

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1840.

Number 25

MY NEXT HUSBAND.

Lady Grace Deyton was—I should say is, but that would be adopting the style unbecomingly; she was, then, a charming young person whom one could not help loving. She has been copied for the heroine of a score of modern romances, just as Charles Lamb sat to a portrait painter for a series of British Admirals;—readers of books seldom know whom they are admiring. Lady Grace was as good natured as she was beautiful; I am certain that like uncle Toby, she would not willingly have harmed a fly. All the world knew Lady Grace's good nature—all the world, therefore, was astonished at her treatment of Frank Mildardour.

Poor Frank! I never knew a man so deeply in love; he existed only in her smile; he would have attempted an exploit to gratify one of the slightest of her whims; a word from her would have made him fight a wind-mill, travel to Timbuctoo, or study German metaphysics. Frank had never loved any woman but Lady Grace; his love had all the zeal and sincerity of a first attachment—all the intensity and devotedness of an absorbing passion. Poor Frank! I say again, every body sympathized with him, and declared, that if he did not command success, he certainly studied to deserve it. However, let us defer moralizing till we come to an end of our story.

Frank and Lady Grace had been on familiar terms for many years; it was utterly impossible for the heart of the young lady not to respond to the passion of so ardent a lover, and strengthened with his strength. In plain terms, she positively loved Frank, how could she help it? She had so good a heart, so sweet a temper! They were certainly destined for each other; and every body pronounced that nothing on earth could part them, for Lady Grace bestowed her sweetest smiles upon Frank, and Frank became the shadow of Lady Grace—but every body was somewhat mistaken. I don't know, by the way, a less inflexible person than that same every body.

Never was an enterprise so promising as that of Frank in making love to Lady Grace—she had a decided penchant for him, from the very moment of acquaintance, for Frank was one of the best of men. Never did a courtship promise a more happy consummation; nearly everything was settled, and Frank was only waiting for Lady Grace to name the happy day. "Well, my dear Lady Grace," said Frank with impatience, at his next visit, "when is the hour to come that shall make me the happiest of men?" Thursday, I hope, or Friday, of next week at latest.

"My dear Mr. Frank," replied she, in some confusion, "I am the most unfortunate creature in the world; you are certainly one of the best of men; it is so unlucky—I am shockingly grieved on your account; but it is so unlucky you did not make the proposal sooner?"

"What do you mean, Lady Grace," said Frank in the greatest alarm.

"Dear me! Mr. Frank, I am afraid that you will never forgive me," replied Lady Grace, with the sweetest smile imaginable; "but the truth is, I have already promised my hand to Sir Billy Rattle."

"Sir Billy Rattle?" said Frank, in unfeigned amazement.

"Yes, Sir Billy Rattle; you know Sir Billy; he's one of the most amusing creatures in the universe; positively, I think he'll make me die with laughing one of these days; however, 'tis a pity for your sake, that it happened so; and I have the most sincere esteem for you, Mr. Mildardour; but Sir Billy has such a fascinating way, that he absolutely won my consent before I was aware what I had promised him. La! me, 'tis a most awkward affair, I know what you will say, but it can't be helped—Sir Billy insists upon the promise; he is a strange creature."

Frank could hardly believe his ears while listening to this astounding recital. In any other case he would have exploded with a torrent of reproaches and imprecations; but Lady Grace had such a charming affability while confiding with him on his ill luck, and expressed so much real regret at the occurrence, that it was impossible to feel the smallest anger against her. In spite of all, therefore, Frank loved her as strongly as ever.

"Ah! my dear Lady Grace," said he, with a sigh, "I must submit, since destiny will have it so; but to live without you it is impossible—I will no longer."

"Nay, my dear Mr. Frank," replied she, smiling upon him in a manner not to be resisted, "you must on no account hang or drown yourself—you must not for my sake—because Sir Billy, who is a great humorist, may break his neck some day, poor man! Here Lady Grace put her handkerchief to her eyes, which, however, Frank thought never looked so bright as at that moment."

"And then," continued she, Frank, you will continue to love me. You shall be my next husband."

There was a drop of consolation at least

in this assurance; but Frank took the disaster terribly at heart. When the matter came out, every body predicted that it would kill him, and perhaps it was only Lady Grace's prohibition that withheld his hand. But Lady Grace married, and Frank lived on. Let a lover never despair! Sir Billy Rattle broke his neck at Melton; within a year; 'twas no one's fault but his own, though his lady did predict it.

Mr. Frank Mildardour was thus when he least expected it, raised from the depth of despondency to the summit of conscious assurance. His first impulse was to rush to the presence of the fair widow, with protestations of his unabated attachment; but a slight consideration convinced him that he ought not to intrude his love upon the sacredness of grief. He allowed, therefore, a few weeks to pass, at the end of which he ventured to approach her with condolence on her loss, and an assurance of his unaltered love. 'Tis melancholy," added Frank, with as deep a sigh as he could put forth on the occasion—"this domestic calamity of yours—poor Sir Billy! But you may yet be happy, my dear Lady Grace, you know your promise."

Lady Grace was as beautiful and engaging as ever. "I am sure Mr. Frank," said she, "I shall ever feel the deepest obligations to you, you are so good, so constant, and the most sincere lover I ever knew! I would rather a thousand pounds it never had happened so; but I must tell you the truth, I have promised my hand."

"Promised your hand?" exclaimed the astonished Frank—"what, a second time? Lady Grace?"

"My dear Frank!" returned she, "I knew you would be concerned to hear it, but I hope you will not be angry. 'Tis an awkward affair, and I wish with all my heart it were not so; but I promised this very morning to marry Col. Flashdagger; he loves me to distraction, but no matter for that, I wish you had been so fortunate as to have seen me somewhat earlier—only a few days—would have totally altered the affair."

"Earlier! my dear Lady Grace, Sir Billy has been dead but three or four weeks."

"True, true, Mr. Frank, he died very suddenly—poor man; but I always predicted it. However, I am sorry for this disappointment of yours; but the Colonel has been so assiduous in his attentions, how could I refuse? These military gentlemen have a way with them indeed! but Mr. Frank, I shall remain with you as long as I live! know how devoted you are, and if the Colonel should get killed in the wars, why then of course, you are my next husband."

Frank could not restrain himself from starting up and vowing to challenge Colonel Flashdagger. But Lady Grace protested in the most positive manner that she would not hear of a duel. His next vow was not to love Lady Grace no more, but this was as ineffectual as the first. He soon discovered she had more power over him than ever, since his love continued unabated through circumstances that seemed calculated to inspire a far different feeling. Frank thought it the strangest conjuncture of events in the world; but he was convinced that Lady Grace loved him—how could he help it?—Lady Grace had such a bewitching smile, and such an engaging air and talked so charmingly, and manifested such a deep regret for his misfortunes, and was so polite and good natured and sincere. 'She is the most beautiful, fascinating, tantalizing creature in the world,' said he, 'and the Colonel is not bullet proof, so—'

With this assurance, therefore, that Lady Grace was an angel, and Colonel Flashdagger might be killed, Frank shrugged his shoulders and let the second misfortune pass. "The Colonel went to the wars, and had his head shot off by a cannon ball. 'Now, quoth Frank, 'my time is come; nobody shall now anticipate me by having less scruple in wiping away a widow's tears.' So without losing a moment's time, he hurried to Lady Grace, and claimed the fulfillment of her promise."

Lady Grace received him in the most obliging manner possible, and Frank thought her a great deal handsomer than ever. "I beg ten thousand pardons, my dear Mr. Mildardour," said she, "but there is a circumstance which I cannot control; I would it were otherwise. You are the man of all the world that I most esteem; but the Colonel, poor man! has laid a solemn injunction upon me, by his will, to marry his second cousin, Tom Startling, on pain of forfeiting his whole estate. What can I do, my dear Mr. Frank, 'tis such an awkward affair! Do you know Tom? he is a queer creature—sings a splendid song they say—but I am sorry for you with all my heart."

"Oh, my dear Lady Grace," exclaimed Frank, "Really, Mr. Mildardour, I feel quite as much grieved at it as you—I do indeed—you are such an excellent man. But you won't deprive us of your company; we shall have such delightful concerts; quite charming! I assure you!"

"My dear Lady Grace," said Frank, wringing his hands, 'what will become of me, 'Oh my dear Frank, you know I have the

greatest regard for you, and if Tom, who is a fiery, choleric fellow, should ever get shot in a duel, why then positively Mr. Frank, nothing can prevent it—you must be my next husband."

