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THE EXTRAVAGANT WIFE.

BY MISS E. A. WARE.

"This is the happiest moment of my existence," said Edward Meredith, as he pressed his lips to the fair forehead of his beautiful bride, and seated her upon a couch in a most elegantly furnished apartment. "Long have you been mistress of my heart, and the hour that makes you mistress of my mansion is to me one of great happiness."

His wife returned her cordial greeting to his home with her sweetest smile, and assurance that she would make his home a happy one.

There were few beings in the world happier than Edward Meredith. He had commenced business under the most favorable auspices. His father died while he was yet in boyhood, and entrusted his education to the care of a bachelor uncle. His uncle's fortune was ample, and he bestowed all his care and affection upon his orphan nephew. There was one thing in which he never ceased to advise him; that was in regard to a matrimonial alliance. He himself had been so exceedingly cautious that thus far he had enjoyed single blessedness. He regarded it as one of the greatest risks a man could run to select for himself a partner for life. He would sit from morning till night and tell of ill-assorted pairs. Of the extravagance of his early friend such an one's wife, or the ill humor of another. How this man, had been worn into a decline, another took to intemperance. In short there was scarcely a match made but that Uncle John was ready with a long list of objections. You need not wonder then, that our hero, however enamored he might be of his lady love, feared to reveal his passion, being unwilling to listen to the long lecture of Uncle John. He had been smitten by the unequalled beauty of Maria Ellsworth since he had sought an introduction and from that hour had dreamed of nothing but a union with her. Mr. Ellsworth, her father, did a very extensive business, was reputed to be very wealthy, and the style in which he lived would indeed have warranted such a supposition. Maria was an only child, spoiled through excessive indulgence. She possessed rare beauty and very amiable qualities; but they were so completely buried in selfishness that a slight acquaintance would not detect their existence. But notwithstanding this there was an easy familiarity in her manner which when accompanied by so perfect beauty is always fascinating. Edward Meredith had yielded his heart without the least consideration. He fancied that were she his own he should be happy, and consequently paused not to inquire whether she possessed those qualities calculated to ensure happiness. Maria on the other hand knew not that to keep the flame of love burning brightly she must be ever active. She had been accustomed to having every one sacrifice to happiness, and dreamed not that it would ever be her turn to make the sacrifice. It would be unjust to say to her, did I say she did not possess real love for her husband. She lacked judgement in the exercise of it.

John Meredith had for many years been extensively and favourably known as a merchant. His credit had been preserved good through every fluctuation, and his name upon a note was enough to secure a ready pass. A few weeks before the marriage of his nephew, taking him aside he said to him—

"Edward, for many years I have been engaged in a safe and profitable trade, I have accumulated wealth more than sufficient to ensure a competency the remainder of my days. Now I am growing old, and I am weary with the perplexities of business. I shall give it into your hands." Edward eagerly grasped the old man's hand and spoke his gratitude in fervent expressions. The only thought that crossed his mind, was that now he could support Maria, in a style worthy of her. "But stop," and I will tell you to what I attribute my prosperity. In the first place, I have always attended to my business myself, and that closely too. That is, I have always been my own head clerk. I have seen too much evil resulting from trusting business to clerks. In the next place, I have never participated in any of the extravagances common to young men. My style of living has always been plain and simple. Though I would not attempt to measure your style of living by what mine has been, for a married man must necessarily incur more expense, yet I would earnestly recommend prudence in every thing: it is an indispensable requisite in a young man. And now I will say to you so long as you abide my advice, I will always be ready to assist you, but the moment you disregard it, or run into ten thousand fashionable follies of the day, I shall withdraw my aid. In regard to your marrying nothing will give me more pleasure, than to see you well settled in life. I myself have often felt the loneliness of my condition, and wish for a sharer in life of my joys and sorrows. But have often told you that it was a difficult thing to make a wise selection of a wife. And were I going to select for you, Maria Ellsworth would be the last person my choice would fall upon."

Mr. Meredith witnessed the color rise to Edward's brow. "I do not doubt," he continued, "that she may possess qualities amply sufficient to win love—but does she possess those to keep it? I do not say what I am saying from any wish to break the alliance. No: far be it from me to dictate your choice; but I do it for you may not expect more than you will obtain, and to prepare you to meet with firmness, and mildly to correct those mistakes in judgement, which she, young and inexperienced as she is, will be liable to commit. Never let your love for your wife tempt you to gratify her for the moment in what will tend to injure both your interests. You must remember that you are but a young merchant, and that there is no business which requires so much caution; and never be led to ape the style of men whose established credit warrants it. I will furnish your house in a style worthy the lady who is to be mistress of it; and I shall wish it for my home. There are very few merchants who commence business under such favorable circumstances. I will do all for you that lies in my power, but you always may expect to be chided by your uncle, for negligence, extravagance, or any of those vices which ruin the young merchants."

"And I will ever thank you for it," replied Edward warmly. "May I never be so ungrateful as lightly to regard anything that comes from my best earthly friend?"

Edward loved his uncle with filial affection, but yet in regard to Maria, he deemed him for once mistaken. She might be inexperienced, but she would learn to deny herself many of those little elegancies which are so expensive, and which from infancy she had been accustomed to having. She cannot expect, he thought to himself, to have every wish gratified as she has been accustomed—she will realize it and spare me the pain of denying her."

