whatever the sense of duty tells him is right at the time and for the occasion; that he always relies for success, not enough on the careful adoption of means to the end in view, nor even on a very clear conception of the end, but too much on some belief in the sufficient efficacy of goodness and devotion to

the public welfare. If, for example, the gaining of an election were of great importance to him, and he were urged to make or withhold some appointment with a view of inducing a majority of voters to support the government candidate he would stare, smile, thank you with much goodness and politeness for the friendly suggestion, and let you go away exclaiming—"This man has no notion of governing except by means of truth and justice." In this way partisans are discouraged. It may be grand, but is wholly at variance with the practice of representative government. The very magnificence of such a character has an overawing, even a depressing effect on others, wounds their self love, and breeds hatred in little minds."

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1844

RECEIVED AT THE BANK OF ST. ANDREWS, HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—T. Wilson, Esq. 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.

Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler.

SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK. G. D. KING, Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Marks. 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 Sunday.

LATEST QUOTES. London, July 13. Montreal, July 26.

Liverpool, July 19. Quebec, July 26.

Edinburgh, July 9. Halifax, July 25.

Paris, July 9. New York, July 31.

Toronto, July 26. Boston, Aug. 2.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The English Mail which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 30th ult., was not received here until last evening, just eight days after its arrival at that port. Why this detention? A passenger who came in the Steamer, remained two days in Halifax, and arrived here on Saturday morning last—just four days earlier than the Mail—truly there is much cause of complaint. We do not wonder at the Merchants in St. Stephen, reading their letters via the United States. It is an example worth copying.

From *Wilton & Smith's European Times*. The result of the election contests for Birmingham forms one of the most prominent topics of English news. Mr. Spooner, a conservative, defeated two Chartists and Radical opponents; and the most extraordinary fact is that, even in this "hotbed of Radicalism," as the papers call it, Mr. S. carried off more votes than both his opponents put together. The result is a manifestation of popular confidence in the Government among the middle classes.

There has been some stirring in the Commons on a motion of Mr. Dancombe for a committee to enquire into the Post Office expenditure. The motion was seconded by the Government, and the Committee are proceeding their enquiries.

A new Railway Bill passed in the teeth of a strong opposition—by a majority of 185 to 93.

A rather personal debate on the gambling of the Turf took place in Parliament on the night of the 12th.

Lord Palmerston made a desperate attack on the Government, on the subject of the Slave Treaty, and was triumphantly answered by Sir Robert Peel, who unfolded the indefatigable, but as yet unsuccessful efforts to effect a union of all Christian nations for the suppression of the traffic.

The Irish State Trials.—The appeal to the House of Lords commenced on the 4th inst. Sir Thomas Wilde opened the case, showing 34 reasons why the verdict should be set aside, and was followed by other Counsel for the prisoners.

The arguments, pro and con, continued till the 10th inst., when the Judges dispersed to their Circuit, with the exception of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, who remained to prepare draft answers to the queries or points of law.

Mr. O'Connell in a letter to his Son, entertains no hope that the appeal will be successful.

France is agitated by an application of Louis Philippe, for provision for his children. He pleads poverty—the people say he is immensely rich. De-Joinville is fighting in Morocco, and is there reinforced by three regiments of Cavalry.

Spain—unhappy Spain!—is still convulsed with sedition.

Russia has at length acknowledged the constitutional government in Greece.

A parliamentary return states that the sums paid and owing to the reporters of the

State-trials in Ireland amounts to £3000. Mr. Kelly has been elected for Limerick; he is the first member who goes to Parliament pledged to attend the meetings of the Conciliation Hall.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is expected to enter on his duties at Dublin Castle, on the 20th inst. Lord de Grey and his suite left on the 15th.

Wheat has already been cut in Devonshire.

A naval station has been established at Cork.

It is calculated that the O'Connell tribute will reach this year £300,000.

The Court felt—Buckingham Palace for Windsor on the 10th inst.

Dicken's novel—"Martin Chuzzlewit" has been dramatised at the Lyceum Theatre London.

Twenty thousand piteous met last week at Shadwell, who passed resolutions to continue the "strike."