Frank ran away from her in despair, and made another vow not to think any more of Lady Grace; but he only thought the more of her on that account. She was such a sweet creature, indeed, that the hope of possessing her might have supported a man through a thousand mishaps. But Frank began to think himself doomed irrevocably to disappointment and fell into a desperate melancholy. He set off for the continent, traversed France and Italy and got to Naples in a fit of the most doleful dumps that ever clouded the brains of a hapless lover. He was just about to throw himself in the crater of Vesuvius, when he received intelligence that Mr. Tom Startling had died suddenly of a surfeit, at a harmonice celebration of the Anniversary of the Sons of Thunder.

"There is still a chance left," said Frank, as he ordered post horses for his return. "Ye Gods! annihilate both space and time! But the Gods refused to do any such thing, and Frank arrived too late. Lady Grace had given him up for lost, and was engaged to Mr. William James, late of the city, a rich banker, just retired from business."

Poor Mr. Frank Mildardour!—there seemed nothing wanting to overwhelm him. He did not wait upon Lady Grace to extort a renewal of her promise, but abandoned himself to his melancholy, conceiving his case to be utterly hopeless.

When things are at worst, however, they are sure to mend. Passing along Oxford street one afternoon, he saw a great crowd collected before a new building, and by dint of enquiries soon learned the particulars of the accident that had assembled it. He flew like lightning to Lady Grace.

"Lady Grace," said he, "you are once more a widow!"

"It cannot be, Mr. Mildardour. How a widow! Mr. James walked out in perfect good health not half an hour ago."

"Exactly, my dear Lady Grace—I am sorry to be the bearer—ahem! of such ill news; but I will tell you just how it happened. Mr. James was walking along Oxford street, arm in arm with Sir Harry Wildgoose—"

"Ah the very man; Sir Harry is quite a friend of mine—but go on Mr. Frank with your relation."

"Mr. James, I say, my dear Lady Grace, happened to pass near the scaffolding of a building, just as the workmen were hoisting a huge stone, when a horse in the street took fright, and ran against the scaffolding; the stone fell—and oh, Lady Grace!—Mr. James was killed on the spot!"

"Dear me! Mildardour! you don't say so!"

"Positively true! I saw him with my own eyes."

Lady Grace put her handkerchief to her eyes, and there was a dead silence for some time; at last Frank thought it time to remind her of her promise by saying—

"Lady Grace, you know your promise!"

"My dear Mr. Frank, there is only one obstacle in the way—I have made a promise to Sir Harry Wildgoose only last week, 'tis an unfortunate thing; but if Sir Harry dies then upon my honor, you shall, truly and positively, be my next husband."

"On your honor?"

"On my honor."

"Then, my dear Lady Grace, I am the happiest man in the world, for the same stone has killed the both of them!"

Lady Grace started with surprise; her feelings I need not attempt to describe, for how can I guess what it is to lose two husbands at one blow! Lady Grace looked upon him in a manner that left him dubious whether a smile or a tear was to follow; she was fairly caught. They were married at Saint George's, Hanover Square; but I am unable to say whether Lady Grace has made an appointment of her next husband.

Adventures of a Returned Convict.—At Chester assizes, on Wednesday week, William Heron, 36, sailor, was indicted for returning from transportation. He had been capitally convicted of burglary at Horsham spring assizes, 1821, which sentence was commuted to transportation for life. The prisoner pleaded guilty. The following curious statement was read—"My name is William Heron. I am a native of Clifton, near Bristol. I was convicted at the spring assizes of 1821, at Horsham, Sussex, for a burglary committed at Brighton only four days before the trial took place. Was sentenced to death. Prior to this I had never been before a magistrate or in prison. Was sent to the York Hulk, at Gosport, thence to New South Wales, (Sydney). Escaped in six weeks and went to India, from India to England, and thence to America. Was in the American merchant service for some time, afterwards in his Majesty's service in the West Indies, then in the English merchant service, subsequently in the naval service of Mexico. Remained thus employed for eleven years, when in 1833 returned to England; apprehended in February, 1833, at Portsmouth, and was again sent to Sydney, thence to Port Macquarie; re-

mained there nearly two years and escaped. Left the ship in which I escaped in the Brazil, and went to America; entered the naval service of the United States; was employed for twelve months in one of the dock yards in the master's office, writing and drafting. In 1839 commanded a trading vessel between New Orleans and Mobile. Returned to England the 11th of last month, (1840,) in the ship Ann, Richard Anderson. Surrendered myself on Monday, the 31st of March, to the authorities of Sandbach, Cheshire. Was brought to Cheshire Castle, on the 1st of this month. Have been mostly employed at sea during the intervals of my escapes and apprehensions. Lived by industrious exertions during those periods. Was determined, at all risks, to endeavour to gain intelligence of my relatives, if any are yet living; knew it to be impossible without taking this public method. Nineteen years (going on the twentieth) have elapsed since I have heard any tidings of them. My intention was to surrender myself in some country place; walked on until I became destitute, when I did so at Sandbach. I shall try for a commutation of the sentence of life registered against me, as I have suffered the punishment of banishment for nearly twenty years, for the crime or error of a boy of sixteen. Failing in this, I shall endeavour to get a conditional pardon to return free, to New South Wales, if required. My sentence has been very severe, and I consider that the appeal I can make against it should be made in a court of justice." Sentence—Six months' imprisonment and kept to hard labor, and transportation for life.

SELF PRAISING.—He whose own worth doth speak, need not speak his own worth.—The conquerors in the Olympic games did not put the laurels on their own heads, but waited till some other did it.

He that falls into sin is a man; that grieves at it is a saint; that boasteth of it is a devil. Yet some glory in their shame, counting the stains of sin the best complexion for their souls. These men make me believe it may be true what Mandeville says of the Isle of Sonabare, in the East Indies, that all the nobility thereof brand their faces in token of honor. He that boasts of sin never committed is a double devil. Many who would sooner creep into a scabbard than draw a sword, boast of their robberies to usurp the esteem of valor. Whereas, first, let them be well whipped for their lying; and, as they like that, let them come afterward, and entitle themselves to the gallows.—Fuller.

Scotland.—Centenary of the Secession Congregation of Greyfriars, Glasgow.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of a very interesting character took place in Greyfriars Secession Church. The congregation assembling there, is the oldest connected with the Secession in the west of Scotland, and has now existed for a hundred years, having been regularly organized by the formation of a Session on the 9th of February, 1840. The hundredth anniversary of this event, falling on Sabbath last, the Rev. Mr. King took occasion to refer to it in his discourse in the afternoon. It was, however, considered desirable, that the event should be celebrated by a congregational meeting on a week day, at which the services of other ministers might be enjoyed, and greater latitude allowed in alluding to facts and circumstances connected with the history of the congregation, than would have been consistent with a Sabbath-day service. On Tuesday evening, accordingly, the congregation met for this purpose, when they were addressed upon topics appropriate to the occasion, by Mr. King, Mr. James Anderson (a member of Session), the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, the Rev. Dr. Mater, the Rev. Dr. Kidston, the Rev. Dr. Heigh, and David Anderson, Esq.

Education.—Lieut. Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, of the Indian Army, has transmitted to the Provost of Montrose, 100 guineas, with a request that the interest may be annually applied in procuring prizes for the encouragement of the scholars in the Montrose Academy. The gift is accompanied by a strong expression of the donor's gratitude for the benefits he derived from the Academy, where he received the whole of his education.—London Paper.

Statistics of Gas.—For the lighting London and its suburbs with gas, there are eighteen public gas works; twelve public gas work companies; £2,500,000 capital employed in works, pipes, tanks, gas-holders, apparatus; £450,000 yearly revenue derived; 180,000 tons of coal used in the year for making gas; 1,460,000 cubic feet of gas made in the year; 134,300 private burners supplied to about 400,000 consumers; 30,400 public or street consumers; about 2650 of these are in the city of London; 380 lamp-lighters employed; 176 gas-holders, several of them double ones, capable of storing 5,500,000 cubic feet; 890 tons of coal used in the retorts in the shortest day, in twenty-four hours; 7,130,000 cubic feet of gas used in the longest night, say 24th December; about 2500 persons are employed in the metropolis

alone in this branch of manufacture; between 1822 and 1827, the quantity nearly doubled itself, and that in five years; between 1827 and 1837, it doubled itself again.