But having ascertained Edward's expectations in regard to her, we will inquire what were hers in regard to her future course of life. We will look still farther back, to some of her earlier impressions which she had received from her mother who had filled that youthful mind with desires for usefulness. But instead of that she had been taught to set a value on everything just in proportion as it was useful to her. And if her father at any time, embarrassed by pecuniary affairs and weighed down by anxiety, was prompted to refuse her an extravagant request, her mind was led forward to the time when she would be the mistress of a mansion of her own and have everything she wanted. She was taught to regard married life, not as one that required all her efforts to make it a happy one, but a state of perfect freedom and independence. She fancied that, but to make her wants known to her husband was to have them gratified. She admired the manly figure, rich voice, and elegant manners of Edward Meredith, and she resolved to marry him. Not dreaming that she who had abundance, ever could suffer the inconvenience of poverty. Not so however with Mrs. Ellsworth; she carefully considered the advantages and disadvantages of the match, and it was his uncle's large fortune which recommended Edward Meredith. She fancied that his influence over his uncle would be as perfect as she believed Maria's would be over him; and thus she suffered her daughter to enter in one of the most solemn contracts without hinting to her of the numerous duties which would devolve upon her thereby.

The wedding passed off with great eclat, and the commencement of our story witnesses her introduction into her mansion as the bride of Edward Meredith. But as the beautiful bride is not always the faithful wife, we will break the link in our narrative, and after an interval of two years, again introduce our readers to Mrs. Edward Meredith. And has the change in her whom we last saw sitting upon the same couch where we now find her. If so she is still very beautiful. Her complexion yet retains its brilliancy—her sparkling black eyes have lost none of their animation, and as she rises we witness the same graceful elasticity of step. Uncle John sits by the fire, with his feet upon the fender, with a book in his hand looking very demure. Ever and anon he would cast a look almost of reproach upon the beautiful woman before him. The door opened, and Edward Meredith entered. The two years which have elapsed, have wrought more change in him than his fair bride. The forehead which was then so fair and open, has here and there a line which looks as tho' it had been furrowed by care. But the slight frown which was visible upon his countenance as he entered, and which no doubt had been caused by some business transaction, disappeared as he took his seat beside his smiling wife. Uncle John rose abruptly and left the room. Edward looked around as soon as he was gone, and asked—"Where has Uncle John gone so suddenly?"

"I don't know," replied his wife, "but what a miserly old fellow he is," she continued, "he has been giving me a long lecture on prudence, because I told him of my determination to purchase a shawl like Mrs. Wenville's."

It pleased not Edward to hear his wife call his uncle and their kind benefactor by so hard an epithet. But he turned and looked upon her and he saw affection for him beaming

from her eyes, a sweet smile playing upon her ruby lips, and all displeasure vanished. "Perhaps he wanted to remind you," he said half playfully, "that you were a poor merchant's wife."

"Or rather," she added, softly reclining her head upon his shoulder, "that I was a poor wife for a merchant."

Edward pressed her fervently to his bosom and thought to himself, "Yesterday, Uncle John told me I did not behave she would ruin me—but even ruin would be tolerable if caused by thee," he mentally exclaimed, as he stroked back the dark tresses of her hair.

The shawl was not referred to again that night, but on the ensuing morning, tastefully dressed for a walk, Mrs. Meredith encountered her husband in the entry. "Well, my dear," she said in a laughing manner, "shall I draw on you, for the money for my shawl?"

"How much do you want?" he enquired hastily.

"Five hundred," was the reply. Edward paused and almost frowned.

"I never have asked you for an elegant article, and shall I be refused the first time?—You think with Uncle John, it is no matter what I wear," and she placed her hand upon the door.

Edward was going to speak but found himself unable, and taking her hand from the door, he bade her stop while he counted out the money.

All clouds were instantly dispelled from her countenance, but as Edward stopped to kiss her he observed a tear trembling on her long lashes, and blaming himself for a moment's delay, he no longer regretted the indulgence. He bent his steps towards his place of business, and when he arrived there the first thing that recurred to his memory was, that that day a note for a large amount became due.

He remembered too, that he had suffered hours of anxiety to obtain the sum. And did no other thought crowd in? Yes, there was one, bitter indeed it was. It was, that she who should have forgiven to have added to the weight of anxiety had broken the sum to purchase an extravagant article of which she stood in no need. But then he would excuse her, for she knew not that he needed it. And then again would he repine that her judgment did not teach her.

But leaving him we will follow his wife as she trips lightly from shop to shop in vain endeavouring to make a selection. At last it was made and the shopkeeper suggesting that it could probably be carried better on her shoulders than elsewhere, she left the one she wore, and most pleased left for home. She thought to herself as she tripped along, "I will just call on Mrs. Wenville, to let her see that I can have an elegant shawl as well as she."

