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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

THE STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1842.

CHAMCOCK CHAPEL OF EASE.—The corner stone of this Chapel was laid on Friday last the 26th ult. Divine service was previously celebrated and an appropriate sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Rector, from the 127th Chapter of Psalms and 1st verse. After the service, the ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed, which was laid by John Wilson Esq. and the following prayer offered by the Rector.

O Lord, our heavenly Father, gracious and merciful, long suffering, and of great kindness unto all who call upon thee, we thy sinful creatures, under a deep and humble sense of thy greatness, and our own littleness, of thy purity, and our own sinfulness, humbly approach the throne of thy grace, deeply bewailing the manifold sins, both of thought and word, as well as of deed, by which we are continually provoking thy divine majesty. Have mercy upon us, have mercy upon us, most merciful Father, for thy dear Son Jesus Christ's sake, forgive us all that is past. Grant unto us thy servants grace that we may hereafter serve thee in newness of life to the honor and glory of thy holy name: We humbly beseech thee, O Lord! to accept of the imperfect services of thy creatures, and of the offerings which they make to thy divine Majesty. Inspire, O Lord, continually we beseech thee, the Catholic Church, with a spirit of truth, unity and concord. We beseech thee also, to save and defend all those that are in authority, particularly Victoria our Queen, that under her we may be godly and quietly governed. Upon all Bishops and Pastors we beseech thee O Lord, to pour the riches of thy grace, (particularly upon the Bishop of this Diocese,) that both in life and doctrine they may set forth thy true and lively word, and rightly and duly administer thy holy sacraments.

Upon the work which we this day commence, pour, O Lord, thine especial blessing. Thou, O God, hast given the ability and disposition to build this intended house of prayer; to thee be all the glory. Here, may thy name be hallowed; here may prayer and praise be offered unto thee, by all them that dwell around, here may generations yet unborn, delight to learn thy will and to profess their faith in Christ, to magnify thy love in the redemption of mankind through him, and to offer themselves a lively sacrifice, acceptable unto thee for his sake! May this house, O God, be so built up by thee, that the worshippers may be a congregation of saints, holy upon earth, as they way to be happy for ever in Heaven! Accept, we beseech thee, our hearty and humble thanks, that thou hast offered unto us, through thy Son our Lord Jesus Christ, to make us part and portion of thy heavenly Church. O let it be our joy to belong to it! O, let it be our delight to help to bring in many to complete it! Finally, O Lord, we beseech thee, in behalf of all, who shall hereafter worship in this Chapel, do thou make them fervent in prayer, earnest in thanksgiving; give them a hearty desire to pray; give them a due conviction of all their wants; give them a due sense of all thy goodness, and let their lives as well as lips, glorify thy name. Grant that all who may be here baptized, may be baptized with the Holy Ghost; and, that all that may here receive the Holy Sacrament of Christ's body and blood, may partake of it, to their everlasting joy. Grant, O Lord, these our prayers and supplications, for the sake of Jesus Christ our blessed Lord and Savior. Amen.

A Dreadful Affair.—A schoolmistress in Lynn, named Beckwith, we learn from a gentleman belonging to that town, tied a son of Mr. Meads up by the heels on Saturday, and whipping him, striking him several times on his head. When the school was out, the lad, who was about eight years old, went home and told his parents that he had been punished, and that his head ached; but there being nothing in his appearance to excite alarm, little notice was taken of what he said, and he went to bed: upon going into his room on Sunday morning, he was found lifeless upon his pillow.—Boston Post.

Large Steam Ship.—A large and magnificent Steamer, called the Hindostan, was lately launched in Liverpool.—Her length of keel is 220 feet, length over all 250 feet—burthen 2000 tons, and her engines are 500 horse power. She is built for the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and is intended to ply between Suez and Calcutta direct, calling at Aden and Point De Galle, in the island of Ceylon. It is thought that when the Hindostan gets fairly at work, the whole distance from England to Calcutta will be performed in 30 days!

A little girl recently died in Rahway, N. J., without her physician being able to ascertain the cause of her death. The parents were prevailed upon to allow a post mortem examination, when 130 cherry pits were found lodged in her stomach, having been there nearly a year, and which were obviously the only cause of her death.

THE STUDENT'S ADVENTURE; A SKETCH FOR THE MARVELOUS.

BY OLIVER BUI.

'If ever mortal yet has been a ghost,
We care not what your fate, he was the man.'

Augustus Haines and Henry Mortimer were familiar friends and academical students, in a pleasant little village situated as far back into the thinly settled regions of New Hampshire, as such an institution may be found. They loved each other with a depth of affection seldom noticed between young men in their situation. Indeed they appeared to be so closely allied one to the other, that, like the Siamese twins, one could not exist without the other.—How happy would it be for us poor mortals, if each could boast the one great blessing of one such real friend!

Haines and Mortimer spent much of their time, particularly evenings, together—and as they lived apart, that this might be accomplished, it became necessary that, by turns, they should visit each the other.

'Augustus,' said Mortimer, as they were leaving the Academy one afternoon, each turning to look back upon the other,—Come over this evening, and if you will bring your board, we will try again at chequers.'

'Very good,' answered Haines, who prided himself considerably for his skill at the game—and he sure,' he continued, 'you will never find me backward in accepting such offers. But what time shall I come?'

'Oh, at most any time,' said Mortimer; 'let me see—say—'

'Set it early,' interrupted Haines, 'as he saw he was about to name the hour. 'Well, I think I can arrange things so as to see you by half past seven of the clock, and if you please,' he concluded, 'we will call that the appointed time.'

'Very well,' replied Haines. 'I would have liked it better had it been an hour earlier; but never mind, there's time enough after that; and at the same time both turned and walked briskly toward their homes.'

It is superfluous to say, that by or before the appointed hour, Augustus Haines and Henry Mortimer were sitting together beside a crack fire, enjoying themselves by their familiar conversation and the addition of their game at chequers.

'Augustus,' said Mortimer, when they had proceeded considerably into the evening, 'did you come round the grave yard to-night?'

'No indeed, Henry, I did not,' said Haines, half as if in anger at the doubt his friend expressed; 'I came my old way, directly through.'

'But,' said Mortimer ironically, willing still to pique his friend upon his courage, 'did you not tremble? Did not your blood run cold through your veins, as you passed the haunted spot?'

'Come, don't be so foolish,' answered Haines, a little irritated; 'it is your move.'

And now while they are speechless as to every thing aside from their game, I will embrace the opportunity of saying a word by way of explanation to the above.