ASSAMESE TEA.—On Wednesday the Society of Arts confirmed the report of their committee of colonies and trade on Assamese tea. From the whole of the evidence it appears, that there has been a progressive improvement both in the manufacture and in the flavour of the native Assamese teas; and that, from the success of the experiment of growing the China plant in Assam, which has produced a tea of a highly aromatic and delicate flavour, and in comparison with which, the indigenous plant has been under the disadvantage of greater age and indiscriminate gathering, it may be reasonably inferred that the country possesses every requisite of soil and climate for producing tea of the finest quality.—Athenaeum.

The Two Mothers.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked by a friend what he intended to do with his girls, replied, "I intend to apprentice them to their mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitter to become, like her—wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society." Equally just, but bitterly painful, was the remark of an unhappy husband, of a vain, thoughtless, drowsy, slattern. "It is hard to say it, but if my girls are to have a chance of growing up good for anything, they must be sent out of the way of their mother's example."

Family Physician.—In Burmah, when a young woman is taken very ill, her parents agree with the physician, that if he cures the patient, he may have her for his trouble; but if she dies under his medicines, he is to pay them for her value. It is stated that successful physicians have very large families of females, who have become their property in this manner.

Mental Excitement.—So long as excessive mental excitement is kept up, but little relief can be obtained from the strictest attention to dietetics. Abstinence from mental toil, cheerful company, a country excursion, and relaxation of mind, will soon accomplish a cure when the dietetics, precepts and medicines in the world would prove inefficacious.

Dyeing Character of a Translator.—A Translator dyes an author like an old stuff into a new color, but can never give it the lustre of the first tincture—as silks that are twice dyed lose their glosses, and never receive a fair color.

The Dark Side of Matrimony.—Lately, a slave in the West Indies who had been married to another slave by one of the missionaries, at the end of three weeks brought his wife back to the clergyman, and desired him to take her back again. The clergyman asked, what was the matter with her. "Why, massa, she no good. The book says, she obey me. She no wash my clothes, massa, nor do what I want her to do." The minister: "But the book says, you were to take her for better or for worse, and no better." She had too much worse, and no good at all.—American paper.

An Irish Compliment.—A lovely girl was bending her head over a rose-tree which a lady was purchasing from an Irish basket woman in Covent Garden Market, when the woman, looking kindly at the young beauty, said, "I axes yer pardon, young lady, but if it pleases to ye, I'd thank ye to keep your cheek away from that rose; ye'll put the lady out of countenance with the colour of her flower."

A Highland Voter.—When Mr. John Boyle Gray stood as a candidate for the first municipal district in the City Council of Glasgow, a son of the Mist was pressing forward, with an anxiety to tender his vote, as if the fate of the election depended upon it. "Well," said the presiding sheriff, "for whom do you vote?" "What's my vote, did you'll said?" "Yes." "To Boil John Gray, to be sure."—Laird of Logan.

Go it, Boots!—A Mrs. Boots, of Pennsylvania, has left her husband, Mr. Boots, and strayed to parts unknown. We presume these pair of Boots are rights and lefts. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Boots is right, but there is no mistake that Boots himself is left. At the last accounts he was pursuing her with all his might. Go it, Boots.—Pic.

Americans are known in the Turkish language by the name of Yanki Doonish, which means 'The New World.' This certainly is as near to Yankee Doodle as could have been expected.

A young lady in Baltimore lately fell from the top to the bottom of a flight of stairs. The fall would probably have been fatal, had she not fortunately taken upon her bustle, which saved her life.

STANDARD
BY FRIDAY, BY
SMITH

Saint Andrews,
NSWICK.

MS.

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until arrears are paid
SEMENTS,
written directions,
and under, 10

12 lines 2d per line,
12 lines 1d per line,
as may be agreed on.

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in delivery.

NTS.

Mrs. S. Connick.
Mr. W. Campbell.
James Allee Esq.
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Jas. Esq.

DEPARTURE OF
ILS.

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days at 7 p. m.

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—Tuesdays, Thursdays,

—Mondays, Wednesdays,

at 10 a. m.

PROPERTY

SALE

GIVEN IMMEDIATELY

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OTS ON MOWATTS

lying between the Main

and the Commons road,

and containing about

on the Premises, here a

lately put in thorough

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and Stable, under one

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of Saint Andrews, and

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OLIN CAMPBELL,

18th March 1840.

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C. C.

D OR LET.

given immediately,

and convenient Cottage

of the St. John Road in

David Mowatt Esquire,—

lour, Bed Room and

closets on the ground

Bed Rooms up Stairs,

at proof Cellar under the

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ply, at the STANDARD

16, 1839, 201,

LET.

given immediately,

venient Cottage situated

on Extremity of Queen

occupied by Mr. HENRY

JOHN FORTUNE

arch 25, 1840—13—11.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

A liberal candidate of rank, wealth, and influence, will be proposed for the representation of Cambridge, whenever the House of Commons thinks proper to direct a writ for the election.

Glasgow, May 7.

Glasgow and Paisley Railway.—This line of railroad is progressing at a rapid state. The fine dry weather we have experienced this some time past, have enabled the contractors to proceed with their respective portions in a manner highly satisfactory to the directors.

The bridges across the different streets in Tradeston, with the exception of one, are nearly completed; and the large brick arches from Cook Street down to the station or depot, are mostly finished. The bridges have a fine appearance from the end of the streets of which they cross, and do great credit to the contractors. Workmen are engaged in cleaning out the site for the depot, where an elegant station-house is to be erected soon. The portion of the line from Tradeston to the three-mile-house, is now laid with the permanent rails, and there are two or three fine-looking bridges, and a small tunnel, built across several farmroads. There is a locomotive engine, called the "Lucifer," running along the line, between Tradeston and the three-mile-house, employed in dragging wagons full of earth. When this undertaking is completed, it will be one of the finest railways in Scotland.

Circulation of London Papers.—The number of stamps issued to the several Newspapers in Great Britain, affords the means of determining the extent of circulation of each paper. According to the last official return, it appears that the number of stamps issued to several of the morning papers from Jan. 1 to March 31, was as follows:

To the Times,	1,230,000
Chronicle,	525,000
Herald,	330,000
Post,	284,000

From this statement it appears that the circulation of the Times averages more than 15,700 a day, and that it is greater than that of any other two papers taken together, and that the amount of duty which it pays to the Government exceeds \$20,000 per annum.

Comparative Business of the British Ports.—In the year 1830, of the 23,000,000 and a half paid as customs duties at the various ports of the United Kingdom, London paid 78 1-2 per cent., or very nearly one half of the whole; Liverpool contributed 18 per cent.; Bristol 41-2 per cent.

There is no truth in the statement of the Post, that Lord Charles J. F. Russell has declined to oppose Lord Stanley's Irish registration bill, and will therefore vacate his seat in Parliament.

TO THE HUSSARS OF THE ARMY.—I propose that we should give a dinner and public entertainment to Prince Albert, evincing our high delight at the honor conferred on us by Her Majesty's appointment of his Royal Highness to this branch of the service.

Animated by feelings alone of loyalty to the Crown and devotion to the Prince, I consider the Marquis of Anglesey, as our senior, should be requested to take the chair.

I will meet all my brother hussars now in London, at the Clarendon, at one o'clock, on Saturday, May 9, to take further measures, and choose a committee to carry the object into effect, if this proposal is approved of.

I remain,
Your very faithful servant,
VANE LONDONDERRY.

Colonel of the 10th Regiment of Hussars.

Wyndyard Park, May 2, 1840.

I request commanding officers of regiments, and others who have served in the hussars, to give me a line at Holderness House, if they cannot attend the meeting, expressive of their sentiments.

Edinburgh, May 8.

We are authorized to state that the statement in the Times newspaper, that Sir Charles Bell "intends to vacate the chair of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh," is not true.

Attempt to Escape, and to Murder the Governor of Dumbarton Jail.—On Thursday evening, when the governor of Dumbarton jail was by himself visiting the cells, preparatory to the locking up of the prisoners for the night, some of whom are desperate characters, and detained on serious charges, they pounced upon him, knocked him down, but he struggled with them to the uttermost, and cried for assistance. They had nearly strangled him, when some of the other prisoners, in a different part of the house, hearing what was going on, cried out "murder, murder!" through the windows, which soon alarmed the neighbourhood, and assistance being procured, the governor was rescued from his perilous situation, and the felons overpowered and secured.—*Glasgow Argus.*

A very melancholy accident took place near Linlithgow, by the falling of an unfinished arch, erecting over the railroad. The wooden support had not been sufficiently secure; and while six masons were employed in forwarding a large stone to be placed upon its bed, the support gave way, and the building fell. Four of the masons were little hurt, but the remaining two suffered severely. One of them had both his thigh bones fractured.—Amputation of both limbs was performed, but the poor fellow died in a few hours after the operation. The other mason had one of his legs dreadfully bruised and lacerated, but it is thought his life will be preserved.