The notorious Prince of Peace, who was Prime Minister under Ferdinand VII., has arrived at Madrid.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Woolwich, from the Continent, on the 10th ult.

Lieutenant Munro, who shot Col. Fawcett in a duel, is at present residing in Hamburg, with his wife and family.

Mr. William Ross Tuckett, a brother to Lord Audley, is in custody, charged with shooting Thomas Smith, the proprietor of a shooting gallery in the back. The reason assigned by the prisoner was that he was very unhappy, and wished to be hung.

Steam-tugs, with screw propellers, have been successfully introduced on the Union Canal from Glasgow.

A shrine to the memory of Southey is about to be erected by subscription, in Cross-wait Church, Keswick.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Michael Kennedy as Consul at Galway, for the United States of America.

The Presbyterian General Assembly is now sitting at Derry, for the first time since the union of the Irish Presbyterians under the title.

Sir R. de Burgho, Bart., of Castle Connell, abjured the Church of Rome, and embraced the Protestant faith, at Castle-town-roche Church, in the County of Cork, on Sunday evening.

Accounts have been received from Auckland, New Zealand, stating that the Hannah, a piratical brigantine, has been seized by the authorities, and that the crew have been committed for trial.

Repeal Buttons.—A crusade has been commenced by the Government, not only against repeal buttons, but also against green flags. At Limerick, the trading vessels had that emblem floating, as usual, in honour of the day, Sunday. A captain Postle, commanding a government steamer called the "Flamer," ordered the obnoxious flags to be taken down. The order, in most cases, was obeyed, and where it was not instantly complied with it was peremptorily torn down by his command.

TROOPS IN IRELAND.—A letter, it is said, has been received by the Commander of the Forces from the Horse Guards, inquiring if it would be safe to withdraw some of the troops from Ireland, the military force there being 26,700 men, exclusive of ten thousand pensioners, well armed and equipped. The reply was, that it would be unsafe to do so until O'Connell's release from prison. Some surprise has been expressed that nothing has emanated from Mr. O'Connell's since his imprisonment. The reason is said to be, that if any did appear, with his name, he would be deprived of pen and ink, and prevented from writing altogether.

The judges have decided that the claim of Sir Augustus D'Heste to the Dukedom of Sussex ought not to be allowed, and the House of Lords, has concurred in this opinion.

Tuesday's Gazette announced that the Lords of the Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, that the actual surplus of revenue beyond the expenditure, for the year ending the 15th April last amounted to £2,095,427, 9s 7d the commissioners will apply one-fourth of the surplus to the purchase of stock and Exchequer Bills.

Earl de Grey took his departure from Dublin on Tuesday with military honors, after having received an address from the nobility, clergy and gentry of Ireland. The Right hon. Francis Blackburne, Master of the Rolls, and the Right hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces, were sworn in as lords justices. It was expected that Lord Heytesbury would arrive in Dublin on or about the 20th.

In the Peers on Monday, the 15th, the Bank of England Charter Bill was read a third time and passed.

A discussion arose on a motion of the Bishop of London, that the amendment of the Commons to the Dissenters' Chapel-Bill should be considered that day three months, in the course of which the Earl of Roden contended that this bill, if it should pass, would be a blot upon the statute book, which would be hereafter regarded with regret. He little thought, some five or six years ago, when he sat upon the opposite benches, together with the present Lord Chancellor, with whom he has united in opposing a measure of spoliation, known to their lordships as the appropriation clause, that the day would arrive when a measure far beyond the appropriation clause, as a measure of spoliation, would be brought forward by those who called themselves conservatives, and by whom he had so long acted in that character. The amendment was negatived by 202 to 41.

Peace in Ireland.—Baron Letroz opened the commission of Roscommon on the 6th inst, and congratulated the grand jury on the peaceable state of the country. As the

circuits proceed, further gratifying evidence is afforded of the extremely tranquil state of the country.

New Harbour at Aberdeen.—Works for a new Harbour at Aberdeen have been contracted for by Messrs. Oldham, builders and railway constructors, of Cheltenham. The sum £90,000. When completed, the new harbour will one of the most commodious in the kingdom.