The grave-yard which is spoken of, lay immediately between the dwellings of Henry Mortimer and Augustus Haines. The distance from one to the other would of course be less across the yard, than it would be to follow the squares of the street. There was a rumor very prevalent among the credulous people of the village, that the grave-yard was haunted. One of the peaceful villagers in sober earnestness averred that he had for three successive nights, and at the same hour, seen from his sleeping-room window a white being, of the human form, rapidly crossing the burying-ground, pausing and wheeling in the air at particular tombs, and finally disappearing, as if he sunk into one of the vaults. Another, with a seriousness no less solemn, declared that he was awakened at precisely twelve of the clock at night, by a loud, harsh scream; and upon looking forth, saw something white pass over the graves, followed by a large bird. A third was passing late at night, and when opposite the ground, he happened to turn his head towards it, when lo! he saw with his own eyes—'those eyes that never failed him'—at least a dozen beings, clad all in white, frisking and curvetting in all directions, and never touching their feet, unless upon the tops of tomb-stones. Many others declared their firm belief of these facts, which they thought were corroborated by their own experience. Some happened to recollect of bad dreams; others of a difficulty of breathing, together with strange and evil forebodings.

The reader, doubtless, would not be surprised, with the above before him, if our young student had avoided crossing this ghostly spot. But no! Augustus Haines was among that number who seem to take pride in daring anything which betokens fear. Frequently had he been seen, and even placed himself in situations where his life was in imminent peril. In wrestling battles his name was not seldom sounded as the champion. In short, when feats of agility, strength or daring were to be performed, his was a part to act.

Let us again return to that chamber. They are not gaming now. The board has long laid upon the shelf, and they have relapsed to that higher pleasure, which a communion of thought and feeling yields. The evening until late has passed, and with a pace hard for them to regard. Not even when the old time-keeper which stood erect before them had pointed and struck his eleven strokes, are they willing to cease their flow of sweet communion.

Half as if by instinct, Haines has adjusted his neck-shawl and otherwise fitted himself for his walk home.

He has started. Now do the grave-yard taunts of Mortimer return to his mind. Do the thoughts bring fear upon him? The opposite. 'When,' said he to himself, as he buttoned his coat and quickened his pace, proving that he was not insensible to frost—'When will the wild, blind superstitions of this world be done away? When will man consult his reason without regard to dreams, or the tales which fancy conjures up?'

Mounted upon the wall, he has paused to contemplate for a moment the solemn beauty of the scene before him. The sky, save here and there a white transparent cloud, is clear. The moon looks brightly down. Now the light wind waves and rustles the over-grown, dead grass, which, reed like, stands among the graves. The weeping-willow, which above here and there a tomb is bending, swings its loose branches with the breeze. The church whose antiquity of structure, and defaced beauty, like the spot over which it towers, speaks of the changes of time. The old clock, looking out from beneath the belfry, and even now with solemn intonations, tolling forth the midnight hour, seems to speak a death-warning for his ear. Now the fitful breeze dies; and the wild murmur of the rushing brook, which like the stream of life, over rough and smooth, flows onward to the mighty gathering, contrasts rather than mares the silent beauty of the scene. 'How passing fair! What an emblem,' thought he, as he gazed around and above him, 'is this, of God's mysterious, heavenly whole!'

He descends from the wall; and lightly treading, as if his footsteps mared the scene, he threads his way towards his home. Ere he half passed the yard, he paused, he bowed, to the grave of a departed brother. The moon shone clear upon the pale marble slab. Again and again he reads his name and epitaph. 'The memory of the virtues of him who is gone, in bright succession pass before him. Looking upward, the moon shining full upon his face, showing that tender emotions were working in his bosom, whispering he said—'But why should I complain? His matchless spirit soars

'Where momentary ages are no more!
Where time, and pain, and chance and death expire!'

I cannot, should not, wish him back; but hope to meet him there! Then wiping the tears of affection from his cheeks, and mastering his emotion, he stood erect.

Once more he started; but before he had gone many paces, he stopped as suddenly as if he had received an electric-shock; a wild, dead, unearthly groan burst upon his ear. He listened. 'Was it my fancy? he seemed to say. Again, again, and yet again it was repeated. What could he do?—Flee from the spot! His pride forbade it. He turned, and as he turned, he saw or thought he saw, something bound over the wall before him; but still that moan was left. He proceeded until he saw before him new dug earth. It then occurred to him that the hand of the resurrectionist had been there. He approached and stood before the new dug vault. Now each successive groan struck quick and sharp upon his ear. He bent his form, and looked into the unclosed earth. He started back, and for once his firm limbs trembled! He looked again. 'And has the uncovers dead found new life?' thought he. 'It must be so! Life there! He heard the groan—yes, more—even the breathings were audible. He saw the very struggles. 'Oh, heavens!' he exclaimed; 'what may this mean? He passed the wall, and to the sexton's house. The house was dark; in fact the whole village was asleep. He knocked; no answer. Again, and louder. 'Who's there?' the old man (for he was old,) cried from his half-raised window. Haines briefly told his tale.

'You cannot trick me, boy. Go thy way,' the old man said, and at the same time closed the window.

Haines disappointed, stood in silent thought. Alone, midnight, and such feelings—how unenviable his situation! 'I'll try again,' he said. 'He is a miser, and I'll offer money.' He did so. With much noise and persuasion, he again led the disturbed grave-digger so raise his window. 'I'll give you that—but come!' he said, as he tossed his purse into the sexton's clutches.

'I will go,' he growled; and he deliberately examined the prize.

'Be quick!' said Haines, as in his impatience he saw the old man's sluggish movements.

Soon the old man, partially attired, made his appearance at the door, with a lantern in his hand. 'Now, foolish boy,' (foolish, he called him, for he was still, as well he might

be, incredulous,) lead where thou wilt, and I will follow.'

Haines now rapidly retraced his steps—indeed, so rapidly that it was hard for the limbed sexton to keep pace. Soon they were upon the grave-yard confines.

'It is not gone—I hear it still!' said Haines, as he raised himself upon the wall, and stopped a moment for his accomplice. The old man heard. Now he believed, and trembled too! He faltered, and half turned, as if meditating flight. Haines saw, and snatched the light from his hand, muttering, 'it shall be done!'

Once more he was beside the grave. His feelings were now worked up to that height which determined him to know no obstacle. As if dreading to look down, he placed the lantern upon the ground, aside from the vault, and descended into the earth in darkness. It is horrible to tell, much more to do, what Haines did.

'I have not been dreaming,' he thought, as he grasped the bony, yet warm limbs; and oh, terror of terrors! he exclaimed, and with the strength, his wildness increased, at one effort raised the body from the grave, and again ascended—when lo! before him stretched at full length, still clad in its white robe, a living, breathing struggling—'sheep! which, rambling, had fallen there!'

To conclude, and explain 'The Student's Adventure,' the grave was dug for some one who had died recently, but was not yet buried.

Augustus Haines told his tale to his honor. None after this credited the ghost stories of the grave-yard—for they all acknowledged that

'If ever mortal yet has seen a ghost,
We care not what your tale, he was the man.'

and it was very evident to all that he had not. How many there are, who have been made firm believers in the existence of ghosts, who had much less to give them their belief than Augustus Haines, had he let his weaker feelings overpower him when he first saw the struggles, or even when he first distinctly heard the groans!