Cupar.—At the meeting of the Presbytery of Cupar, held on Tuesday last, a petition to Government, to give effect to the non-intrusion principle, was carried by a small majority of three, and an overture to the General Assembly to rescind the veto was lost upon a similar division. In both cases a majority of ministers was in favour of constitutional

views, and obedience to lawful authority.—The intruder of Cupar, the Rev. Mr. Carras, was unusually declamatory on the principle of non-intrusion.

Dundee.—Opening of the Dundee and Arbroath Railway Completely.—This line, which has been partially in operation for the last eighteen months with so great success, will be fully opened from end to end on Thursday first. Every exertion has been made by those in the management to facilitate this most desirable object, and we have the greatest pleasure in hearing testimony to the activity and zeal which have been displayed in forwarding the extensive works in which the company have latterly been engaged.

UNITED STATES.

Diabolical Attempt to Burn the Great Britain.—The Great Britain was lying at the wharf in this village on Saturday, receiving passengers, & baggage for Lewiston, a trunk was taken on board by a carman, and left near the ladies cabin. Soon after the trunk was moved to a different position by a person on board, who was noticed by a lady, and very soon after exploded, with a report like that of a cannon blowing the trunk to atoms, and throwing fire in all directions, so that it was communicated to the wood and other materials on deck. Much glass was broken in the boat and other injury done. One gentleman only happened to be in an exposed position and he escaped with a severe burn in the face and some other slight injuries. The fragments of the trunk, some kind, with a composition of white resin, turpentine, vitriol, gun shellac and cotton, &c.

At the time of the explosion, Lett, the reputed murderer of Capt. Usher, and who, it is said, boasts of having blown up Brock's monument, and for the apprehension of whom, we believe about \$12,000 reward has been offered within the last two years by the authorities of Upper Canada, was seen walking upon the dock at no great distance from the boat. He was soon after arrested in front of the U. S. Hotel by Constable Reid, to whose promptness, and energy on the occasion much credit is due. Lett was armed with four pistols and a bowie-knife, and made a desperate and unavailing effort to use them and escape. The carman immediately recognized Lett as the person who employed and paid him for carrying the trunk on board. Such was the excitement and indignation among our citizens, that Lett was forthwith rendered to the Capt. of the British boat Glidersleeve, then in port bound to Kingston on condition that he should be surrendered to the Canadian authorities. Very properly no doubt, that the captain declined the proposal, and Lett was well secured in jail.

From the description given by the lady referred to above, of the person who removed the trunk from where the carman left it, suspicions settled upon a man by the name of Defoe, supposed to be an accomplice of Lett. The citizens, in conjunction with the village authorities, took measures for the arrest of Defoe, and at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees on the occasion, a resolution passed authorizing the offer of a reward of \$250 for his apprehension. During the evening, Defoe was discovered and arrested at the Centre House in this village, and committed to jail. The prisoners will be brought before the police magistrates for examination to-day, and the facts disclosed in the investigation, which it is believed will implicate others in this infernal plot, for the wanton and wicked destruction of human life, we intend to lay before the public, as the natural fruits of that modern frontier patriotism, encouraged by profligate demagogues and the toleration of lawless mobs. Lett and Defoe are Canadian refugees, who we understand have been lounging about this village several days.

Price of Bread.—Official notice is issued by the Mayor that the price of fresh flour being \$3.60 per bushel, the bakers must give, during the week commencing June 1st, 49 fives of bread for ten cents.—Of the second quality, or three loaves for ten cents, they must give 58 3-4 ounces.—*New-Orleans Bulletin.*

For the four days previous to the 2d. inst. 30,000 bales of Cotton were exported from the port of Mobile.

History of America, by Hugh Murray, F. R. S. E., in two vols. Harper's Family Library, Nos. 161 and 162. This work comprehends Canada, Upper and Lower, Nova Scotia, New-Brinswick, New-Foundland, P. Edward Island, the Fur counties; their history from the earliest settlement, their statistics, topography, commerce, fisheries, and their social and political condition; also an account of the manners and present state of the aboriginal tribes. It is, however, sufficient that this history is published in Harper's Family Library, the best work extant, to proclaim its usefulness, its excellencies. We know of no work at present that could be more replete with interest than this.—*N. Y. Sunday Morning Atlas.*

The flight of an accomplished scoundrel, named Eldridge, attracted much attention some weeks ago in New York. He left that city for England, taking a large sum of money belonging to his employers. He was immediately pursued, and was arrested in Plymouth soon after he arrived. He surrendered \$13,000 dollars of his spoil, and in consideration of this, the pursuing party consented not to prosecute. The delinquent is described as having been engaged in a long series of frauds, which he perpetrated with much secrecy and skill, until a chain of circumstances led to his discovery. At the time of his arrest he was engaged to be married to a lady of respectability and fortune.

General Assembly.—Thus far the General Assembly has displayed in all their business, a spirit of harmony and fraternal affection, extremely pleasing and refreshing. Much talent, both from the Clergy and Ruling Elders, has been elicited, and the debates on the subject of the office of Deacon, and the special deliverance at the Anniversaries of the several Boards were particularly instructive and impressive.—*New York Presbyterian.*

Another S. 4 to Congress.—Messrs. Raynor and Montgomery have been following in the footsteps of predecessors, and "milling it." They did not, however, choose the council chamber, but "pitched into each other" outside the Post Office.—These affairs are getting so common, that like a murder or duel in the south, they will not be worth recording unless marked with some peculiar atrocity. We shall soon have to elect our representatives for the strength of their muscle, rather than for the strength of their minds. The day may come when questions will be settled by "fistices." It would save a great deal of time spent in talking, at all events.—*N. Y. Sunday Morning Atlas.*

Wesleyan Missionary Society.—It is stated in a late English paper that the receipts of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society during the last year were £81,545 13s. 3d., being an increase of £8700, compared with the preceding year. The number of the missionary stations of the society is 259, and of the missionaries 362; of the communicants, at the different stations, 78,225; of scholars in missionary schools, 53,703.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

CANADA.

We learn from the *Mercury* that a fatal accident occurred to Ensign R. V. Keane, a promising young officer who was on board, on his way to join the Royal Regiment to which he belonged. The unfortunate gentleman was on deck amusing himself with shooting at gulls, when by the accidental discharge of his foaming piece he was shot through the head and instantly expired. This occurred about ten days before the vessel arrived at Quebec, and it was found impossible to bring up the body, from the weather and the crowded state of the ship; it was therefore interred, as decently as circumstances would permit, on the Pilgrims; the melancholy accident has made a deep impression on his fellow passengers.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The late Cuba Piracy.—Capt. Remington, of the Brig Elizabeth, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, fully confirms the account of the act of piracy and murder off Cape Antonio, published in Monday's Sun. He further states, that seven pirates were brought up from Cape Antonio a few days previous to his departure. They were to be tried forthwith, and no doubt, were entertained of their bid, immediately afterwards ordered to execution. They belonged to the Regles, opposite the Havana, a well known resort a few years since for such characters.—*Id.*

United States.—The "tables are turned" at last. The regular custom was, for those who had to cater for the public in the News department, to seek their intelligence from the latest New York or Boston papers. "The first of the Concord line" has broken the ice, in this respect,—we had our "latest" last week, by the good ship Unicorn, and this week we get the same back again, by the Unicorn, in the Boston papers. The Bostonians rejoice in the fact that they formerly had to depend on New York,—and to communicate with the old country by way of Halifax, is the next thing to an altogether direct line.—*Novascotian.*

ORIGIN OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The Novascotian furnishes the following interesting account of the formation of the first Temperance Society in the United States:—

"At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, evidence was given of the vast results which sometimes spring from very unpretending commencements. On the 4th of February, 27 years ago, a few persons met in Boston, formed what they called a Temperance Society, and proceeded to make organizations accordingly. From that sprang as from a small and unpromising seed, a tree whose shade extends into every quarter of the globe, and gives protection to millions. Such examples are not very unfrequent, and they tend greatly to encourage those who feel they have a good foundation, to commence, and make some progress, notwithstanding they cannot lay their lines broad and deep at first, and that their infant structure can owe but little to the fascinating glare of rank and fashion. If the object be good, and the plan wise, and the co-operators honest, industrious, and efficient, it matters little how few commence, and how humble they are. Rank and fashion will not be wanting when success gives popularity;—while, if these non-essentials form the basis, the want of sturdy and hard working labourers might soon cause a state of sickly languor, or a fruitless away of the whole matter. Many examples could be cited in proof of the hopes which may be felt in good small beginnings, and the little reliance that is to be placed on mere noise and show, although some think that without the latter nothing can be accomplished.