Life and Times of O'Connell.—On the 13th inst., says an Irish paper, "Mr. O'Connell commenced his great literary labour his 'Life and Times,' or by what other style and title his projected autobiography is to be distinguished employing Mr. O'Neill Daunt as his amanuensis."

Revolution Frustrated.—General Sembrat, who recently fitted out an expedition in New Orleans for the purpose of revolutionizing Mexico, was captured on the coast—his vessel destroyed, his followers slain, and himself shot, his head taken off, fried in oil, and stuck up in terraces, in the principal piazza of Tobacco.

New Church at the Bermudes.—The foundation stone of the new Episcopal Church at Hamilton, Bermude, was laid with much ceremony on Monday the 1st July inst.—The novel and imposing ceremony brought together a numerous collection of persons from all parts of the Island.

Great Sale of Timber Lands by Maine and Massachusetts.—The Land Agents of these States sold by Auction in Bangor on the 17th July, eight whole Townships and parts of two others, of wilderness lands, comprising 194,425 acres, at prices varying from 50 cents to \$4.81 c. per acre.

Fire.—An alarm of fire was given on Monday night last, about 12 o'clock—which was found to proceed from an untenanted house on the race course—owned by the Rev. Dr. Alley.—The House was completely destroyed in a few minutes.

MARRIED. At St. John, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. I. A. D. Gray, Rector, Mr. Andrew Vance, to Miss Mary Ann Roberts, both of that city.

DIED. On Saturday, the 27th inst. of the Scarlet Fever, Phoebe Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. James Stinson, aged three years and ten months.

At St. George, on the 27th ult., of Scarlet Fever, George John Thomson, in the 7th year of his age, only remaining son of the Rev. Samuel Thomson, Rector, of that Parish.

SHIPPING JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED. Aug. 5, bge. Brunswick, Morrison, London-cerry, Ballast to Club.

6, ship Britannia, Smith, Liverpool, Ballast, J. Wilson.

Aug. 5, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.

Loading at Liverpool, for St. Andrews, Lord Seaton, and Corbuet.

House To Let.

The Dwelling House and Store formerly owned by P. O'Neill, being an excellent stand for business. Rent moderate—and immediate possession given, for Terms &c apply to B. R. Fitzgerald, or to the Subscriber.

J. P. COLDWELL. St. Andrews, August 6, 1844.

Mr. Coldwell has on hand—Beef, Pork, Superfine Flour, Kilmichael Corn Meal—and a superior article of Philadelphia Rye flour in a few days.

AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Monday, the Second day of September next, at the hour of noon, in front of the Market House, in the town of St. Andrews. The FARM now occupied by Robert Atchison, on the Western side of the Diddgash river, in the Parish of Saint Patrick's.

For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply to GEO. D. STREET. St. Andrews, August 3, 1844.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale by Stipulation a FARM containing one hundred acres, situated in the parish of St. Patrick's on the East side of the Diddgash River, in what is commonly called the Irish Settlement, contiguous to a Church, a Great and Saw-mill. There is a good dwelling House fronted with a complete Barn and never-failing Spring well on the premises. It yields from eight to ten tons of Hay per annum. TERMS liberal. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JAMES COCKBURN. St. Patrick's, June 7th, 1844.

Shipping Lumber.

300 M. best Merchantable PINE BOARDS and PLANK, piled on a Wharf, in this Harbour, apply to WM. WHITLOCK. St. Andrews, April 3, 1843.

## THE CHA AGRICUL

CATTLE at the Farm of Andrews on 8 of OCTOBER when the will be a

For the best entailed in the Cows second do. Best Blood 2nd do. 3d do.

For the best Bull second do. third do.