WATER SPOUTS.—BY DR. LARDNER.

The physical phenomena to which I now wish to direct your attention, is the 'water spout,' with which you are, no doubt, more or less acquainted already. In the production of this phenomenon, a mass of vapor forms and seems to descend from the cloud from which it issues towards the earth or water beneath it. It is attended by a circular or gyratory motion, and a progressive movement also, and is faintly represented in the whirlwinds of dust which you all have observed in dry roads. It is beyond question an electric phenomenon, and is attended by flashes of the electric fluid, like the ordinary lightning. Trees that have been struck by it are blighted, and sulphurous, precisely as they would be if stricken by lightning.

Many theories have been suggested to account for water spouts, but the only correct one is that which attributes their formation to electricity. It is very evident then, from the luminous flashes which they throw off, and the rumbling noise which generally attends them, and they are caused by a concentration of positive electricity in the clouds, which naturally attracts the negative fluid in the waters beneath them. The former descends and the latter rises, by the force of their mutual attraction, and, meeting, from the spout through the agency of the rapid whirling or circular movement of the former. In the supposition of this theory it has been shown that they only affect good conductors of the electric fluid, while they leave non-conductors untouched. A remarkable instance of this was exhibited in France some time ago. A chateau was struck by a water spout, which displaced the roof of the building, and destroyed every electric conductor in its reach. Among other things, it destroyed a closet in which a quantity of china was stored, but the latter being a non-conductor, was left uninjured.

Water spouts are never formed in storms, and are usually exhibited in dead calms—They occur in an even temperature of the atmosphere, and in a state of repose. But notwithstanding their calm and quiet origin, they display a power of destructiveness and a fleetness of speed of the most astonishing character; and while they travel with the velocity of lightning, whirl the trees from their roots, houses from their foundations, and some times carry up animals, and fling the whole in a mass of ruin, to an almost incredible distance. The doctor here concluded his lecture with another apology for its brevity, on the ground of his indisposition. Much of the interest of this part of the report, the reader necessarily loses a great portion of that interest. A sufficient sketch of the theory is, however, given to explain the phenomenon.

It is stated in the London papers that Dr. Ralph has been officially appointed Emigrant Agent in Great Britain, on behalf of the British North American Colonies.

Last evening, three Candidates for the Christian Ministry were solemnly set apart for that holy and important work, in the Centenary Chapel. Never, perhaps, in the whole history of Methodism on this side the Atlantic, was there experienced a more highly interesting season, than on this occasion. The above large and commodious Chapel was literally crowded with the most respectable and profoundly attentive hearers, and the platform was filled with Wesleyan Missionaries, (with the exception of two Baptist Ministers, whom we were much pleased to see associate with them at this extraordinary and gratifying service.) The ordination service was conducted by the Chairman of the District, (Rev. Mr. Temple,) and the Candidates Messrs. McMasters, Rice and Pickard, gave a clear, full, and pleasing account of their Christian Experience, their call to the work of the Ministry, and their particular views of the Doctrines of the Gospel.—The Charge which was delivered to the Young Men, by the Rev. Mr. Busby, was of the most appropriate and interesting description, and the concluding Address to the Congregation, by the Rev. Mr. Bimford, was equally impressive.—The assemblage was dismissed at about 10 o'clock, all being deeply interested in the services up to the last moment.—Obs.

French Beggars.—The beggars by profession begin, as soon as you are in sight with a monotonous drawl of set words, all pronounced on one key, and precisely the same to every passerby. Perhaps it is well for their own interest that they generally ask you to give for the merit of the gift, on the prayers they promise to breathe for you, for certainly there is nothing in themselves to prompt it. How different have I often thought it was for the genuine eloquence of Irishbeggary which makes the heart ache so bitterly that it would be almost a relief to give one's last six-pence! The begging in France is simply asking for money, while the beggar often looks all the time as comfortable and well-fed as yourself. It is true they ask only for one sou, but in the valley of Campan, when you have given them that they make no scruple to ask you for another. Nor is this only on the public roads. There is scarcely any place so retired but you hear the pattering of little bare feet behind you, then loud breathing which diffuses around you the perfume of garlic, and as soon as you look round, the demand is persisted in for a length of time proportioned to the ability of the suppliant to keep pace with you.—Mrs. Ellis's Summer and Winter in the Pyrenees.

Royal Visitor Expected.—Extracts from a letter of an officer to his brother in Cleveland, dated U. S. Ship Vincennes, of the U. S. Exploring Expedition.—'We have on board Vindoba, the King of the Fejee Island, as prisoner, who killed and ate eleven of the crew of a Salem vessel, in 1835. I suppose he will be shown about like Black Hawk, and then be sent home. He says I am his best friend, and wishes to live with me when we reach the United States. How would you like to have him for a messmate?—He is a fine looking fellow, very tall, and wears his hair half a yard long. He would be worth \$5,000 to show about the country.'—[New Bedford Mercury.]

Annual Meeting of the Western Missionaries in the New-Brunswick District.—Twenty-five members of the British Conference assembled in Germain-street School Room last Thursday morning, to give reports of their labours for the past year, and enter into consultations for the establishment and extension of the interests of this section of the Church of Christ, committed to their pastoral care. There are now in the District 3,743 communicants,—with 328 on trial; increase to full membership during the year, after making up deficiencies occasioned by death, removal, and exclusion, 374. We understand that throughout the whole of the Circuits, religious influence is exerting increasing beneficial results.—Observer.

Sir Allan McNah, writing from London to his friends at Hamilton, under date of the 13th April, informs them that he has been appointed Chief Commissioner in the Association of Scotch and Nova Scotia Baronets, who have leagued together for the purpose of promoting the Colonization of these Colonies.

A Husband for Anybody.—'Deare Sur, I hop you will oblige Me and I wil cal when i do cum to York and Sattusday Nite bin disspointed havin a wif I went to bristol last week to be marrd and the cur was marrd to another man and if wu wil ples to put my name in yur paper as sune as yu can fur any young woman that wil bow Me & She must bring hur carrier with hur and that is al I do want for I hav plenty for both to live on.'

Report says that Lord Morisset is the author of the work entitled 'The Glory and Shame of England,' written in answer to the Rev. Mr. Lester's 'Glory and Shame of England.'

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PAPERS BY THE COLUMBIA.

Liverpool, May 19.

Addresses are daily reaching Sir Robert Peel, expressive of gratitude for the important financial measures which he has introduced into Parliament, and this from the classes for whose benefit these measures are more especially designed, but whom their late friends would have inspired with a belief to the contrary. Among the Addresses those of the Kidderminster and of the Bradford operatives are conspicuous, as reiterations of the statements unblushingly made by the Opposition of the indifference manifested by the working men to the prospects of relief held out by the Premier. They are couched in terms of warm thankfulness; and the replies of Sir Robert prove that he is keenly alive to the pleasure of being thanked by those humble classes, to increase whose comforts and enjoyments is one of the objects nearest and dearest to his patriotic heart.