PROVINCIAL.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Fredericton Auxiliary of this Institution was held in St. Paul's Church on Thursday evening last. James Taylor, Esquire, the President of the Society, presided, and introduced Mr. Thompson, the accredited Agent of the Parent Society, who is now on an official visit to these Provinces. The Rev. gentleman proceeded to address the meeting at great length upon various subjects connected with the origin and progress of one of the greatest religious Institutions in the world. Want of space prevents our noticing more particularly this excellent address, which was listened to with deep attention, and was calculated to awaken a renewed interest in the Bible cause, and give a fresh impulse

to the energies of the friends and supporters of a work the most noble, honorable and philanthropic in which the human mind can possibly be engaged,—the fruits of which, we trust, will be seen after many days.—A Resolution was then moved by Rev. Mr. Leggett, one of the resident Wesleyan Preachers, and seconded by Hon. W. B. Kinnear, pledging the meeting to renewed exertions.

We are happy to state, in addition to the above, that His Excellency Sir John Harvey has kindly consented to become Patron of the Fredericton Bible Association.

A Ladies' Branch Society, is about being formed in connexion with the Fredericton Institution, which we have no doubt will soon become an auxiliary.—*Fredericton Royal Gazette.*

The peculiar state of the times, in relation to the commercial affairs of our City, seems at present to demand something more than a passing notice; as any sudden interruption of the ordinary progress of events, not only causes, in general, a far greater extent of mistrust and despondency than the reality of facts would warrant; but it also especially demands the dispassionate attention of the public press, since a few plain and explanatory words, in time, may often prevent the unnecessary extension of evil. To deny that a very unusual and lowering cloud appears at present to hang over our commercial affairs and projects, would be absurd; but to exhibit its true intent and influence to trace briefly its origin, and to show the probability of its speedily passing away, and leaving us again under the cheering aspect of a bright and clear atmosphere of prosperity, may prove in some degree beneficial to all interested in the subject. We need not attempt a circumstantial or elaborate history of past events; it will be sufficient to observe, that after having suffered severely by previous awful conflagrations, and the effects of the general suspension of specie payments throughout the neighboring States, the last tremendous fire, in August, 1839, which consumed so large a portion of the most valuable part of our city, and such immense quantities of merchandise and moveable property, very seriously affected the interests of the majority of our commercial men. For some years previously, enterprise had been widely extended, and every effort had been making by our industrious citizens, to improve the credit and enlarge the commerce of our flourishing city. Vast liabilities were thus incurred, and large amounts of property were speculatively put into circulation, with every probability of ensuring handsome returns to all concerned. The causes already alluded to, however, very seriously affected these extensive and promising transactions; and when it became generally known, that one important result of those causes (and especially of the second great fire) was a curtailment of the support usually afforded to our mercantile community, by their powerful correspondents at home, a temporary change and diminution of our commercial enterprise became inevitable. Ever since the beginning of the Spring season, therefore, our merchants have daily been expecting the commencement of some partial difficulties, and have prudently been preparing themselves, as far as possible, to meet the coming inconveniences. Trade has been unusually dull this summer; speculation has been dormant, because the Banks have withheld all facilities for such operations, and the aspect of the times was too lowering to admit of its being safely engaged in. Money has become remarkably scarce, and every man appears anxiously occupied in using all his resources, to prepare for indispensable engagements. The natural consequence of this state of things has been, that some few failures have startled the "even tenor" of our proceedings. No doubt, over trading and speculation have been the ruling causes in some cases; while in others, a very laudable spirit of enterprise, undeniably directed by a patriotic desire to benefit the community as well as the individual, has led to the contracting of great liabilities, and the embarking of very extensive capital, in projects which cannot be otherwise than conducive to the general good. In such cases, the individual stoppage is the public loss; and when we see men (as some of our respectable citizens have been seen), whose whole attention and energies have been industriously engaged in establishing and perfecting Steamboat communication, both internally and with foreign ports; whose lives have been unquestionably honourable, active and diligent; whose whole fortunes have been embarked in such desirable projects—projects which inevitably tend to the commercial improvement of their country; when we see such men suddenly arrested in their career of patriotic usefulness, by the refusal of a Bank, (or of certain individual Directors,) to continue the support usually afforded to those extensive and most important projects, we cannot but feel the deepest regret; and are quite sure that the majority of our most respectable citizens not only deeply sympathize with the parties, but will also do the utmost in their power to assist them in retrieving their misfortunes. Most sincerely do we hope that such will be the case, in the instance to which we now more particularly allude; and if there be any among the creditors of such parties, who are inclined to allow them every possible opportunity to meet their engagements and to recover from temporary difficulty, we would suggest to them a calm consideration of the golden rule; and as, in these trembling and ominous days, none know when their own turn may come, they should use power, in the time of their prosperity, as they would wish it displayed towards themselves in the day of adversity. We would wish that such an arrangement might be entered into, between the enterprising house alluded to and its creditors, as would enable the former honourably and effectually to overcome all its difficulties. We cannot close our hasty and crude remarks, without a few words of appropriate advice to

those, who have been foolishly assisting in creating agitation, by unduly running the Banks during the last day or two. The demand for specie, which has been so extensively made on the Commercial Bank, appears to come principally from the labouring classes; who, being necessarily ignorant of the true state of affairs, have needlessly taken alarm at the failure of a few secondary mercantile houses, and have thence imagined that the Banks must also be unsafe. Many of these individuals, perhaps, have emigrated from Great Britain since the memorable panic of 1825; when such numbers of country Banks failed, and involved so many thousands in distress; and these people, not considering the difference between mere private Banks, as the country Banks of Great Britain are, and joint stock Banks, such as those of this city, supported by such widely spread connections and interests, have erroneously compared the stability of the one with that of the other; and by their unwise and needless demands for specie, are thus combining to produce a mischief, of which otherwise there would be no danger whatever. We beg to assure our readers, that such a course of conduct, if persevered in, can only result in a very serious injury to the whole mercantile community, by depriving the Banks of the means of discounting; and if the resources be thus cut off from those who circulate them through the country, the whole population of the Province must suffer with them. More especially would the labouring classes be the first victims of such an act of folly; because, if the merchant be deprived of his usual means of carrying on his operations, his first step will be to discharge from his employ the men whom he can no longer afford to pay; and we know, that already some of our first merchants have given notice to their labourers, that any of them who may be found running on the Banks will immediately be dismissed from their service.—There is, in fact, not the slightest foundation for the absurd reports, which have stirred up the apprehensions of these timid people; and those who wisely wish to preserve the safety of themselves and the whole community, will refrain from any further running on the Banks. It is highly honourable to some of our most influential merchants, that they have been sending specie to the Banks during the last few days, to strengthen their hands; and the citizens in general will also combine, in every practicable way, to express their confidence in those institutions. Our readers, therefore, may make themselves perfectly easy on that head; and we have no doubt that by prudent conduct on the part of all concerned, by the practice of forbearance and mutual accommodation between creditors and debtors, by steady perseverance and the exercise of patience and self-confidence, our present commercial troubles will shortly pass utterly away, and be remembered only as matters of experience for our guidance in future operations.—*St. Johns Courier.*

We understand that our highly venerated Chief Justice, the Hon. Ward Chipman, intends leaving town next week, on his way to New-York, where he will embark on the steamer *Great Western*, for England, on the 1st of July. The voyage, we regret to state, has been considered necessary by His Honor's medical advisers; but we sincerely trust, that it will not only have the effect of restoring his declining health, but will also be of essential service to New Brunswick, in the settlement of the Boundary question, as we are confident Her Majesty's Ministers cannot consult any individual more thoroughly conversant with the subject than the Hon. Ward Chipman.—*Id.*

Spurious Coppers.—To such an extent is the fraud in Copper Coin now carried, that large amounts, purporting to be copper, but which are really nothing more than iron washed over, have been put in circulation in almost every district in the Province. At Miramichi, we observe, some persons entirely refuse taking them. We trust the authorities will at once look to the evil, and, until a standard Copper Coin is obtained, adopt some measures for preventing such gross imposition as is now practised upon the public by the importers and vendors of spurious coins, who richly merit exposure and punishment.