"the best M second do third do

For the best pair years old second do third do

For the best Heifers second do third do

For the best Ram second do third do

For the best Ewe second do third do

For the best Boar second do third do

For the best Sow second do third do

For the best Sump bushes of Wh second do third do

For the best sample bushes of Oats second do third do

For the best sample bushes of Barley second do third do

For the best ferns less than 40 lb second do third do

For the best sample less than 50 lb second best

HOUSEHOLD Cloth not less second do third do

For the best sample wool 15 yds second do third do

For the best sample Wool Cloth not second do third do

The whole of the produce or manufacture (no one person to receive any two animals or any manufacture of the intending competitor) (free of postage) out to the Fair, of the that he intends to off all persons not paid a entry to the last annual entrance fee of 5s. no animal, or any article, will receive thought worthy of such prospective Committee's purpose. It is further made, articles of produce for competition, by 11 o'clock, or they to,

By Order of D. D. M. St. Andrews, July 1

NOT

A DIVIDEND of pence in the Post Counting Room of Mr. Creditors of Thomas S. the Deed of Release his Estate and Effects

H. HATCH. J. W. STREE St. Andrews, 27th J

Cottage at

To be sold tion in St. Andrews AUGUST ne

previously deep COTTAGE, or

starched, a good Barn, W

TERMS made known

St. Andrews, 20th J

NOTI

ALL Persons having

James Allanshaw, are to

the same duly attended, s

from this date, and all i

and Estate are requested

are payment to A. G.

St. Andrews, July 10,





Real Estate of Stephen Munson, 2d Nov.  
Do John Scott, 23d  
Do William Carson, 14th Dec.  
Do Justus Wetmore, 11th Jan.

To be sold by public auction, on SATURDAY the 23d day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of Stephen Munson, to that certain piece and parcel of land, situate in the parish of St. George, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the South by the Great road leading from St. Andrews to St. John on the North by a lot and premises conveyed by the said Stephen Munson to Wm. D. Faulkner and Robert L. Mathew dated 18th Jan. 1839 on the West by a lot of land owned by Moses Vernon, Esq. and on the East by lands owned by Malcolm Mely.

The same having been seized and levied on by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of Saml. G. Andrews, Esq. endorsed to levy £40 10 5 &c. &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office,  
29th April, 1844.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 23d day of Novr. 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of John Scott, to that lot and premises, occupied by Johnstone Hall, situate on the northern side of the Magdavic river, in the town of Saint George—the same having been taken, seized and attached on the 18th Sep. 1843 to satisfy an Execution in favor of Thos. Leavitt and Edwin Ketchum endorsed to levy £33 11 &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office,  
17th May 1844.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 14th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 5 o'clock p.m., at the Court House, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of William Carson, to a lot of land, owned and occupied by him, containing 30 acres, more or less, being part of a tract granted to one John Black, situated in the Parish of St. Patrick and bounded on the South by part of said grant and on the North by lands owned by Samuel Denny. The front of said piece or lot of land was conveyed by John Black to George Spence, and the rear of it, to Andrew Grier, with all and singular the improvements &c. thereon.

The same having been taken and seized, to satisfy an execution in favor of Hamilton Mitchell, endorsed to levy £535 11s &c. &c.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
Sheriff's Office,  
June 8, 1844.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 11th day of Jan. 1845 between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. of the same day at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim property & following properties situated in the Parish of St. George, viz. ALL that Tract of land containing 20 acres, beginning at a stake on the W. line of lot No. 61 on the south side of the Magdavic river, and bounded by land granted to Donald B. Donald, and the Macgregor road, &c.

ALSO:  
ALL that tract or parcel of land situate on the Western side of the Magdavic river and at the foot of the hill, being part of the land granted to Aaron Leavitt, and formerly occupied by Robt. V. Han-

ALSO—ALL that Dwelling house, known as the Spafford House with a quantity of land, situate on the St. Andrews road.

ALSO all that lot or parcel of land in the Parish of St. George, containing a quarter of an acre, bounded by Carlton Street, and a lot owned by A. Wetmore, Esq.

ALSO—ALL that undivided moiety of a certain piece of land in the town of St. George, beginning at the North East corner of the House lot, and occupied by John Irvine, bounded by Carlton Street, &c.

ALSO some property having been seized and taken under a writ of Immediate Executio, and directed to be sold under a writ of Vend. Ex. at the suit of the Crown, to satisfy a debt of £269 4s. &c. &c.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
29 June 1844.

