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ANY of Hartford, Connecticut, of  
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Premium offered, are as low as  
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WM. CONNER,  
Secretary.

Connecticut, July, 1841.

NATT also offers his services as  
er and Commission Agent.

ms, 8th Nov. 1841.

THE  
HARLOTTE COUNTY  
JETURAL SOCIETY  
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1842, Viz —

at quantity of merchantable  
used on any one Acre £3 0 0  
Ditto Ditto 2 0 0  
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at quantity of Oats not less  
s. to the Bushel raised in  
Ditto Ditto 3 0 0  
Ditto Ditto 2 0 0  
Ditto Ditto 1 0 0  
at quantity of Barley not  
30lbs. to the Bushel raised  
Ditto Ditto 2 0 0  
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Ditto Ditto 1 0 0  
at quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0  
Ditto Ditto Do 2 0 0  
Ditto Ditto Do 1 0 0  
at quantity of Turnips Do 3 0 0  
Ditto Ditto Do 2 0 0  
Ditto Ditto Do 1 0 0  
part of the Applicant and one re-  
ness will be required as proof of  
of each description of Grain and  
their notice will be given as to  
es will be received and the Pre-

er of the Board of Directors  
D. D. MORRISON,  
42-37, Secretary.

SELL OR LEASE.

It improved and advantageously  
FARM & ISLAND, with Dwell-  
and two Bars at Oak Bay, five  
and Newport, lately occupied by  
a, now occupied by David Wood-

JOHN DUNN,  
Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842

BEER FOUNTAIN,  
AND  
ance Boarding House.

her returns his sincere thanks to his  
of the public generally, for the  
which he has received in his line  
enced business, and respectfully in-  
t he has taken that commodious and  
No. 2 King street, owned by Mr. R.  
his being fitted up for the accom-  
ment and permanent boarders, and  
ion to business to merit a commenda-  
ation.

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Spruce Beers will be supplied to Inn  
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RUSSELL MOTT,  
29, vi

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an APPRENTICE to the Printing  
A boy from 14 to 16 years of  
age, will meet with a situation, on  
his Office.  
Office,  
day 13, 1842

ANK STOCK.

RE Charlotte County Bank Stock  
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ISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY  
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then forwarded by mail.  
continued until arrears are paid  
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ling to written orders, or continued  
bid if no written directions  
of 12 lines, and under, 3s.  
of 12 lines 2d per line.  
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# The Standard. OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail

To the Editor of the Standard.  
"Delightful task: to rear the tender thought,  
"To teach the young idea how to shoot."  
"To pour the fresh inspiration o'er the mind,  
"To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix  
"The generous purpose in the glowing breast."  
T. MORRISON.

Sir,  
My last letter contained some hints on the  
importance of education; this will relate to  
the time and manner of it.

In the first place, it may be observed, that  
education should begin at a very early period.  
This by some may be thought a trite remark,  
but it is a matter of regret that the triteness  
of it is not greater, and the necessity of mak-  
ing it, less. Few know how early instruction  
with advantage may be commenced, or how  
much culpable neglect and delay parents in  
general permit. In the intellectual as in the  
natural world, early cultivation is attend-  
ed with the greatest success. If the twig be  
not bent, the tree cannot be inclined without  
labour and difficulty; and if the former be  
bent in a wrong direction, no human power  
can straighten the latter. The infant in a  
short space, may learn a troublesome and in-  
jurious habit, to unlearn which much time  
and exertion are requisite; and impressions  
received, when the first dawning of reason  
appear, cannot easily be effaced, and frequen-  
tly, are never completely eradicated.

Education should begin with the exercise  
of judgment and memory, even before the  
first rudiments of speech have been acquired.  
It must be remembered however, that at this  
period, the kind and method of instruction,  
should correspond to the age and capacity of  
the pupil; and however trifling it may appear  
it is notwithstanding, instruction, and should  
be advanced with unremitting care. Ideas  
of right and wrong, however limited, are  
among the first lessons to be communicated  
to the mind, and the consequent habit of  
doing the one, and avoiding the other, ought  
to be among the first fruits of instruction.  
As the pupil increases in age and capacity,  
other kinds of knowledge which need not  
here be specified, may be added, and strict-  
ness of discipline, with the degree and time  
of application, increased; and when the age  
of five or six years, is attained, a foundation  
of fundamental knowledge and discipline,  
will have been laid, that will ensure ease and  
success to the student in every branch of his  
subsequent education.