We have learned that the retailers in this City are themselves about adopting some measures with regard to the evil complained of.—*Id.*

[We are nearly overrun here with this spurious coin, and trust that something will be done by the authorities here to prevent the further circulation of this base coin.—*En.*]

We are informed, by a correspondent, that a valuable Silver Snuff Box has been recently presented to Le Baron Botsford, M.D., by the inhabitants of Woodstock, with a handsome and flattering inscription, denoting the high opinion they entertained of his medical services.—*Id.*

Honorable Service.—Drum-major M'Donald, of the 69th, left this City on Monday evening, for England, via Halifax, being discharged, as unfit for service. This veteran has served the Crown for the last thirty-one years. We understand that so highly was he thought of by the officers of his Regiment, that they intend presenting him with a piece of Plate, as a mark of their respect for his conduct and services.

Sergeants Walker, Barris, Moore, and O'Donnell, six corporals and ten privates also left for the Depot.—*Herald.*

LARGE OX.—An enormous Ox, weighing about 2400 lbs. owned by Mr. H. W. Pitts, arrived here yesterday in the schooner *Sabry*, from Portland, (Me.) It was raised and fattened about three miles from that place, and may well be classed among the rare living curiosities of the day. An opportunity of viewing this mammoth animal will be afforded next week.—*Id.*

[This immense ox was paraded through our streets to-day, splendidly decorated with ribbons of various colors. He will, we learn, be slaughtered and exhibited for saloon the 19th

inst., when the goat will have an opportunity of this fine beef. We wish the healthy digestion.]

The Bakers of agreed that the present low price of flour is 2 lb. Wheat 2 lb. Mixed 4 lb. Rye 2 lb. do.

Superfine Flour for 32s. 6d., and 6d. per barrel—wheat sold in this past—Large quantities constantly arriving.

Mr. Vaanden Tragedian, has a shortly make his appearance.

Serious Accident place on Thursday yard owned by M. been working on the scaffolding precipitated to the street, and was so seriously injured as to be entertained at

H. M. Frigate Sir Thomas Ha this morning in Times.

The Steamer noon for Sydney P. E. Island, with Regiment for immediately to day the 24th in The 8th Reg Garrison of P. I Annapolis. C to be stationed head of at Sydney Annapolis. T on Thursday n

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ice.—Drum-major McDonald,
this City on Monday evening,
Halifax, being discharged, as
This veteran has served the
at thirty-one years. We un-
highly was he thought of by
is Regiment, that they intend
with a piece of Plate, as a
spect for his conduct and ser-

Falkner, Burns, Moore, and
corporals and ten privates who
not.—Herald.
An enormous Ox, weighing
owned by Mr. H. W. Pitts,
sterday in the schooner *Sukry*,
(Me.) It was raised and fat-
miles from that place, and
lashed across the rare living
the day. An opportunity of
and animal will be afforded

use of was paraded through our
splendidly decorated with rib-
bons and colors. He will, we learn, be
nd exhibited for sale on the 19th.

inst, when the gourmands of our good city
will have an opportunity of testing the qual-
ities of this fine-looking specimen of Yankee
beef. We wish them good appetites and a
healthy digestion.]

St. John, June 16,
CHEAP BREAD.

The Bakers of this city, we learn, have
agreed that the price of bread shall, during
the present low price of flour, be as follows—
2 lb. Wheat loaf, - - - 4d.
2 lb. Mixed do. - - - 3 1/2d.
4 lb. Rye do. - - - 5d.
2 lb. do. - - - 2 1/2d.

Superfine Flour is now selling at the Mills
for 32s. 6d., and American from 35s. to 37s.
6d. per barrel—which is cheaper than it has
been sold in this market for a number of years
past. Large quantities of wheat and flour are
constantly arriving from American ports.—
Observer.

Mr. Vandenhoff, the celebrated English
Tragedian, has arrived in St. John, and will
shortly make his appearance at the Theatre
there.

Serious Accident.—A serious accident took
place on Thursday morning last, in the ship-
yard owned by Mr. Hawes. Two persons had
been working on a new ship—when sudden-
ly the scaffolding gave way, and they were
precipitated to the ground. Mr. Rupert, a re-
spectable joiner, was immediately killed. The
other was so seriously injured, that faint hopes
are entertained of his recovery.—*News.*

Halifax, June 16.

H. M. Frigate *Winchester*, Vice Admiral
Sir Thomas Harvey, Captain Parker, arrived
this morning in four days from Bermuda.—
Times.

The Steamer *Unicorn* will sail this after-
noon for Sydney, C. B. and Charlotte Town,
P. E. Island, with a detachment of the 5th
Regiment for each place. She will return
immediately to Halifax, and start on Wednes-
day the 24th instant for Boston.—*Id.*

The 5th Regiment, this year, furnishes the
garrison of P. E. Island, Cape Breton and
Annapolis. Captain Longfield's company is
to be stationed at P. E. Island—Capt. Great-
head's at Sydney—and Captain Ogilvie's at
Annapolis. The latter company will march
on Thursday morning.—*Gazette.*

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1843.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week, William Babcock.
Discount Day, THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

27 Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged
with the Cashier on or before WEDNESDAY,
otherwise they must be in our hands until the
following discount day.

Bills and Notes Discount.
Commenced next week.—Henry O. St.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq. President.
Director next week, G. D. King.
27 Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged
with the Cashier on or before FRIDAY, other-
wise they must remain in his hands until the
following discount day.

Bank open from 10 till 4.
LATEST DATES.
LONDON, June 8 Montreal, June 15
LIVERPOOL, June 8 Quebec, June 15
EDINBURGH, May 25 Halifax, June 17
PARIS, June 1 New York, June 21
TORONTO, June 15 Boston, June 23

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer *Great Western*, Capt. Hos-
ken, arrived at New York on Saturday last,
the 20th inst., 14 days passage, and brought
London papers to the 3rd, and Bristol to the
4th June, inclusive—extracts from which will
be found in our columns.

The gallant veteran, Sir Lionel Smith, ha-
ving accepted the government of the Mauri-
tius, embarked for his destination on the 14th
May. The vessel in which His Excellency
sailed, is the *Reliance*, Indiaman.—*London*
paper.

EASTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.—We under-
stand that the Directors of this Establishment
have resolved to establish a Branch at St.
Andrews, which will be immediately opened.

The *Great Western* sailed on the 4th, and
has had only six hours of Eastwardly wind
during the passage.

Flour in Bond 24s 9d. Cotton dull on the
3rd.

Trade in Manchester was flat. The spin-
ners were pretty well supplied with cotton,
while the stock in Liverpool was increasing;
prices were somewhat lower, fair Uplands
5 3/4d. The duty on Flour is still 16s 8d, but
would be higher in a week.

Parliament has rejected the Corn Law Bill
by a majority of 126, so that that subject is
for the present at rest.

The spring continues highly favourable for
the growing crop, and every where the pro-
mise of abundance looks bright.

Nothing has appeared touching the North
Eastern Boundary. Some weeks since Lord
Russell informed Parliament that the Minis-
try were reflecting on a reply to Mr. Van
Buren's proposition. By this ship a special
messenger has come out with despatches for
the British Minister, and it is supposed on the
above subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has pro-
posed to make up the deficiency in the reve-
nue by an addition to the present duties on
imports and excise.

China dates were to Feb. 4th, no later
than have been received at this port direct.

The King of Prussia is dead.
The French expedition to Algiers has
proved a failure. Marshal Vialle is recalled.
The plague is frightfully on the increase in
Alexandria, and the warlike preparations of
the Pacha are completely at a stand

Convoisier, the valet, suspected of mur-
dering Lord Wm. Russell, has undergone
several examinations this week, and is again
remanded.

The Bank of England this morning issued
their periodical notice of granting loans, to
be repaid on the 10th July, at 5 per cent.

London, June 3.—The Banquepartie sub-
scription affair appears to have ended in
nothing. M. Odillon Barret has backed out,
and having announced in a letter to the Com-
missioner that he had no idea of disputing the
amount, but that his objection only ap-
plied to the mode of its application, a resolu-
tion was passed by the Committee that no
further steps should be taken.