She stepped up to the door and rung. She was ushered in, and the first thing that struck her, was that Mrs. Wenville's entry was much more elegantly furnished than her own; and indeed she thought within herself, "Edward must make some improvements in that line." She seated herself in the parlour waiting for Mrs. Wenville, and had plenty of time to draw comparisons between its style of furniture and her own. Till at last she forgot her triumph in the shawl, thinking of the meanness of her furniture. Soon Mrs. Wenville entered, delighted to see her, could not imagine why she had not called before. After the usual ceremonies had passed off she began to admire her shawl. Indeed, her shoulders were formed admirably for wearing a shawl—just the figure for it. Miss Wenville, a young lady of about eighteen, joined her mother in her flattering notice of the shawl, till Mrs. Meredith began to feel her triumph. As it was near dinner hour she made her call short. As soon as she had departed, Mrs. Wenville looked at her daughter with a most expressive curl of the lip, and uttered, "What extravagance! Who would have thought of her purchasing a shawl like ours? Well, I do pity her husband, but he ought to have known better than to have married her, she always spent more than her father's income."

"I wonder what Mr. John Meredith thinks, rejoined the younger, "to see his property wasted? Well, every body knows she is not able to dress like us."

"That is very true," satisfactorily replied the other.

In the meanwhile, Mrs. Meredith, unconscious of her remarks, and only intent on having her house furnished in a style that would equal theirs, hurried home. It was so near dinner hour that her husband and her uncle were both seated upon the sofa when she entered. Uncle John lifted his glasses and looked at the shawl, then with pity at its possessor, and turning fixed his eye upon his nephew with a look of mild reproach. Edward felt it, and the color rose to his face. His wife noticed it.

"I don't think you like my shawl, Edward," she enquired.

"Yes," he replied, "but it is near dinner hour now I will talk it over another time."

The fact of it was, he was unwilling to have Uncle John know the cost, and was fearful she should betray it. But Uncle John could not be deceived.

The dinner passed off quietly, and Mrs. Meredith thought it extremely impolite of her husband to say nothing in favor of her elegant

shawl. But she resolved to wait till she was rid of Uncle John, and then ask his opinion; for she was really anxious he should admire it. After Uncle John had retired, she drew her chair to her husband's side and looking affectionately in his face said—"You did not commend my choice of a shawl to-day."

His gaze was bent downward and he resolved to tell her the whole cause. But he paused to look upon her. O how sure was the sight of that countenance to unman him and break down all his resolutions. Can I mar thy happiness by telling thee of my perplexities? he thought within himself as he looked upon her beautiful face. He looked smilingly upon her as he replied, "I will own, my dear, that I was more obedient to the calls of hunger than the laws of politeness, but if you will bring it forward now I will endeavour to appreciate its merits."

The shawl was produced and an examination of it by her husband took place, during which Mrs. Meredith marked every expression. When he had finished she threw it gracefully over her shoulders. It was indeed, peculiarly becoming, and she marked with evident satisfaction, the look of pride which her husband cast upon her.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Dr. Chalmers' Opinion of the Corn Laws.—In a note to his work on Political Economy, he says: "For the sake of its moral benefit, we know of no achievement more earnestly desirable than that of a free corn trade. There is not more fertile topic of clamor and burning discontent all over the land, and were it but effectually set at rest, we are aware of nothing which might serve more to sweeten the breath of British society." And again, after dwelling with eloquence and ingenuity on what may probably be the ultimate effect of the abolition of the corn laws on the interests of the landlords, and on the industry and prosperity of the country, and showing that the loss of the land owner is much exaggerated, he proceeds to say, "Yet in the face of all this uncertainty, we feel no hesitation in affirming the expediency and the rightness of a free trade in corn." When considering the probable effect on revenue, he says, "We should not object to a slight duty, such as 5 shillings a quarter, on imported corn, to be remitted only in years of scarcity; and finally in winding up our remarks on the whole matter, he says, that the real good, the comfort and prosperity of the people, the proper end of all legislation, is less dependent on material resources than on moral restraints and right principles."

Marvellous.—The New England papers are making a great fuss about a baby that happened to be born on board a steambot, on its passage between Boston and Portland. Such doings are so frequent on this way, on our western waters, that the papers hardly ever pretend to notice them. At least four occurrences of the kind have happened on boats in which we have been travelling; and it is a rare thing to take up a steambot cabin bible on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers, without seeing under the proper head of the Family Record, the announcement of a new comer into this world of politics and perplexity. Here such produce is christened after the name of the boat. There—in the region of Cape Cod—the baby was called Miss Steamboat.

John Hankey.—A surgeon at Lincoln having lately been much annoyed by mischievous boys ringing his door-bell, and thundering at the knocker, hit upon a capital expedient for detecting the runaway playges; getting his electrical apparatus into order, he charged the Leyden jar rather powerfully, and communicated it with the bell-wire. Scarcely had he done so, when the bell rang, and on opening the door a juvenile delinquent was found prostrated all his length, by the shock, and calling out lustily, "The young rogue was frightened out of his senses, and after a sound lecturing, he was permitted to depart without further punishment."

Amusement.—People should be guarded against temptation to unlawful pleasures, by furnishing the means of innocent ones. In every community there must be pleasures, relaxations, and means of agreeable excitement and if innocent are not furnished, resort will be had to criminal. Man was made to enjoy as well as to labour, and the state of society should be adapted to this principle of human nature. Men drink to excess very often to shake off depression, or to satisfy the restless thirst for agreeable excitement, and these motives are excluded in a cheerful community.