The Earl of Mountchessel and Dr. Rolph had an interview with Lord Stanley on the 7th, at the Colonial Office.

Sir Allan McNab was present at the Queen's Fancy Ball.

Sir Howard Douglas, Lord Sandon, and Sir J. Harmer, presented in the House of Commons on the 11th inst., petitions from the County of York, in New-Brunswick, from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John, and other bodies in that Province against any alteration in the Timber Duties, and praying the house to pause before they consented to such a measure.

It has been announced that the reduced rate of duty on Coffee will come into operation soon after the 1st of June.

Mr. Justice Creswell was knighted by Her Majesty at the last levee.

Major General Sir William Gomm has been appointed to succeed the late Sir Lionel Smith as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius.

Sir I. Brunel the eminent engineer, has left England to visit the kingdom of Sardinia, to ascertain the capabilities of that country for the construction of railroads.

Miss Countess Burdett is to be married to Lord Claude Hamilton.

The Britannia arrived home in eleven days.

The mission of Lord Ashburton to the United States is already producing a salutary effect. A letter has been received in town from a high authority in the United States, stating his confident opinion that the differences between the two countries will be satisfactorily adjusted.—[Standard.]

An Irish paper states, that Mr. Quintin Dick has transferred £25,000 from the English to the Irish funds, and intends residing in Ireland for the purpose of evading the income tax.

Destruction of the City of Hamburg by Fire.—By the arrival of the General Steam Navigation Company's boat Caledonia, off the Tower, on Tuesday evening, news has been brought of an immense conflagration which took place on the morning of the 5th inst. at 1 o'clock, in that city. The district in which the fire broke out consists entirely of wood tenements, chiefly of five and six stories high, and covering an area of ground of about thirty to forty acres. The whole of the buildings on this large space have been totally consumed to the number of more than 1000. The fire was by some thought to have originated in the street known by the name of the Stein Twite, in the warehouse of a Jew, named Cohen, a cigar manufacturer, and who, upon good grounds, has been taken up on suspicion as the incendiary. The wind at the time blew a stout north-west, which caused the flames rapidly to spread; and proceeding in the direction of Rodings market, and from thence to Deich street, entirely consuming the whole of several streets, among which is the Hoppen-market, and St. Nicholas Church, a fine stone fabric, and the handsomest in Hamburg.

A body of one thousand Prussians were immediately marched into the town, and wagons and ammunition from the King of Hanover were brought down the Elbe to blow up the Houses, and to stop the conflagration.

The principal houses and hotels, among which were the Exchange, Strait's Hotel, St. Peter's Church, the Post-office, the Bank, Spindhaus's Hotel, and several others, with their costly property, have not a wreck left. The whole presents a mass of ruins fallen into the dykes which intersected the streets. Upwards of 100 lives have fallen a prey. Owing to the inadequacy of the engines little could be effected, and the strenuous efforts of the people themselves were of no avail.

It is computed that 14,000 lbs. of powder were expended in blowing up houses with a view to arrest the progress of the flames. Our latest papers state that 2,000 houses were destroyed and 150 lives lost. The fire lasted upwards of 80 hours, and its progress was then stopped through the energy of an English gentleman, of the name of Skinner, and three English engineers connected with public works, named Thomson, Giles, and Lindley. Subscriptions have been made in every part of Germany for the relief of the unfortunate Hamburgers.

Another Conspiracy to Murder Louis Philippe!—Another conspiracy to assassinate the King of the French, has happily been detected, and several persons, chiefly couriers, have been arrested, among whom is the notorious Condere, twice before implicated in similar plots, but acquitted. A quantity of petards, arms, and ammunition, found in their possession, have been seized.

Dreadful Railroad Accident near Paris!—Immense Loss of Life!—A dreadful Railway accident in France had excited much painful attention. The train was returning from Versailles, the carriages crowded in

consequence of a recent fete; the engine, while proceeding with great rapidity, ran off the line, and six or seven carriages were smashed to pieces. Some of the passengers were killed, some dreadfully wounded, and the catastrophe was made more awful by the fire of the engine communicating with the wreck, while the sufferers lay among it. The scene was utterly appalling. The killed were stated at from 50 to 70, beside many dreadfully wounded. Confusion and terror prevented accurate particulars. The heap of waggon remained two hours on fire. A later account says that the preceding engine broke down, and the next ran into it, causing the crash and conflagration. Among the killed were Admiral d'Urville, his wife and son. The carriage doors were locked, and escape was thus prevented. Several members of families perished together. The excitement caused by this fearful occurrence was extreme. Additional precautions were provided for, so as to prevent accidents in future. Upwards of nine millions of passengers had been conveyed on the railroad without serious accident, until that described. The speed has been decreased. Travelers to the amount of eleven millions had passed on the Belgian lines, and only two deaths from actual railroad accidents are recorded. Admiral d'Urville was a celebrated navigator. His funeral was conducted with great solemnity.

Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.—A monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday last, the 4th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon—Robert Graham, Esq. in the chair—when several interesting communications were made. The first paper, "On the iron ores of the Highlands of Scotland, and on a method of compressing peat and rendering it into a fit state as fuel for smelting ores," by Mr. Campbell of Islay, was read by Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart. Mr. Campbell introduced the subject of his paper by stating, that Swedish iron of the best marks sells at more than three times the price of the best iron manufactured in this country. This difference of price may be regarded as arising from a difference in the nature of the ore itself, as well as from a difference in the mode of its manufacture. The Swedish iron is entirely manufactured from silicious or calcareous ores, and converted into that state by vegetable carbon; whereas the iron that is made at present in this country, is almost entirely manufactured from carbonaceous ores, and reduced by pit-coal. Mr. Campbell further stated, that silicious and carbonaceous ores have been found in large masses in different parts of the Highlands of Scotland, and specimens of which were exhibited on the table; but they have never been brought into use, because the iron masters now employed in the reduction of carbonaceous ore, will not be induced to make experiments of other kinds of ores in their blast furnaces, lest these should be thrown out of gear; and because many of the districts, where the richest veins of ore have been found, are too far removed from coal fields, to bear the expense of conveying to market so ponderous a substance as iron ore.