London, May 29.—Letters from Naples
state that the difference between the English
and Neapolitan Governments are not so easily
arranged as was expected. England demands
not only an abandonment of the contract, but
a large indemnity, and, in addition, compensa-
tion for several Maltese subjects imprisoned
by order of the King.

According to the advices from Rome of
the 19th ult., all the attempts to excite the
people of Sicily to revolt against the Govern-
ment had completely failed. The King and
Queen of Naples were proceeding on their
tour through that island, and had already
visited Palermo, Messina, and Syracuse.

York Minister was again partially destroyed
by fire on the 30th May.

"Little Vic," accompanied by Prince Al-
bert, visited the London Race Course, June
4th, and was received with the greatest en-
thusiasm.

London, June 3.—Last night the House
of Lords was principally occupied with the
motion of Lord Lyndhurst for the production
of papers connected with the negotiations
relative to the sulphur question. The noble
and learned lord entered into an able expo-
sition of the circumstances connected with the
case, but after an explanation from Lord
Melbourne, consented to withdraw his motion.

London, May 28.—On Tuesday the French
Chamber of Deputies voted a grant of 23,
000,000 francs for the improvement of the
internal navigation of France, by a majority
of 211 to 163.

Some of the journals affect to disbelieve
the account of the death of the King of Prus-
sia; but at all events the news had been re-
ceived by the French Government by tele-
graph, from the French Minister at the
Germanic Diet of Frankfort.

A Clergy Reserves Bill has been brought
into Parliament by Lord John Russell, by
which a new division of the Clergy property
is proposed. The whole is to be divided into
four parts—one-fourth to be given to the
Church of England, one-fourth to the Church
of Scotland, and the remaining two-fourths
to be divided among other denominations of
Christians, including Catholics. The Bill
met with some opposition, but will neverthe-
less be carried through the House of Com-
mons at any rate.

The Act of Parliament to prevent Timber
ships from carrying deck loads has been re-
newed for two years.

Her Majesty has held another splendid
Drawing Room, and her birth day was joy-
fully observed. She, as well as Prince Albert,
are very popular.

The annual examination of the *Madras*
School will take place on Monday next, the
29th inst.

STAGE COACH.—In another column will be
found an advertisement of Mr. L. L. Cope-
land's to which we would respectfully direct
the attention of our readers. Mr. Cope-
land is well known here as an obliging person, and
from his long experience as a Driver we trust
that he will be encouraged in his arduous un-
dertaking.

SALMON were selling in the St. John Mar-
ket last week for 2s. 6d. each.

A New Theatre was opened in Saint John
on the 15th instant by a Mr. PRESTON. A
talented company has been engaged and stars
are daily expected.

BENNETT'S HERALD.—The New York pa-
pers are determined to put down the *Herald*,
for its scurrilous, general licentiousness, inde-
cency, slander, profanity, irreverence, and every
description of misdemeanors. The *Courier*
& *Enquirer* proposes to the other presses to
enter into an agreement, not to notice in their
reading columns, any places of amusement,
that advertise in the *Herald*, and declares
that after a certain period, it will not insert
any advertisement, of any such establishment,
which continues to advertise in that paper.

At the Methodist Conference recently held
at Baltimore, it was resolved to send delegates
to Canada in 1844—and to England in the
year ensuing. The increase of the church,
for the last four years, is stated at upwards of
100,000. In September, 1839, the Metho-
dist Episcopal Church numbered 3,290 min-
isters, and 740,659 members. The Rev.
R. Newton, the delegate from the English
Conference, has won "golden opinions" in the
United States. He was to have sailed from
New York for England on the 8th instant.

Liverpool May 30, 1840.

TIMBER TRADE.—Pine Timber.—The
demand during the month having been very
good, the stock has been considerably reduced,
more particularly that of the better description
obtained. No arrivals have taken place. The
sales have been from the yards; Quebec car-
goes have been sold at from 18s to 18 1/2d
per foot, with a few logs by auction at 17 1/2d
per foot; and a cargo of St. John, of good
quality and 63 feet average, at 21d per foot.
Quebec Red Pine has been sold at 22d, 23d,
and 23 1/2d per foot as in quality.

Hardwood.—The sales have been by retail,
except a few logs of inferior St. Andrews, by
auction, at 18 3/4d per foot.

Lath Wood.—There have been consider-
able sales made, chiefly from the stocks of the
Timber Merchants, at 21 1/2d to 23 3/4d per
foot.

A quantity of good quality St. Andrews,
Spruce were sold by auction at 21 1/2d to 25 3/4d
per foot, 2 inches.

We have to inform our friends in St. George,
that the Rev. Mr. QUINN, will officiate there,
on Sunday next the 25th inst.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
From June 18th to June 24th (both inclusive),
Kept at Saint Andrews.

Barom		Thermometer		Wind	
A	P	A	P	A	P
29.87	29.79	68	68	N	E
29.63	29.19	62	60	E	E S E
29.21	29.42	60	64	S	E
29.49	29.47	54	66	N	E
29.52	29.58	62	63	S	E
29.50	29.82	65	66	N	W
29.73	29.57	67	70	S	W
29.66	29.54	62	65	—	—

SUMMARY.
A. M. Calm, clear. P. M. Modt. wind
overcast.

A. M. Modt. wind, rainy. P. M. Strong
gale heavy rain.

A. M. Calm, foggy. P. M. Modt. wind,
cloudy.

A. M. Modt. wind, cloudy. P. M. Modt.
wind, cloudy.

A. M. Modt. wind, overcast. P. M. Modt.
wind, heavy rain.

A. M. Calm, clear. P. M. Modt. wind,
cloudy.

A. M. Calm, clear. P. M. Modt. wind,
cloudy.

MARRIED.
At New York, on the 6th instant, by the
Rev. Dr. Power, James Gordon Bennett, edi-
tor and proprietor of the New York Herald,
to Henrietta Agnes Crean.

DIED.
At his residence, in Southampton, Bermu-
da, on Sunday, May 31, The Honorable Sa-
muel A. Smith, Landing Surveyor of H. M.
Customs, aged 56 years.

In London, April 22, Major General Sir
Alexander Dickson, G. C. B. Dy. Adjutant
General, Royal Artillery, &c. aged 62.

In Portsmouth, Captain Burnett, R. N.—
In Southampton, Captain Sir Thomas Carew
R. N.

Shipping Journal.
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
June 20 *Schr. Wm. Walker*, Smith, Boston,
ast'd cargo, Sunds.
22 *Bge. Torsys Wife*, Richan, Trinidad
ballast, 20days, to order.
23 *Bgt. Redbreast*, Lovett, Yarmouth,
ballast, to order.
24 *Brig Adolphus*, Croft, New York,
ballast, J. Allanshaw & Co.

CLEARED.
June 20, *Bgt. Jane Kelly*, Harper, Boston,
Coal, by Wm. Babcock & Son.
22, *Brig Montezuma*, Pike, Carbonara,
N. F. Lumber, T. Wyer.
23, " *Pandora*, Doyle, Wexford,
Deal, J. Allanshaw & Co.
" *Lady Ann*, Pryn, Harbor
Grace, N. F. Lumber T. Wyer.
" *Sarah Nancy*, Hughes, Cork,
Deals, by E. & J. Wilson.
June 22—H. M. S. *Satellite*, Capt. Rob-
son, from a cruise in the Bay.
Brig *Coquette*, of Halifax, arrived at Trini-
dadt 25th ult.

NEW BOOKS.
Just Received by the Subscriber, the following
excellent assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS:
History of England, Do
Magellan's Questions,
Murray's Reader,
do *Large Grammar*,
do *Exercises*,
do *Key to do*,
Thomson's Arithmetic,
Key to do
Gough's do
Washington's do
Walker's Dictionary,
Mansons do
do *Spelling Book*
do *Primer*,
Gays Spelling Book,
Universal do
Delwouth's do
Tri Linn,
Analecia Græcia Minor,
New England Farmer,
Goldsmith's Atlas,
Family Bible,
Small do
Church of England Pray-
er Books,
Psalm do
Wait's H. man do
Hopper's practical mea-
suring,
Ready Re-conner,
Mother's Pocket Guide,
Harp of Elsie,
Gems of Song,
Bagget of Wit,
Cricketers pocket Com-
panion,
Art of Boxing,
Bob Logies Fish Songs,
Hoy's Games,
Dean Book,
Boomer's Oracleum,
—or the
Book of Fate.