Dr. Channing.—

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

Gentlemen—

In 1837, during the administration of Sir Archibald Campbell, a committee of the whole House of Assembly passed the following unanimous resolution, "Resolved, that the allowance of £300 sterling for contingencies having been excluded from the established charges on the Civil List, both by Lord Glenelg and Lord Stanley, there is every reason to

infer that the amount was not considered necessary to be appropriated, and that therefore, such exclusion on both occasions was intentionally made by His Majesty's Government; and further resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that no such grant is necessary."

This was before the responsible system, alias the harmonious legislative era commenced in this Province; Sir Archibald Campbell was not popular with a majority of the representatives of the people, no grant of money for government contingencies was then considered necessary; and it appears that the House of Assembly held the same opinion in the ensuing year 1838, as no grant of the kind was made at the session of that year, and in fact, during the whole six years of Sir Archibald Campbell's administration the sum of £400 only was allowed to him for Provincial contingencies. But in 1839, at the second meeting of the Legislature under Sir John Harvey, so much unanimity of feeling and harmony of sentiment was found to prevail throughout the several branches of the Legislature, that all at once the representatives of the people changed their minds as to the necessity of a grant to Sir John Harvey for government contingencies, and accordingly they granted the trifling sum of £1000 to His Excellency for Provincial contingencies during that year. At the next session in 1840, the like trifling sum of 1000 was again granted to Sir John Harvey for the same purpose, and in 1841 at the last session a further sum of £1000 was likewise granted expressly for the purpose of meeting the contingent expenses of the Government for the present year. And as this was the avowed object of the grant it was naturally supposed that His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke would have the command of this £1000 to apply in payment of any contingent expenses that might arise between the last and the next session of the Legislature, because Sir John Harvey left the Province immediately after the last prorogation of the House of Assembly, and no contingency or contingencies had time to occur requiring the expenditure of this money by him. But to the astonishment of many, and the actual dismay of some unsuspecting persons among you, it is reported to have been discovered that about the time Sir John Harvey departed from the Province, this £1000 contingent money did take unto itself wings and flew away, and that not a stir of it remains to be expended in pursuance of the object for which it was avowedly granted. I as one of your number would vainly hope that such an iniquitous transaction could not be possible, but the statement has been actually published as a fact, and been nowhere contradicted.

With respect to these annual grants of money for contingencies, you will observe that no account whatever has ever been given of the manner in which they have been applied, or whether they or any portion of them have been expended for Provincial contingencies or not, and the sum of £2000 thus granted in the years 1839, '40, and '41, has in point of fact been so much money improperly taken from the people and gratuitously presented by the members of Assembly to their admired and esteemed friend, Sir John Harvey; in other words the intention seems to have been covertly to give to the Governor, leaving the people to suppose the grants were bona fide and legitimate appropriations of money necessary for the public service.

It is your duty to observe that in this way alone the sum of £3000 has been absolutely thrown away during the three last years by your consistent and economical representatives, and in the face of their declaration made in 1837, that no grant of money whatever was necessary to be appropriated for any such purpose.

In 1839 the harmonious system was found to work so well that the members of Assembly began with a bonus to the Govr of £1000 called contingent money, in 1840 the harmony still continuing, they voted in addition to the £1000 contingencies for that year, the further sum of £500 per annum as an increase of salary, which amounted in the four years of Sir John's administration to the unimportant amount of £2000 more, but even this was not enough, for we find recorded on the journals of the same session, the following resolution:—"On motion of Mr. Partelow, Resolved, unanimously, that the Commissioners of Government House be authorised to purchase Coal to the extent of a sum not exceeding One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, for the public rooms and offices at Government House, for the present year, and that this House will provide for the payment of the same at its next session." And in 1841 they presented His Excellency at the people's expense, with the additional sum of £1500 sterling equal to £1800 currency, as a testimonial of their esteem and in commemoration of his wise and harmonious administration.

These few sums alone, (not referring to others that might be named) £3000 contingent money, £2000 addition to salary, £150 for Coal, and £1800 for extra, when added together exhibit the respectable total of £6850 given by the Representatives of the People, to Sir John Harvey, in the short period of four years, over and above the salary of £3000 sterling per annum fixed and determined up-

P. Inglis, John S. Finlay
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THOMAS SIMS,
1841.

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on for the Successor of Sir Archibald Campbell, in the Government of this Province. These circumstances afford a very satisfactory reason why the Executive has so wonderfully harmonised the views with the other branches of the Legislature, being a reason the value of which cannot be estimated at a less price than £1000 currency.