Upon this subject Lord Brougham has given  
the following opinion. "I assert that we  
begin much too late in the education of  
children. Whoever understands their tem-  
pers, their habits, their feelings, and their  
abilities, is well aware of their capacity of  
receiving instruction long before the age of  
three. The child is, at three and four, and  
scarcely partially at two and under, perfectly  
capable of receiving that sort of knowledge  
which forms the basis of all education: it  
is not enough to say that a child can learn  
a great deal before the age of six years.  
The truth is, that he can learn a great deal  
more before that age than all he ever learns  
or can learn, in all his after life. His atten-  
tion is more easily roused in a new world;  
it is more vivid in a fresh existence; it is  
excited with less effort, and engraves ideas  
deeper in the mind. His memory is more  
retentive in the same proportion in which  
his attention is more vigorous: bad habits  
are not yet formed, nor is his judgement  
warped by unfair bias; good habits may  
easily be acquired, and the pain of learning  
is almost destroyed; a state of listless in-  
difference has not begun to poison all joy;  
nor has indolence paralyzed his powers;  
or bad passions quenched or prevented  
useful desires. He is all activity, enquiry,  
exertion, motion; he is eminently a curi-  
ous and a learning animal, and this is the  
common nature of all children, not merely  
of clever and lively ones, but of all who are  
endowed with ordinary intelligence, and  
who, in a few years, become through neg-  
lect the stupid boys and dull men we see."

The first steps in the process of instruction,  
onist more in preventing bad habits, than  
in communicating positive information; and  
this is by no means the least important part  
of the business. Neglect scarcely fails to do  
injury: for the child that is left to form his  
own chances may direct, will invariably form  
some bad ones, and often many. Hence the  
evil of idleness to children; and indeed idlen-  
ness to them is only another name for mis-  
chievous employment. Their general occupa-  
tion, or exercise, or amusement, should be  
regulated by sound parental discretion. It  
is not expected that a young child can be  
kept constantly employed in work or learn-  
ing. This is impossible, and if it were pos-  
sible, would be pernicious. But the hours  
of relaxation and play, should not be devoted  
to anything hurtful to the mind, any more  
than to the body; and bad companions should  
of all things be avoided. With regard to  
more substantial and profitable employment,  
it may be observed, that a portion of every  
day should be devoted to the acquisition of  
some useful knowledge, or to producing some  
good impression upon the mind. The mind  
should be taught to be active and persevering  
in all its pursuits, or rather its natural activi-  
ty and energy, should be properly stimulated

and brought into action. The mind itself is  
naturally active and lively,—all then that is  
necessary, is to direct this native energy to  
proper objects and in a proper manner, in-  
stead of allowing it to waste itself upon noth-  
ing, and to degenerate into inactivity, or  
fivility, or vice.

The prevention of idleness promotes the  
contrary habits. Diligence is engendered  
and nourished in proportion as idleness is  
diminished: the mental faculties are accus-  
tomed to a wholesome degree of labour, and  
a desire for moral and intellectual improve-  
ment is excited. These facts are so obvious,  
and the duties arising from them so plain and  
imperative, that it seems almost ridiculous  
gravely to urge them; yet so little attention  
is paid to them, that to most people, they  
scarcely occupy a place in thought, much  
less in action. Children are allowed to spend  
the most valuable portion of their youth in  
idleness: their energies never brought into  
action, their desire of knowledge never stimu-  
lated, they are accustomed to no mental  
exercise, and consequently think every exertion  
a hardship; and in this state they are con-  
signed to the care of a public teacher. If to  
this be added a stubborn disposition, and a  
store of bad habits, the teacher's task is any  
thing but enviable. None but those who have  
learned from sad experience can form an  
idea of the difficulty of managing a thorough-  
ly idle boy, even with a good disposition, and  
without bad habits, idleness excepted.—  
It is a hard enough task to overcome bodily  
idleness, where the agent is under the com-  
plete control of the principal; but the mind  
cannot be controlled in the same way; the  
difficulty is tenfold. And notwithstanding  
parents will complain of their children when  
sent to school, do not learn rapidly, whom  
their negligence has so completely riveted in  
idleness, as to baffie the efforts of any human  
teacher.