Wilson's Tales of the
Doors,
Glasgow Journal,
Robin Hood,
History of Ireland,
Life of Saint Patrick,
Astraloger,
Mothers Book,
Salmagundi,
Wonderful Book
Domestic Manners of the
Americans,
Salvors Yarns,
Pinnock's Catechism, of
England,
Church of England ditto
do Scotland do
Brown's do
Battis's do
Tale Books,
Toy do

Account Books.
Ledgers,
Bill Books,
Letter Books,
Memorandum do.

Embossed Portfolios.
England,
Book Slates,
Paper.

News Paper,
Footscap do
Put do
Gilt-edge Letter do
Superfine Tinted do
Log do
Wrapping do

Ink and Quills.
Japan Ink,
Office do
Red do
Blue do

W. & S. M. GILMOR.
Saint Andrews, June 18, 1840.—77

CHEAP STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The SUBSCRIBER begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of St.
ANDREWS, and its Vicinity, that he has received his Spring
and Summer's supply of DRY GOODS, consisting
of the following Articles, which only
constitute part of the Stock:—

BLACK, Brown, Claret, Blue, Olive and
Invisible Green Broad Cloths, Wool
Dyed Cassimeres, Doekings, Buckskins, as
low as 4s. per yard, Railroad Stripes, col'd
and plain Molekins, Cassimeres, Satinets,
Tweed (Queen's Own) double Nankin,
Plain and Striped Linen Drills, Wellington
Stripes, Blue Drill, Plain and Striped James
Cassimeres, Gambroons, Rich Figured Satin,
Cassimeres, Cashmerette, Valenita and Mo-
selle Vestings, Silk Velvets, Drawings, Cam-
blets, Scotch Plaids and Homespuns, Pilot
Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Canvas Padding, Blk
and Brown Hollands, Selvies, Gentlemen's
Silk Handkerchiefs and Braces, Short Col-
lars and Bracets, (Albert) Browner Straps,
one case of Young's Cloth Caps, Bls, and
Grass Caps, two do, Gentlemen's fine Gosamer
do, four hales London Slaps, double and
single width Sheeting Cottons, twilled and
plain Regatta Striped Linens, Lawn Di-
mark Linens and Dowings, fourteen dozen
Gent's Lamb's Wool and Chamois Vests and
Drawers, Cotton knit do, Colored Table
Cloths, Towels, Diaper, Apron Checks,
Dimity Trunella Furniture Cottons, Diamond
Tweeds, Buffalo and Arabian Cloths, Printed
Sateens, Silk and Cotton Velvets, of various
colors, O-naburgs, Chiniz, Red Lace, Car-
pet Binding, Scarlet Worsted Tape, Rolled
Jaconets, Playing Cards, Cutlery, School
Books, Writing Paper, Ink, Steel Pens, Day

& Martin's Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Scrub-
bing do, Indians Silk Velvets, Filled Centre
Rockspun Lams, Thibbet Wool, Challis
Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
one bale Rob Roy Summer Plaid Shawls
and Hdkfs., Figured and Plain Silks and
Satinets, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Plain
and Figured Parasols, Irish Linens, French
Poplins, Irish do, Bombazines, Palmorines,
Fig'd and Plain Saxony and Orleans Cloths,
Marseilles Quilts and Coverlances, Ladies'
White and Col'd Stays, French and Scotch
Cambrics, Jaconet, Mull and Book Muslins,
Fancy worked and Tamboured Collars, four
trunks Ladies' Boots and Shoes, two cases
London Bonnets, two do, Glasgow do, Bob-
binets, Quilling net, Lace Edgings, Inset-
tions, and Trimmings, of various sorts, three
hundred pieces Printed Calicoes, one hun-
dred and twenty Muslin & Cambric Dresses,
Mous de lin do., Coronation do., Thibbet
Wool do., Canton Crape, Gauze, and Satin,
Silk and Crape Shawls and Hdkfs, Hosiery,
Red Silk and Thread Gloves, two trunks
French Red Shoes and Slippers, French
Iron, Ivory, and Horn Combs, Silk Gausse
and Lace Veils, a great variety of Ribbons,
one bale Woolen and Worsted Yarns.

—ALSO—
A lot Superfine Wheat and Rye FLOUR,
Corn Meal, Rice, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Ground
Ginger, Mustard, Tobacco Pipes, Snuff, To-
bacco, 20 Hands to the lb.

The Subscriber can say with propriety, that he will positively
sell Goods, at present, at such reduced prices as never have been ex-
perienced by this community in general, heretofore. All those indebt-
ed to him, either by note or book account are requested to settle their
respective accounts, which will be found to be the most satisfactory
conclusion.

D. BRADLEY.
St. Andrews, 25th June, 1840.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his
friends and the public, that he has received
by recent arrivals, at St. John's, part of his sum-
mer supply of Fancy and Staple GOODS, viz—
Victorie Print Gingham, 2 1/4 & 3 1/4, Muslin De
laine, Imitation do, Fancy Muslin Dresses, Indiana
Canton Crape Shirts and Handkerchiefs, Silks,
filled centres do, Lams do, Coloured Scarfs Gauze
Veils, Scarves and Handkerchiefs, do, Blouses, Jero-
nets, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Kalls, Satin Checks,
Cambric handkerchiefs, do, Handkerchiefs, Bobbinets,
Laces and Quillings, Green do, Blunt edged loy
do, Satin, Hosiery and Gloves, Bonnets, French
Ribbons, Printed Cottons, bleached & unbleached
do, twilled and plain Scotch Fancies, Tickings,
Apron Checks, Regatta Shirts and Checks, twilled
and plain, bleached and unbleached, Table Cloths
and Covers, Linen Diaper, Irish Linen, Fancy
Drillings, Molekins, Buckskins, Kerseys, colored
Silk Velvet Vestings, do plain, Ready-made Cloth-
ing, Gentlemen's Astor Coats, Boys do, Bella
Black Silk neck and pocket Hdkfs, India Rubber
and Worsted Braces, Duck, Canvas Padding, Sale-
cians, Sewing Silk Twist, Buttons, Studs, Britannia
Metal Table and Tea Spoons, Plated do, Scissors,
Paper & lb. Pins, Needles, Thread, Tea, Candles,
Soap, and sundry other Articles too tedious to
enumerate.

ET A further supply daily expected, with one
case of Gentlemen's assorted HATS, the whole of
which will be sold at very small advance, for Cash
only.

Water Street, St. Andrews,
June 24, 1840.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber is daily empowered to sell and
give good titles to the following described
FARM and TOWN LOTS of LAND, with
the Building and Improvements thereon, viz—
Two Hundred Acres, situated near Wat-
ter's Ridge, Parish of St. Patrick, on the Fredericton
Road, distant 25 miles from the Court House;
Three Hundred Acres on the opposite side of
the same road.

—ALSO—
The following Lots, situated in the Town Plot
of St. Andrews, viz—
Bulkeley's Division, viz:
One half part of Lot No. 2, letter A, with
House and Improvements thereon. Lots num-
bered 3, 4, 5 & 6, letter I, with half the Dwell-
ing House on Lot No. 6, adjoining Mr. Had-
dock. Lot No. 1, letter Q, with the Machine
House, Weighing Machine, Ball Alley, and
other Improvements thereon. Part of Lot 2,
letter S, with the Old House thereon, situated
on the western end of Water Street, and Four
Water Lots in front thereof.

—ALSO—
Water Lots Nos. 1 and 2, in letter G. One hall
of Lot No. 2, with the Two Houses thereon,
next adjoining the house occupied by Mr. J.
Snodgrass. And the House and Lot now oc-
cupied by Mr. John McKean, in
Parr's Division,
Corner Lot No. 1, letter N, on King Street,
near residence of Mr. Wm. Ward, Lot No. 4,
letter G, near Mr. Jack's property; and in
Morris's Division,
Corner Lot No. 4, Block C, next the house
of Capt. Dalimore. Lot No. 1, letter K.
For terms of Sale, enquire at the Office
of the Subscriber, opposite the Court House.

P. STUBBS,
Attorney at Law.
St. Andrews, June 25, 1840.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on the Premi-
ses, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of
JULY next, at 12 o'clock a.m. if not pre-
viously disposed of by Private Contract:
41 LOTS of Land at Oak Bay, in the Parish
of St. Andrew, of which one David, situated near Garcelon's
Saw Mill, on the road from Saint Andrews to St.
Stephen, with the Buildings and Erections there-
on.