In 1838 a bill was brought into the Assembly to provide for the expenses of the Legislative Council, whereupon the following resolution was moved and carried:—Resolved, that as the opinion of this House, that as there have been found men of tried worth and talent to serve as Legislative Councilors in this Province ever since the organization thereof, and are still to be found, it is therefore not now necessary to pay for those services, especially as it is the opinion of this House that the Legislative Council of this Province should be composed of men so independent in circumstances as to make compensation altogether unnecessary. This was the opinion of a majority of the House of Assembly in 1838, the harmonious system had not at that period been brought into action, but in 1840 a different feeling it would appear began to operate upon the minds of your representatives, they thought perhaps that in order to secure the harmonious co-operation of the Legislative Council in their proceedings, it would be necessary to provide pay for the attendance of its members and place them in that respect upon the same footing as themselves, and accordingly we find that in that year an Act passed granting pay to members of the Legislative Council, entitled "an Act further to provide for the expenses of the Legislature." It will now only be necessary to refer to several of the appointments made by the executive of late to different members of the House of Assembly in order to prove to you how that body must almost necessarily be influenced by the executive branch of the Government, and these may in a great measure, account for the lavish money grants made by them to the late Governor, several of which have just been named.

Four of the Representatives of the People have been appointed to seats in the Honourable the Executive Council, to wit, the Hon. Charles Simonds, the Hon. Hugo Johnston, the Hon. William Crane, and the Hon. John W. Weldon. Four have been made Supervisors of Great Roads, to wit, one of our members from this County, Mr. Brown, who has been appointed Supervisor of the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, Supervisor of the Road from Oak Bay to the Bridge at Eel River, Commissioner for a Bridge at Brockways, and for a Road to the Lower Bridge at the St. Croix, and Commissioner to determine the site of a Bridge over the Wa-weig. Mr. George Hayward, a member for the County of Sunbury, has been appointed Supervisor of the Nerepis Road, Supervisor of the Road from Fredericton to Woodstock, and Commissioner for the Bridge over the Aroostook; Mr. John Jordan, a member for the County of Saint John, has been appointed Supervisor of the Great Road from St. John to the head of Belleisle, Supervisor of the Great Road from St. John to Hayward's Mills, and Commissioner for Hammond River Bridge; and Mr. Daniel Harrington, a member for the County of Westmorland has been appointed Supervisor of the Road from Dorchester to Shediac and Supervisor of the road from Shediac to the Bend of Peicodiac, he also holds the situation of Deputy Treasurer at Shediac. L. A. Wilnot, Esquire, holds the situation of Commissioner of the Alms House, Commissioner for the Crown Land Accounts, Commissioner for the Harvey Settlement, and Commissioner for Government House. Mr. John Allen, member for York, is Lieut. Col. Militia, quarter-master General with an allowance of £200 per annum from the Province, and Special Commissioner for building a Militia Store at Fredericton. Mr. James Taylor, also member for York, is one of the Commissioners for Government House. Mr. John B. Partelow, member for the County of Saint John, is Trustee of the Savings Bank, Commissioner for loaning money to rebuild the burnt district, and Commissioner for the Crown Land Accounts. Mr. Isaac Woodward, a member for the City of Saint John, is an Appraiser of dutiable Goods, Commissioner for the Provincial dredging machine, Special Commissioner for widening the Mill Bridge, Commissioner for building a steam boat Landing at Indian Town, and Commissioner for loaning money to rebuild the burnt district. Without proceeding further, you may now see the results; granting pay to the Legislative Council had the effect desired, it harmonised that body, the Grants to Sir John before enumerated harmonised him and the different appointments made by the Executive to members of the Assembly a few of which I have just mentioned has effectually harmonised them, and in truth so unprecedented has been the harmony existing among the several branches of the Government that it need not have been much wondered at, if the members of Assembly had set themselves to work making laws instead of making Laws, and danced out not only the session but the legal term of their political existence. This would have been in character with many of their wise proceedings and caused the different scenes in the face that has been acted to agree and be consistent with each other.

I am, gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servt.,
R. M. ANDREWS,
St. Andrews, July 6th, 1841.

PIRACY.—Capt. Taylor, boarding officer at Belize, reports the capture of a Pirate; in his letter he says:—"I immediately started the prize sloop for this place, with two of the reserve boatsmen in her; and got under way with the Izard and her back to North Point, where I found a small black schooner lying at anchor, which I at once boarded, examined and searched, but found nothing to confirm the

fisherman's information but a number of sweeps or large oars. The captain was absent, but a Mr. Ellis Abbott, whom I found on board the schooner, with six others, told me they were out for the purpose of passing the summer on a fishing party, and that the captain had the licence with him. I returned on board of the Izard, and anchored about a mile above them, to the northward. Not perfectly satisfied or free from suspicion, the next morning, being the 30th of May, we got under weigh again with the Izard; blowing a fresh breeze from NNW. On approaching the water, I saw a man jump overboard from the black schooner, and going very fast through the water, I saw a man jump overboard from her and swim towards us; as we passed him rapidly, he shouted—"Capt. Taylor, protect me!" On hearing which, I dipped the helm hard down, tacked instantly, and reached the man just as two other men in a skiff from the schooner reached him. We hoisted him on the Izard's deck. He said his name was Thompson; that he had been kidnapped in Mobile; the schooner was a piratical vessel, and to prove what he said, he would protect and go back again with him, he would show me where their arms were concealed. I anchored the Izard close to her, and accompanied by Thompson searched again—found the arms stowed away under the bread lockers, and the ammunition, consisting of balls and powder, in abundance. Being at once satisfied in my own mind of her piratical character—(Mr. Wadsworth of our Legislature, and Dr. Harrison, who were with me, being both convinced also, and agreeing with me in opinion)—I seized her, took her at once into tow, deprived her of arms and ammunition, and made all sail for this place, where I arrived with all seven of my prisoners, a few hours past, and the prize schooner. The prisoners I have in irons and in prison, besides strongly guarded, subject to your order.