All will doubtless admit that the preven-  
tion of bad habits, is a desirable thing; but  
most persons will also contend that it is im-  
possible for parents to pursue anything like  
the line of duty here recommended. If they  
cannot perform the whole could they not  
perform a part? could they not have some  
oversight of the actions of their children  
in regulating their exercises, amusements,  
and studies, and in making a selection of com-  
panions? could they not devote some part  
of each day to the more immediate task, or  
rather pleasure of instruction? could they not  
implant some good motives, and excite some  
inclination to follow the path of duty, and  
virtue, and honor? Much certainly could be  
done by every parent, more than what is done,  
and because the whole cannot be satisfactorily  
performed, is no reason for relinquishing all  
attempts for the performance of duty.

While treating of this part of the subject, it  
may not be amiss to refer to some of those  
habits forced as it were upon children, and  
which they would not have acquired, with-  
out the unfriendly aid of those to whose care  
they had been entrusted. Frightening chil-  
dren into obedience, or without even that  
pretext, by stories of ghosts and other super-  
natural appearances, may serve as an exam-  
ple. Such a practice cannot be too severely  
condemned; and I had almost said, the per-  
petrators could not be too severely punished.—  
The effects are often lamentable in the ex-  
treme, and are too well known to be here re-  
peated.

Deceiving children is another practice, per-  
haps more general, and of which the effects  
are equally injurious, but in a different way.  
They do not derange the constitution, nor af-  
fect the mind with timidity, want of energy,  
or imbecility,—but they are developed in the  
incurable malady of a depraved character.—  
Verbal deception gradually destroys a child's  
regard for truth. He finds the precepts and  
example of those to whom he looks for in-  
struction, to differ, and his strong imitative  
powers overcome judgement, and he diligent-  
ly copies the example. No matter how trifling  
the deception which has been practised, may  
be, it still has some effect; and where it is  
known how susceptible the young mind is  
to acquire and retain impressions, particularly  
bad ones, it surely can require but little  
persuasion to convince every parent who will  
consider the matter, of the vital importance of  
speaking on all occasions, in our intercourse  
with children, the plain unvarnished truth.—  
I do not mean to say that it is justifiable to  
speak untruth on any occasion, but it is cer-  
tainly more reprehensible, where it betrays  
youth into a vice from which perhaps they  
can never escape. It is for want of consid-  
eration that many parents indulge in the prac-  
tice of deceiving their children by telling  
them what they call 'fibs', but which are pro-  
perly falsehoods. This is done for pastime  
and amusement, without apprehension of bad  
consequences, and after the lapse of a few  
years they wonder how their children come  
to sustain the character of notorious liars, and  
not unfrequently repine at the disappointment  
of parental hopes, and the flagrant of filial  
ingratitude.

Deceiving children by actions, or exhibit-  
ing to them a line of conduct in which de-  
cent to others may be detected, lays the founda-  
tion for that duplicity of character which

produces so many sad effects in after life.—  
Many a promising child has by the influ-  
ence of example, and example too not remar-  
kably culpable, acquired a germ that by little  
fostering, has branched out into a deadly and  
wide-spreading tree, whose withering and  
baleful shade renders barren the soil that gave  
it nourishment. The actions of the knave  
and swindler may often be traced to a very  
trifling origin, perhaps to some deception  
practised upon them in early youth, or to wit-  
nessing occasionally their parents or seniors  
attempting to overreach in a matter of slight  
importance, and which could scarcely be cal-  
led a crime. Children are close observers at a  
much earlier age than most people imagine  
and lamentable experience teaches us their  
aptitude to follow bad example. They can  
reason too when it suits their inclination, long  
before they understand the logical connexion  
of premises and conclusion. Who is there,  
that has not when a child frequently convinc-  
ed himself, that because his parents, or teach-  
er, or Minister has done an action not quite  
justifiable, that he may do the same and even  
a worse act with impunity. The mischief  
that is taught to children, is readily practised,  
and they too often 'better the instruction',—  
A slight error in the example makes a serious  
defect in the copy. Hence the unceasing vi-  
gilance which should be bestowed in moral  
communicating and cherishing the first moral  
principles, lest a 'root of bitterness' be im-  
planted, that will spring up, and plentifully  
bring forth, fruits of trouble and misery.