In the wild districts of the Highlands where the iron ore has been found, there are almost invariably in its immediate vicinity, large tracts of peat-moss; and as peat fuel is capable of producing heat equal to that of pit-coal, and being a vegetable production, in most instances free from sulphur and other matters that injure the quality of iron in its reduction, its existence there in quantity offers a favorable opportunity of converting it into a fit state for smelting the ore; but the main difficulty of rendering peat available for this purpose is the lightness of its substance, which prevents its sustaining the weight of the column of air introduced into the furnaces by the blast bellows. Mr. Campbell conceives, however, that were means used to compress or char peat, so as to compress its specific gravity at the least possible expense, it might be used to produce, in this country a quality of iron equal to that of Danemora; or other Swedish works; whilst, at the same time, employment would be afforded to the population and profit to the proprietors. Various machines have been invented of late years to compress peat, such as that of Lord Willoughby d'Ersey and others; but the expense attending the process has been so great that the different plans of performing it have been relinquished. Be it remarked, however, that in the attempts which have yet been made, the inventors have only sought to increase the value of peat as an article of domestic fuel, or for particular purposes, in which the cost of the fuel is unimportant; whereas, were peat used on a large scale by the manufacturers of iron, the increased price of the superior quality of the iron thereby produced, might probably remunerate them for the addition trouble and expense of converting it into a good fuel. In concluding our notice of this paper, we may mention that a model of a peat-compressing machine, invented by Mr. Campbell, was exhibited, and its construction explained to the meeting by Mr. Slight, who made the model; and which Mr. Campbell has presented to the Society's Museum. Mr. Carrick was present to afford any explanation of the model that might be desired.

Long Island.—We understand that many poor families are about to emigrate this season from the Long Island, but principally from Vist and Harris. Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton, North America, are the colonies whether the said families propose to remove.—[Perth Courier.]

A gentleman of the name of Slade, an eminent and opulent merchant, a native of the town of Poole, has undertaken to build, at his own expense, five new churches in the colony of Newfoundland.—[Exeter Post.]

Captain Barclay, of Ury, has received an intimation from General Arbuthnot, Member for Kipcardineshire, that Sir Robert Peel has agreed that the tenantry in Scotland

shall be assessed one penny in the pound less than the English tenantry.—[*Evening Her.*]

General Elphinstone.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Colonel Cureton, of the 16th Lancers, and dated Meerut, March 18: "Through the kindness of a friend I have sent a confidential letter containing an extract of a despatch from the late Envoy, Major Pottinger, dated Jan. 30, and which says, 'You will be glad to learn, that so far from blaming Elphinstone for what has occurred, he altogether exonerates him, and wishes this fact to be made known to Government; for the noble courage and resignation with which the General bears himself under such a load of misfortune and physical suffering, makes a man's heart bleed for him that he should have been fated to hold such a command when so incompetent from disease, and wounded so badly.' The above is an extract from Major Pottinger's letter, and the one communicating it says, 'You can of course communicate what I give you regarding Elphinstone to his friend Colonel Cureton, who I know has the General's credit greatly at heart.'"

From the London Standard. The closing accounts of the past week from the manufacturing districts are, we are sorry to say, in no respect more favorable, when allowance is made for the increased consumption of that description of articles, which, to a certain extent, are dependent on the advance of the season. As a contrast, however, to the gloom which pervades every region where the power of the steam engine predominates, the accounts from the agricultural districts north of the Humber, are decidedly of a more favorable character respecting the present state and future prospect of the crops, than has occurred at the same period for many years past. The late rains have come at so reasonable a time, and the progress the crops are making is so rapid, that it has already suspended, many orders being sent to the Continent to purchase wheat that were only contemplated ten days ago.

The Irish Harp.—Some of the Clergy in Ossory are actively patronising the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Burke, of Drogheda, in favour of the Irish harp, a taste for which, it is to be hoped, will soon manifest itself throughout the country.—[*Lin Rep.*]

The number of money orders issued in the course of a month at the General Post-Office is about 4,500. Liverpool issues about 5,000 a month, Manchester 3,500, Dublin 3,000, Bristol 2,500, Glasgow 2,000, and Edinburgh about 2,000.

Attack on Her Majesty's Ship Pantaloon.—Letters from the coast of Africa to the 26th of March state that the Pantaloon, 10, Lieutenant Lapidge, in going out of the Gambia, got high and dry on a treacherous bank, and was obliged to raise her guns to get her off. During this operation one hundred and fifty armed natives in ten canoes pushed off to secure their prize, and on their opponents having showed hostile intentions while the able seamen were engaged with the rats at some distance, and none but jads on board and two guns, these "protected" themselves until the sailors in the boats from the rats dashed in among them, and with lack's usual bravery, hurled a lot of them into the sea, and made twenty-three prisoners, who are now at the Gambia, waiting a negotiation with their King. At the time the attack was made upon the brig, fourteen armed canoes were ready to push off, but as soon as they saw the fate of their companions they shrunk from a second attempt.—[*Devoport Telegraph.*]

Emigration.—Notwithstanding the advance of the season, emigration is still proceeding with as much vigour as in the commencement of the spring; and it is upon an extensive scale in Ulster as in the southern counties. From Belfast alone, since the opening of the present season, thirteen vessels have sailed for Quebec, St. John's, and Prince Edward's Island, carrying out about 3,500 passengers. Some vessels have also sailed for the United States, with three or four hundred passengers.

Marriage in High Life.—On Wednesday morning, at St. James's church, Piccadilly, the Hon. Captain George W. F. Liddell, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, son of Lord Ravensworth, to Miss Cecilia Elizabeth Wellesley, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D. D.

The Income Tax.—In the House of Lords on Thursday evening, an anti-Ministerial demonstration was made, which, considering the quarter whence it came, was more than unexpected.

"The Duke of Newcastle took the opportunity of expressing his objection to the imposition of an income-tax at all, and his doubts as to the necessity for it. He could not agree with the noble and learned Lord in considering it expedient, and was surprised at his approving of it."

"Lord Brougham—I said it was unfortunately necessary, and that I yielded to the painful necessity."

"The Duke of Newcastle at least doubted the necessity. He objected not only to the income-tax, but to some other measures of the government. He had all his life opposed free trade doctrine and had formerly voted against Lord Liverpool. The Income Tax was an unsafe one to be trusted in the hands of any ministry. He sincerely wished the government might conduct the affairs of the country in a manner that would prove advantageous, but the measures they had recently proposed were entirely new, and, as he conceived, fearful in their extent; he wished something could be done to prevent having recourse to them."

Shetland Ponies.—A pair of these beautiful little animals arrived by the steam-ship City of Aberdeen, Captain Morrison, last week, at the Aberdeen Steam-ship wharf, St. Katharine's. They were specially ordered

by Major General Wemyss, and are intended for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's pony phaeton.—[*Standard.*]

Protestant Liberty.—On Tuesday last Mr. A. W. Hyde (a protestant Irish gentleman) took the chair at a meeting for building a new Catholic chapel for the Rev. Mr. M. Carron, in Londonderry. A very handsome sum was realized. The Rev. Mr. M. Carron himself was present.

The restriction on the importation of American flour into Ireland being removed, large quantities are on the way, upwards of 1,000 barrels being shipped already for Belfast alone.