On further examination, we found several pairs more of high-priced pistols, a back and breast piece of heavy iron and steel and skull cap to suit, diras and brown knives in plenty, a paper of declaration of war and no quarter—a copy of which, with two of his cards, I send you—and last, though not least, the pirate's flag: a blue field, with death's head and marrow bones in white in the centre.

My cruise and arrival here has created much excitement among our citizens; and my prisoners are consequently well guarded. You need be under no apprehension that one of them shall escape.

With sincere respect, your obedient servant,
W. B. G. TAYLOR,
Boarding Officer, Belize.

DEATHS.—DENIS PRIBER, Esq., Collector of the Port of New Orleans. Accompanying this letter was the flag of the pirate and a copy of the paper found in the Captain's chest, being the articles of the agreement entered into by the pirate. A copy of this document is annexed.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.
We, the undersigned, being the children of nature, have lawfully and wholly as much right to enjoy here, in all her stores, as any other who is of woman born; but being deprived of all these blessings by the artful designs of those who possess in more than superabundance the stores that were intended for all, we are compelled to come forward, protest against all the world, and thus obtain our rights. From this day we declare war against the world, and with the same treatment as our children would use us now were we in their possession, we will use them; as no quarters are offered us, none can be expected. We do, and have formed a constitution this day for the better regulation of ourselves, knowing it to be for our mutual benefit, and as order and safety may be concerned, we are bound to ourselves, and to one another. Our tie is cemented with blood, and nothing less than blood will propitiate and stone for any of us who set contrary to our laws. Death being the warrant knell of all those who in time of action, shall, through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, yield, cause others to yield, or cry for quarters.

Article 1st. It is the captain's absolute right of determining in all questions, concerning fighting, chasing, or being chased, what course to pursue.

Article 2d. The captain has the power of appointing officers for the different departments of the ship.

Article 3d. It is the captain's duty at all times to preserve peace and order, and in case of mutiny, or the appearance of one, to take what course he should think best; the captain having the entire command during the voyage.

Article 4th. It is the duty of all on board to obey the commands of the captain relating to the navigation of the vessel, her coming to action and the preservation of good order; such authority is necessary to the safety of the whole.

Further and more extraordinary developments were expected to be made in the course of a day or two. Enough has been discovered, however, to show that a most infamous scheme has been nipped in the bud—*American Paper.*

We extract the following beautiful passages from a correspondence in the New York American, written by a citizen of the United States on the occasion of his first visit to Europe.

"This first glimpse of the Old World gave us mingled feelings of regret and pleasure. Our thoughts reverted to home. Our distance seemed more certainly marked by that low, indistinct line of coast, than it had been before by nautical observations; and the greatness of that distance rushed upon our minds with unexpected force. We had crossed the barrier which for so many centuries defied the curiosity of adventurous Europeans. Three thousand long miles of water were rolling between us and our friends—but here was Europe. Here was the World

of History and Poetry. Here was presented that series of illustrious events of which we have been reading from childhood, but which until then, had seemed occurrences in another earth. At these thoughts, home-sickness passed away, and was succeeded by a host of delightful anticipations. Our ideas of what we should see were confused, but glowing with hope and enthusiasm. We felt like children who look for the first time on the green curtain at the theatre, and with ears charmed by the music and eyes dazzled by the lights and gilding wait with feverish impatience, or rather a sort of pleasing dread, for the rising of the dark barrier and a revelation of the mysterious it conceals. Readings, pictures, and the narratives of travels, had excited our imaginations like the lights and music of the theatre, and the low, indistinct line of coast was the screen behind which our intense curiosity was to be gratified.

"In vain do we ask of for a single act of love, triumph of virtue, or deed of heroism. We hear nothing in reply but with rushing through vast forests, and the ceaseless roar of Niagara. And the appearance of this Nature, too, is not venerable and hoar. Self-renouncing, ever youthful, she seems to have continued through countless years in all the freshness of her beauty. Time has stolen gently along, and only thrown the shadow of his dark presence over our mountains, woods and rivers. It is the World alone that stalks a gigantic destroyer, crushing the habitations and the monuments of men, and changing the face of the world, and leaving such proofs of his power behind him, as regard them with awe and astonishment. And this Past of the Old World—of six thousand years crowded with men and events, resplendent with glorious deeds, full of awful conceptions, of births and deaths of nations, of humanity restless, vast, impassioned, like the wave of the ocean—what but a feeble glimpse of all this can we have through books and pictures, and the paltry relics which curiosity has transported our shores!"

A meeting of unusual interest was held in this city, on Thursday last, being for the purpose of devising more effectual measures for the reformation of drunkards.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor occupied the chair, and in a clear and affecting manner stated the great importance of endeavouring to save those people who were lost.

The Rev. Mr. Neilson, from Massachusetts, gave a very interesting account of the formation of societies of reformed drunkards (called Washington Temperance Societies) in the United States, and the extraordinary success with which they had been blessed.