**REMOVAL.**  
**JOHN MCKEAN,**  
AUCTIONEER & NOTARY PUBLIC.  
AS removed his Office to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Wm. McLean, at East Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business.

May 8, 1844.

**FOR SALE.**  
THREE several lots of WOODLAND on their Island, for particulars and information apply at the office of.

R. M. ANDREWS.  
1st May, 1844.



The First Production in the World for THE HAIR! THE SKIN! THE TEETH!

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL**

Is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair (including Whiskers, Mustaches, and Eyebrows) prevent it from falling off or turning grey from scurf and dandruff, and render it delightfully soft, silky, curly and glossy.

CAUTION.—Numerous pernicious compounds are universally sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper (a steel engraving of exquisite workmanship) on which are engraved "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" in two lines.

To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,025 letters—without any other letters.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s. Family Bottles, (equal to four small), 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

**ROWLAND'S KALYDOR**

This elegant and fragrant Preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Tans, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Scurvy, Stings of Insects, and reduces inflammation. It imparts a youthful rosy hue to the most bilious Complexion, and renders the Arms, Hand and Neck, transparently fair and delightfully soft and smooth.

Its invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or dry piercing winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies—GENTLEMEN, will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation of the Skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

**ROWLAND'S ODONTO**

**PEARL DENTIFRICE.**

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs—It eradicates Tartar and decayed Spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness, and fixes the Teeth firmly in the Gums. Being an Anti-Scurvy, it eradicates the Scurvy from the Gums, strengthens the braces and renders them of a healthy red, it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after eating, taking medicine, &c.—and imparts sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Price 2s. 6d. per box, duty included.

**ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE**

**IMPERIAL DYE.**  
Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful Brown or Black.

Price 4s.—7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., and 1s. per bottle.

**ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT.**  
Immediately relieves the most violent Tooth Ache, Gums, Boils, and Swelled Face.

Price 2s. 6d.—4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per bottle.

**OBSERVE!**—To protect the Public from Fraud. The Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps have authorized the Proprietor's Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp thus—J. ROWLAND & SON, 30, HATTON GARDEN, which is affixed to the KALYDOR, ODONTO and ALSANA. None of these are Genuine without the Stamp.

**Beware of Imitations!**—It composed of the most precious and healthy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary as "GENUINE," and under the lure of being cheap. Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles. Sold by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world.

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Connected, United States.  
Incorporated in 1837, with a Capital of \$1,000,000.

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 honorable promptness.

During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance to resort to a 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. B. Ward,  
and Asahel Ward.

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, 1844.



After 18, 25, and 26 years loss.

**WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF HAIR**

A few attestations, (selected from numberless others, received during the last 40 years) to the efficacy of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL: the originals of which may be seen at the Proprietors.

TO MESSRS. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

HUMPHREY HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN, February 6, 1842.

GENTLEMEN,  
In announcing to you the following corroboration of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, it is by your making it public it will be of any service, I shall consider myself but returning in a very small degree the great obligation I feel I lie under to you, and shall be most happy during my stay in London to satisfy any Gentleman who may be interested in the truth of the following—In the year 1770 I went to India, and shortly after my arrival there my hair fell off in considerable quantity, and I soon became entirely bald. In which state I remained until my arrival last year in America, and at Boston was induced by reading one of your Advertisements to make trial of your Macassar Oil, though I confess with but a feeble hope of success. After the use of one bottle, I found my hair to begin to grow, and I was so much interested in the truth of the following—In the year 1770 I went to India, and shortly after my arrival there my hair fell off in considerable quantity, and I soon became entirely bald. In which state I remained until my arrival last year in America, and at Boston was induced by reading one of your Advertisements to make trial of your Macassar Oil, though I confess with but a feeble hope of success. After the use of one bottle, I found my hair to begin to grow, and I was so much interested in the truth of the following—In the year 1770 I went to India, and shortly after my arrival there my hair fell off in considerable quantity, and I soon became entirely bald. In which state I remained until my arrival last year in America, and at Boston was induced by reading one of your Advertisements to make trial of your Macassar Oil, though I confess with but a feeble hope of success. 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