Since the new Corn law has come into operation, 364 quarters of foreign wheat have been admitted to entry in this port for home consumption, at the rate of 13s per qr., and 250 quarters of Indian corn at 10s per qr., producing a duty to the crown of £346 10s.—[*Waterford Mirror.*]

Liverpool, May 16.—The Corn Market is well supplied, and samples of fine wheat realize 1s. per quarter above Monday's rates. United States flour is 6d. dearer—being 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per barrel.

Liverpool Timber Market, May 19.—B.A. red pine, 1s 7d to 2s; yellow, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; pine planks, per foot of two inches thick, 2s 4d to 2s 12d; lathwood, per fathom, £4 to £5 10; puncheon staves, £16 10 to £18.

London Timber Market, May 18.—Red pine timber, per load, £4 17s 6d to £5; yellow pine, £3 10 to £3 15s; spruce deals, per hundred, 3 ins. by 12 ft 9 ins. £19 to £22; lathwood, per fathom, £6 to £6 6s.

UNITED STATES.

GREAT TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

We have much pleasure in copying from the *Quarto Notion* the following account of a Temperance Celebration, which took place in the city of Boston on Friday the 3d inst.

The procession was formed upon the Common, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Captain W. S. Baxter. At 20 minutes past eleven the march commenced, and at 12 the head of the column wheeled from Washington into State-street, on the south side of the old State-House. Among the first persons we recognised, was the Rev. Mr. Taylor. The fine naval band with their inspiring strains, the march of the vanguard of this Cold Water Army. Then came a corps of marines in full uniform. Then followed the Naval Total Abstinence Society, the gallant little tars of the Apprentice Brig, men from the Receiving ship Ohio, and from the Navy Yard, with the United States flag unfolding its stars and stripes to the breeze. Next marched the Middlesex Temperance Societies and Delegates. The Washington Total Abstinence Society of South Reading had a neat banner, inscribed "July 4, 1776." Three marshals preceded the Salem Brass Band in full uniform. Then came the Salem Washington Total Abstinence Society with an United States flag. The Lynn Washington Total Abstinence Society had a banner, which was painted, a man drinking from the bucket of a draw-well—motto, "The Old Oaken Bucket." The Marblehead Society had a handsome and appropriate banner supported by a ship. Following the Haverhill Delegation, came the full Boston Brigade Band preceding the Boston Washington Total Abstinence Society. This Society displayed several banners, among which was a very rich one of crimson and gold. The delegates from the "Empire State" followed next.

The banner of the New-York Washington Total Abstinence Society bore a likeness of the Father of his Country, with the motto—"Total Abstinence from all that intoxicates." They carried also the banner presented to them by the ladies of New York, on which was a painting of the "Happy wife." The Jereville Temperance Society, marching two by two, with their banners formed, perhaps the most interesting part of the procession. The Boston Temperance Society followed next. One of the banners bore the following inscription:—"Pauper Tax, \$320,000. Who made it? Who pays it?" The Brighton, Pepperell, and South Boston Societies followed. The last had a banner showing a Tavern, and a rum-seller turning a drunkard out of doors. In the distance was a well. The Pawtucket and Central Falls Society was followed by the Rehoboth Society, on the banner of which were four virginites—the subjects of which were Poverty and Death—Prosperity and Health. The New Bedford Society had a splendid banner of blue silk. The banner of the Fall River Society was of white silk, on which were painted an emblematic figure of Justice, with the motto—"Our cause is good and we will do it." The Hingham and Plymouth Societies came next. A band preceded the East Cambridge Union Temperance Society, on whose banner was inscribed:—"Kindness the most Efficient Law." The Roxbury Temperance Society bore a rich banner representing Hannah Hawkins destroying the Hydra of Intoxication. The West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain Society followed, with a magnificent banner of crimson and gold. The Dorchester Society bore on their banner a figure of Hope, with the motto—"Hope for the fallen." The splendid banner of the Brookline Temperance Society was universally admired. This was presented them by S. A. Walker, Esq. The last Society in the procession was that of Needham.

According to our estimate, the procession numbered about four thousand. They marched at quick step, and occupied about half an hour in passing our office.

We have witnessed many magnificent spectacles, civic and military, but never did we see a procession that might more truly be called a triumphal one than that which gladdened and brightened the streets of our city.

ropolis yesterday. Its march was gazed upon by thousands, among whom were a large majority of the gentler and better sex.

Steamboat Disaster.—The Louisville Daily Gazette of the 21st ult. says:—"Yesterday, we learnt the sad intelligence that the steamer Douglas, met with a disastrous accident in the Canadian Reach, near the mouth of the Ohio, on the night of the 10th ult. A letter from Mr. Montgomery, the clerk, which is before us now, says, 'about 12 o'clock, the steam-pipe burst from the cylinder, raking through the cabin floor, and discharging its whole contents in the cabin, carrying with it death and destruction.'

Among the passengers and sufferers were Dr. P. R. Hoffman, lady and child, Mrs. W. H. Hoffman and child, and Mrs. Brown, nurse of the latter—all of Baltimore."

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Governor and Council of Massachusetts Commissioners to secure the rights of that state in regard to the North Eastern Boundary, viz.

Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, John Mills, of Springfield, and Charles Allen, of Worcester.

Factory Burnt.—The Thread Factory belonging to DeWitt, Campbell & Co. of Oxford, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday night of last week. It is not known how the fire originated. [Worcester Spy.]

Tributes to Humanity.—We understand that six gold medals, each bearing on one side a portrait of Queen Victoria, have been transmitted by the British Government to the Department of State, to be bestowed on the captains of six American vessels—New York packet-ships, we believe—in recognition of their humane and successful efforts to rescue the crews of wrecked British vessels.—[*Boston Daily Bee.*]

American Hemp.—The Secretary of the Navy in a report, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate in relation to the purchase of domestic water rotted hemp for the use of the Navy, says that an agent (Mr. Albert G. Brown, of Salem,) has been appointed to visit the hemp growing region for the purpose of examining specimens of domestic hemp, and of making contracts for certain quantities to be used for experiment to test the quality of the article. The agent is authorized to give \$250 per ton of 2240 lbs., which is considerably above the price paid for Riga hemp; and he is further instructed to give all the information in his power upon the subject of growing and properly preparing hemp for the Navy.—[*Boston Mercantile Journal.*]

Steam Navigation Alongshore.—The first approach to steam navigation along the coast has been made by Mr. Whitney, the enterprising proprietor of the New Brunswick Steamers, who advertises a trip from St. John to Yarmouth. We regret to perceive that this has been suggested more by the want of employment for the boats on their usual routes, than by a design to form a regular communication with that part of Nova Scotia, and that the trip will be a solitary one, and rather for pleasure than otherwise. While we entertain the hope that Mr. Whitney will be so well remunerated by the experiment as to induce him to repeat it, we hail it as an earnest that he will soon attempt a more enlarged enterprise, by placing one of his boats as a coaster between Halifax and the western ports. The passengers and freight which would offer during the summer months, would without question be amply remunerative; and when legislative encouragement, and the conveyance of the mails were superadded, the profit of the speculation would be ensured beyond the possibility of doubt. If he has a boat to spare, or out of employment, he would do well to risk her upon the lesser chances of success—and we feel assured, that had Mr. Whitney lived in Halifax instead of St. John, he would long ere this have commenced a speculation, the results of which look so promising.—[*Halifax Times.*]