After the meeting was dismissed, eight individuals attached their names to the paper, and we trust they will be able at no distant day, to look back to this act as the commencement of a movement which will be the means of reforming thousands of drunks in this country.

A second meeting is to be held in the Methodist New Convention Chapel, Colledge-st. on Thursday evening next at 7 o'clock, precisely, to be addressed by reformed characters and sailors.—*Montreal Herald.*

AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—A most horrible accident occurred last week in the County of Two Mountains; a man, while in a state of intoxication, having fallen into a kettle of boiling potash, and being completely dissolved. Search was made for his body, but not the least particle of it could be found. Another awful warning to drunkards.—*Canada Times.*

Another victim has been added to those who suffered by the late disastrous delubell from the Cape. To-day, at noon, while the labourers employed in clearing away the rubbish were taking their dinner, an unfortunate man named Pierre Paroisse, who was sitting near a detached portion of the rock, was crushed to death by the stone canting on him. He survived but a few minutes after being excited. A Coroner's inquest was held at 2 o'clock, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.—*Quebec Gazette.*

From the Montreal Gazette, June 20.
Remarks on the Evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the Timber duties, 1840. Quebec 1841.

This is an excellent, argumentative and most useful production. It ought to be in the hands of every one interested in the timber trade in Canada, which is now threatened to be destroyed; and our only regret is, that we cannot spare room for the whole of it, instead of a mere cursory allusion to its contents. It commences by alluding to the extraordinary fact, that with one exception, the members of the Committee appointed for the investigation of the subject, are totally unconnected with Canada, and have no interest therein; and that not one of the witnesses had, or pretended to have, any practical knowledge of the timber trade. Nothing, therefore, it is justly stated, could have been more fatal to the object in view; that object being to obtain true and correct information upon which the House might safely legislate for the benefit of the Empire.

The evidence of several witnesses is then taken up and rigidly examined. It is throughout so full of such satisfactory answers, that we can only wish the author were present to cross-question the witnesses, when, we are sure, a very different Report would have been made by the Committee.

We are enabled to state on the authority of private letters from England, that even if a change were to take place in the British Cabinet, Lord Sydenham would not be disturbed in the government of this country—but on the contrary that His Lordship will, under any contingency, be allowed to carry out his measures for the adjustment and permanent

settlement of the affairs of British North America.

We are happy to learn further that His Excellency's measures have given great and general satisfaction to all parties in England, and should the proceedings of the approaching Session of the Legislature bear a character favorable to the general interests of the Country, Millions of Money will be placed at His Excellency's disposal to carry out its internal improvements, &c. &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"B. Q. S." paper is received, it is to the purpose, and we perfectly agree with him that it is practical wisdom to make the faults of others serve as so many beacons for ourselves, and that "the tree is known by its fruit." We cannot, however, insert it at present, as it would occupy too much space in the paper.

THE STANDARD.
SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—Wm. Babcock.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

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

Atlas and Block House.
Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—R. M. Andrews.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.
DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 12.

ILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before FRIDAY, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.
London, June 18 Montreal, July 6
Liverpool, June 19 Quebec, July 6
Paris, June 15 Halifax, July 11
Edinburgh, June 15 New York, July 12
Toronto, July 6 Boston, July 13

No later intelligence from Europe.

TEMPERANCE.—This good cause is making rapid strides over this continent, there is hardly an exchange paper we receive which does not contain some pleasing intelligence on this best of causes. We are happy to add to this welcome news, our humble offering. There are at present two Temperance Societies in this Town—the *Catholic Temperance Society*, established by the Rev. Jas. Quinn, and the *Saint Andrews Total Abstinence Society*, established some few years ago, which dwindled away to half a dozen members, but has recently reorganized and is now larger than ever it was, there is an evident increased zeal on the part of its members. The number who have up to this period joined the Catholic Temperance Society in Mr. Quinn's congregation is three hundred and twenty, all of whom will soon be provided with medals, nor is the cause at all retrograding for applications we are informed, are being almost daily made to join the society. We have seen a few of the Medals which are appropriate, and exhibit some beautiful specimens of art.

THE CROPS &c.—Having had occasion to visit St. Stephen this week, we were struck with the fine appearance of the Crops. On some farms in the vicinity of St. Stephen, hay making had been commenced, and the potatoes, oats, &c. were in a very forward state and promise an abundant crop. We observed a number of houses are being erected not only in the Town but on the farms.

STRAWBERRIES are abundant in our market this season, almost any quantity can be obtained, they were never known to be so plenty in the country. They are selling from 3d to 4d per quart.

Halifax, July 3d.

Small Pox.—The bge. Elizabeth Grimmer, Capt. McKenna, with 171 passengers, from Cork, bound to St. Andrews, N. B. put into this port on Thursday last, having 7 cases of small pox on board; 1 woman and 2 children died on the passage. Capt. McKenna is one of the patients and dangerously ill; the others it is reported are likely to recover. The vessel is lying at the quarantine ground; and, to prevent the possibility of those on board disseminating the infection by visiting the city clandestinely, the corporation have stationed a guard boat between her and the shore.—*Halifax Recorder.*

July 6.—The Captain died on Sunday.

The Elizabeth Grimmer arrived at this Port on Sunday last and anchored on the Millist ground. On Monday morning, the Visiting Physician, Dr. Frye, proceeded on board the vessel and after examination discovered three cases of Small Pox. The vessel was ordered at once to the Quarantine Ground, the Sick were landed at once and attention was paid to the other passengers, who were landed also, while the other passengers were short of Provisions notwithstanding their short passage; but we are happy to say their wants were speedily relieved by the Board of Health. We understand that they are decent looking persons.—[Ed. Stand.]

MEN WANTED.—We heard one of our townsmen the other day suggest that now the Market Square is nearly finished something should be done towards erecting a new Market House, or take away the stairs at each side of the old Court House repair and paint it and construct the lower part into a Market, and the large room formerly used as the Court room into a town hall. Such an alteration would be a decided improvement, as that unsightly house would then appear something like a public building, and there would be some prospect of the present market house being pulled down. We trust their Worshipships will put this suggestion into operation.

The *Morning News* has been enlarged and improved; it is printed on a Royal Sheet—freed. Fenety is a most indefatigable person, no one can say that his paper is not worth 3d per week. It is well got up in every respect, we congratulate our friend and trust that he will receive that patronage which he undoubtedly merits, we say "go on and prosper." We would inform Mr. Fenety however, that several complaints have been made in consequence of the irregularity of the receipt of his papers; his agent has done all in his power to explain but the people are not satisfied.

A detachment of the 30th Regt. under the command of Lieut. BULLER, arrived here on Monday last, in the steamer *Nova-Scotia*. On Tuesday the detachment under the command of Lieut. O'RIELLY, embarked for St. John. They carry with them the best wishes of the inhabitants.

TRAGEDY.—In our list we stated that the Brig *Susan Watt*, was built at Eastman's Ship Yard for Thomas Watt, Esq. we were misinformed, as that vessel was built by Grant and Walker, at their yard for the late Robert Watt, Esq. of Montego Bay.

MASTER STE. LANE is abusing the inhabitants of St. John with his wonderful performances on the Violin to the tune of "I did each." He is said to be a youthful *Paganini*. The St. John papers contain several complimentary notices on his performances which are said to be truly astonishing. We should have no objection to hearing the little gentleman in this quarter.

We beg to direct public attention to the advertisement in this day's paper of an extensive Auction of Books, at Saint John, on Tuesday next, the 20th inst. Catalogues may be had at this Office.

MARRIED.
At St. James, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Alex. McLean, M. W. Morrison, Junr., to Miss Christina Morrison, both of that parish.

At Fredericton, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brinkmyre, Mr. Robert Irwin, to Miss Sarah Nicholson, both of that place.

On the 2d, by the same, Mr. Wm. Tolson, Sergeant 30th Regt. to Miss Eliza Colter, of Fredericton.

At St. Mary's on the 1st inst. by the Rev. W. M. Leggett, Mr. John M'Leod, of Fredericton, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Meeklin.

DIED.
On Tuesday last, the 13th inst. after a protracted illness of 7 months, Mr. BENJAMIN MILLIKIN, Tanner, aged 40 years, a native of Portland, Maine. Mr. Millikin has resided here for 20 years during which time he maintained a character for honesty and industry and his loss is deplored by his friends and acquaintance.

On Monday the 5th inst. Elizabeth, consort of Mr. Andrew Banton, of the parish of St. David, in the 59th year of her age.

At Saint Stephen, on the 7th inst. of consumption, Mrs. Fullerton, wife of Mr. Robert Fullerton, of Saint Stephen.

In Chatham, (Miramichi,) on Sunday morning last, Francis Penabody, Esq. son of the late Capt. Francis Penabody, of Maugeville, County of Sunbury, N. B. in the 81st year of his age. He was a native of the United States of America, when British Provinces, was born in the year 1760, and emigrated with his loyal parents to this Province when he was a mere child. For nearly the last 50 years of his life he was a residence of Chatham.

At Montreal, on the 19th ult. after a short but very severe indisposition, R. H. Liston, Esq., Manager of the Bank of British North America, in this City, aged 32 years. This gentleman, although resident among us but a few months, had rendered himself eminently esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, whether in the relations of private life, or in the official intercourse of business.—*Montreal Courier.*

Shipping Journal.
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED.—
July 8, schr. Prince Albert, Dunham, Wilnot N. S. Handspikes, &c.
—10, — Algerine, Banks, Barrington, N. S. Coals, to master.
—11, brg. Elizabeth Grimmer, Jones, Cork via Halifax, Passengers, by James Gillis.
—15, schr. Fair Lady, Treiry, Yarmouth, sundries, to master.
—CLEARED.—
July 9, schr. Prince Albert, Dunham, Wilnot N. S. ballast by master.
—13, — Rebecca, More, Parrsborough, ballast, by master.
—14, brgn. Lady Huntington, Clements, Yarmouth, Lumber, by Wm. Babcock & Son.
—14, — Shamrock, Foulis, Barbadoes, Lumber, by William Kee.
Cleared at Saint Stephen, ship Joseph Porter, Wilson, Liverpool, Timber, by William Porter.

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