The Irish Society have presented to the Hon. Mr. Tobin, a splendid silver vase, upon his retirement from the Society in consequence of ill health, as a testimony of the high estimation and respect which they entertain for his person and character. The piece of plate was accompanied by a suitable address, to which was returned an appropriate reply.—[*Id.*]

The Boundary.—It is currently reported in the City, that the Hon. Mr. Simonds, Speaker of the Assembly, A. Reade, Esq. Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, and James MacLaughlin, Esq. Warden of the Disputed Territory, have left for Washington, on business connected with the final settlement of the Boundary question.—[*New Brunswick.*]

Taken of Respect.—An elegant Pulpit Gown and Cassock, have been presented by the Ladies of his Congregation, to the Rev. John M. Brooke, Minister of the Scotch Church, New Richmond, Baie des Chaleurs, in testimony of their approbation of the able, zealous, and faithful manner, which he discharges the duties of his sacred office.

The articles above mentioned have been ordered from Glasgow, and are of the richest quality. The Donors earnestly hope that their beloved Pastor may long be spared to near and to minister amongst a people by whom his services are so highly appreciated.—[*Glasgow.*]

Passengers.—The bark Bolivar, from Waterford, has brought 140 passengers; and the bark Medina, from Dungarvon, 83. Information has been obtained of the sailing of several vessels from Limerick, with upwards of 900 passengers for this port. Several Schooners, crowded with passengers, have left here, bound for Quebec and P. E. Island.—[*Id.*]

The steamer her usual trips she will lay up

THE

WEDNESDAY

Char. Hon. II. Director ne Discot. Hours o. Bills an lodged wit day, others next week.

Alms Commission

Marine Director ne Office Ho day, Sunday

Sali. WILLIAM Director: Discot. Hours o.

Bills an lodged wit FRIDAY, od hands wait

LA. London, Edinburgh, Paris, Toronto.

ARRIVA

The Steam ifix on Tues bringing date brought only several extrac nals, which v morning.

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High Scotland.—the "Iron Ore" was laid bef bell of Isla copied from into our sec

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What a tth Times, ple Notion" Bulwer and callyan &c. Price only 1 now a days.

Ther town, Ga, c somewhat t



SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

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

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of DANIEL ANLEY, Esq. commanded to levy \$500.5 11 6 3, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office,
27th July, 1841

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

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

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, Jan 6 1842.

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

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

THOS. JONES,
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE
St. Andrews, 17th May, 1842.

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

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

THOS. JONES,
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE
St. Andrews, 17th May, 1842.

Genuine Medicines.

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

HEADACHE.

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

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and cured by it. He hopes also that the many secure its great benefits the distressed sufferers who are labouring under headache.

E. Sison, M. D. Treasurer and Proprietor.

COMSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquiries the address, but doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews. How has this been done?

Answer—By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Huxley's Nerve and Bone Liniment externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of Huxley's Liniment for the cure of a case of Rheumatism, or any other ailment, and has failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

(Externally) in the following complaints: For the Piles, Tightness of the chest, For all Dropsy, especially in children, Tender Feet, Erysipelas of the legs, Swelling of the feet, Stomachic affections, of other fungus sores, Ulcers, and other humors, of long standing, Whooping cough, Fresh Wounds, Sore Head, Chills, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S

TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS,

AND

CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done—without the necessity to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humors. Why do the Chinese live so long and so healthy? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system, and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infect the blood, and which only increase by purges, unless the Bitters are taken first. Buy, then, these pills and Bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the Bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humors driven off, and prevented from a return, and the salutary influence of health & youthful buoyancy.

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it has my name—O. C. L. M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the name of the proprietor, Dr. O. C. L. M. D., on the wrapper. Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1841 by Thomas Jones, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Warned the only genuine.

News: Comstock & Co. New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighbouring countries.

DOCTOR O. C. L. M. D.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY!

PREMONITION IN CHEMISTRY.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not stain the Skin!!!

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

These facts are warranted by the gentleman, who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

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

OLD DRUGS.

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York market about twenty years since, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair when it had fallen out, keeping the head free from dandruff, (a most loathsome article on a gentleman's coat for), and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as it is of them, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no other article will make the hair grow rapidly and of a good quality but the Balm of Columbia, and no article purporting to be the Balm of Columbia is genuine

without the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the outside wrapper. Some have been deceived, and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine Balm of Columbia. Remember to look for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Don't be deceived with the assurance that any without that name is made in the same way, and is just as good, all such pretensions are false, and known to be so by the counterfeits.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION

AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

COUGHS; Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Papillation of the Heart, Oppression and Stenosis of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, N. E. Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

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

10 COPIES A YEAR FOR \$10!

The handsomest and cheapest Periodical for the Young.

Every Youth's Gazette.

Illustrated by Elegant Engravings.

TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

of an instructive and pleasing character. The contents will be for the most part original, and adapted to the wants and capacities of youthful readers. Not only will the exclusive services of an accomplished Editor be given to the work, but the talents of many popular writers will be enlisted in its support.

All the new popular works for children which appear in England will be obtained; and from these the best articles will be chosen and published entire in the columns of the Gazette, together with the engravings by which they may be illustrated. Thus, in our catalogue of contributions, there will be many names, dear and familiar to the young—Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Holland, Mary Howitt, Miss Marianne, Mrs. Barwell, Miss Mitford, Mrs. C. Hall, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Hemans, Miss Colclough, and others. Thus, at a price for less than that for which such works could be reprinted in the shape of books in this country, will the most interesting treatises and stories for the young be presented.

Arrangements will also be made to obtain original articles by favorite American authors.

A pure moral tone will pervade every sentence of the new periodical. Every thing like sectionalism, or political bias will be sedulously avoided. In fine, the Journal will be adapted to the tastes and capacities of all children, and thus merit its name.

EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE will, on and after the 22nd of January, be issued on Saturday mornings, at the office of the New World 38 Ann street, New York.

Terms.—To place Every Youth's Gazette within the means of all the girls and boys in the country, it will be sold at subscription at the following rates: For one copy, sent to any part of North America, \$2 a year, for 2 copies \$3, for four copies \$5, for ten copies \$10—always to be paid in advance. When 4 copies for \$5, or 10 copies for \$10 are ordered, the remittance must be made in current money, of New York or New England—and the papers directed to one address. Letters on business, and all communications, to be addressed to "The Editor of the Youth's Gazette," 38 Ann street, New York, franked or post paid.

THE MECHANIC & FARMER

The Advocate of Industry and Improvement in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Neutral in Politics and Religion.

THE Proprietors of the Pictorial MECHANIC & FARMER have much pleasure in presenting to their readers the Prospectus of the FIFTH VOLUME, to be commenced on the 15th of May, 1842.

The MECHANIC & FARMER will be greatly enlarged; it will contain an additional column on each page and will be extended proportionally in length; it will appear in an improved dress, and be otherwise rendered more deserving of the extensive patronage it has already received.

As a decided improvement in the general features of the paper, each number will contain a full description of at least one new invention or improvement in the Agricultural or Mechanical Department, which will be illustrated weekly by an Engraving. No invention or improvement in Agriculture or Mechanic worthy of being published, will be allowed to pass unnoticed; and the publishers are determined to render the MECHANIC & FARMER the best Agricultural and Scientific Journal in the British North American Colonies.

Postmasters and others favourable to the object of our enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Names for the new volume will require to be forwarded early in May. All letters to be post paid.

Though the paper will be greatly enlarged, there will be no addition to the price, and it will be thus rendered the cheapest periodical in the Province.

TERMS.—If paid within three months \$2; after that period \$3; Mail papers \$3; if not paid at or before the close of the volume; 5 copies sent to one address for \$8 per annum, remitted in advance; 5 copies for \$9, and eight for \$14.

STILES & FRASER,

Publishers

APPRENTICE WANTED.

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

Standard Office,
St. Andrews, May 10, 1842

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Connected, United States.

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

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

RESPECTABLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Eliphalet Terry, President.
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington.
S. H. Huntington, E. B. Ward,
H. Huntington, and Albert Day.

James G. Bolles, Sec'y.
Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take orders on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIME,
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY

WM. GARNETT,

OF SAINT ANDREWS.

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

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

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

WM. CONNER,

Secretary.

Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.

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

St. Andrews, 8th Nov. 1841.

THE

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

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

For the greatest quantity of merchantable	
Wheat raised on any one Acre	£1 0 0
Second Ditto	2 0 0
Third Ditto	1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Oats not less than 28 lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre	
First Ditto	3 0 0
Second Ditto	2 0 0
Third Ditto	1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Barley not less than 50 lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre	
First Ditto	2 0 0
Second Ditto	1 0 0
Third Ditto	1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Potatoes	
First Ditto	2 0 0
Second Ditto	1 0 0
Third Ditto	1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Turnips	
First Ditto	2 0 0
Second Ditto	1 0 0
Third Ditto	1 0 0

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

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. D. MORRISON,

April 1, 1842—37

\$10 REWARD.

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

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, 24th March, 1842.

22ND OCTOBER, 1841.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON,

HAVE received in addition to their former STOCK advertised 26th September 1841 the following

FALL & WINTER GOODS:

Pilot Cloths, Peterborough, Beaver Cloths; White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blankets, Merinos; Plain and Figured Ornaments and Saxons, Sateens, Flats and Beaver Cloth Over Coats; Water-Proof Clothing, with many other articles suitable for the season—all of which are offered for sale on their usual terms.

TO SELL OR LEASE.

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

Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint Stephen, or

JOHN DUNN,
Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842

SELLING OFF!

AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

BLUE, black, invisible green and claret Broad Cloth, pilot and duffles do, blue, black and drab Cassimers, Buckskin, Sateens, Molekins, Tweeds and Fustians—30 pieces of white and red Flannels—Welsh, Salisbury and Swansdown do—twilled blue and heavy Kerseys do—24 pieces Blankets assorted, from 14 to 24—Counterpanes and Coverlets—Carpetings of different colors—64 pieces brown cotton from 9 to 34, glass bleached white cotton, Linen do—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxons of different shades and patterns, Orleans de France and Merinos all colors—550 pieces of prints suitable for winter and spring—furniture cotton, checks and homespun, twilled janes and lining cottons, cotton stripes and fine Regattas—table covers blue and crimson, white and brown cloths do—Ladies' plain Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stays white and brown do—woollen & worsted Yarns all colors—cotton Warps white and blue, Ladies winter Boots and Shoes, carpet & kid Slippers, prunella and Morocco walking Shoes—kid Gloves, lined Berlin do—Lambwool Hose, Mohair and worsted do, Robinetts and Laces, jaconet, book and mill Muslins, Bobolians and cambricks, Insertion Bobinetts, Quillets and Edgings—Gentle heavy and silk Hats, fur and cloth Caps, Southweaters, oil cloths and covered hats,—a large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pairs of pantaloons of different qualities, frock coats and evening jackets, peak coats, gaiters, trunks, red and striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the list.

Knives and forks, Scissors, Tapes and small, of an excellent quality, Razors, pocket and pen knives, ivory combs, pocket do, table pens and covers, flat iron, Bullion do, fire shovels and tongs, long spoons and shovels, shoe and scrubbing brushes.

GROCERIES.

10 Boxes of Belfast white Soap,
15 Boxes of Glasgow
20 Boxes London and Liverpool ditto,
10 Boxes London most 4 and 8d Candles,
1 Cask of double refined Lard Sugar, from 4 to 10 lbs, for family use,
Smoking and green Teas,
Ground and unground Coffee,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, and Sassafras,
A few sorts of Grapes,
Indigo and Bluing,
A quantity of Black Lead,
A lot of corn brooms,—Lamp Oil,
A few boxes window Glass 7x9 8x10 10x12,
A quantity of Flour and corn meal, pork & fish.

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

C. BRADLEY,
St. Andrews, 8th February, 1842

HAY FOR S'LE.

FOR SALE AT CHAMCOOK ISLAND, EIGHTY Tons best English HAY, on reasonable terms. Apply to H. K. FITZGERALD, St. Andrews, or to the subscriber.

MARSHAL H. K. ANDREWS,
Chamcook Island, 24th March 1842.

Dry Fish and Oil.

NUMBERS MARKET WHARF.

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual low prices.

100 Quantals Codfish,
150 Quantals Pollock Fish,
100 Barrels of No. 1, fat Herrings,
200 Boxes scaled No. 1 and 2, smoked Herrings
10 Barrels Cold and Hake Oil,
Sept. 15, 1841
B. R. FITZGERALD

NEW FANCY STORE.

FALL SUPPLY.

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

Fashionable & Fancy Goods

suitable for the Season, and at the Lowest Prices

Also—A general selection of

GROCERIES,

which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms.

M. SHERLOCK,
November 4, 1841—44

TO BE LEASED.

THE STORE, WHARF & PREMISES lately occupied by James R. R. Esq. Enquire of

S. WATT,
Att'y for Thomas Watt.

BANK STOCK.

ONE SHARE Charlotte County Bank Stock for sale.

Apply at the Standard Office.

THE

SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

A. W. SMITH.

At