The instruction of the young requires so  
much close attention, and correct deportment  
on the part of the instructor, that it is too often  
considered an irksome, rather than a pleasant,  
task. But what really valuable object do we  
gain without labour? and what labour is more  
productive than proper education? What  
seed time well employed, promises so rich a  
harvest? Besides it is want of practice and  
familiarity that makes the duty so arduous.  
Cold and unfeeling must that parent's heart  
be, who could grudge the employment of a  
small portion of his time to promote the best  
interests of those who are dearest to him, and  
who have the best claim upon his sympathies  
and his exertions. It surely is for want of  
consideration that more time is not devoted  
to what is the most important business of life,  
and what ought to be a delightful employment.  
So much time too is squandered upon objects  
of little or no consequence, or in the pursuit  
of what is falsely called pleasure. None can  
plead want of ability to instruct, as far as  
this letter is concerned. The first principles  
of moral rectitude, are too simple to require  
in their enforcement much talent, ingenuity,  
or literary information; and if some parents  
are unqualified to communicate the ordinary  
branches of knowledge to their children, it  
should serve as a stimulus to renewed exertions,  
that the lamentable defect may, with the  
present generation at least, be entirely re-  
mored.

Yours &c.

St. Andrews, Sept. 16th.

THE YEOMAN'S REVENGE.

The events of the following story occurred  
in England, about 50 years ago, the principal  
person concerned being well known to the  
writer. The established rule of fiction,  
when an ignoble lover is brought on the stage  
in conjunction with a high born mistress, is  
to compensate for his superiority of rank by  
an inverse ratio of superiority in all the true  
nobility of nature. If this rule is not strictly  
adhered to in this instance, it is not our  
fault, but that of the fact.

The sweetest creature of all Cheshire was  
young Alice B., the pride of one of the  
proudest old families, and the delight of one  
of its happiest and most splendid homes. It  
was one of those families, of very ancient &  
pure descent, and vast landed wealth, in  
which though not within the highest ranks of  
the latter. Her father, Sir Wilmot B.,  
was a mighty hunter before the Lord—a re-  
gular, glorious old fox chasing squire of the  
most thorough breed, such as there are but  
few to be found, lingering like the last roses  
at the present day. With the finest pack in  
the country, the places of the numerous re-  
tainers in his hunting establishment were no  
sinecures; and I rarely passed that the Hall  
did not ring from foundation to roof tree with  
the loud and long revelry that wound up the  
sports and fatigues of a hard days hunt.

Next to the chase, his second passion was  
his beautiful and lovely child. He could ne-  
ver tolerate her absence, from his side or  
sight for many hours at a time; so that from  
her earliest years he had so trained her up to  
a participation with him in the sports of the  
field, that there were few better shots or bol-  
der riders in all the country round than the  
fair young girl, who, under all other circum-  
stances, was everything that was deli-  
cate, feminine, and refined, in womanly sweet-  
ness and loveliness. See had never breathed  
any other atmosphere than one of idleness and  
happiness. The early death of her mother  
had been the only grief she had known. She  
had an independence of character and of  
habits amounting sometimes to a wild wilful-  
ness, which was almost her sole imaginari-  
fault and to a proud contempt for the opinion

of the world, which was the most threaten-  
ing danger that seemed to await her in life.  
Romantic, generous to a weakness, with a  
deep and impetuous tide of affections, not  
only was there no sacrifice of which she was  
incapable in obedience to the impulses of any  
noble passion, but she would be rather like-  
ly to find a pleasure in such a sacrifice pro-  
portioned to its magnitude, and to the high  
disinterestedness of her own efforts in making  
it.

She had a brother about two years older  
than herself who was at Cambridge—a young  
man of a less high and noble natural mould  
than Alice—proud and passionate, yet withal  
affectionate and not ungenerous, though  
possessed of a morbid jealousy of his family  
dignity, as also of his sister's charms and  
claims to the most splendid rank and distinc-  
tion in society, whenever she should con-  
descend to bestow the priceless treasure of her  
heart upon any of the applicants who had  
thronged to aspire to her hand. A very respec-  
table old maiden aunt, the baronet's only  
sister, as stiff as buckram in a straight-lacing  
of etiquette and propriety, though kind hearted  
and simple, completed the family at the  
Hall.

But there was another person whose inti-  
macy made him almost an inmate there,  
though occupying a peculiar and somewhat  
equivocal relation to the family. It was a  
young farmer, whose property very consider-  
able in extent, and held in his family for  
many generations, adjoined the B.—estates,  
the successive owners of which had frequen-  
tly in vain attempted to purchase the former,  
but had always met with a peremptory refusal.  
The Fletcher farm happened to occupy a  
situation in which it seemed a very inconve-  
nient intrusion on the completeness and sym-  
metry of the lands surrounding the Hall.  
Whether from this cause, or from any other,  
a certain ill feeling seemed to have subsisted  
for two or three generations between the  
great people of the Hall and the yeomanry  
of the farmstead. In another way, the  
latter themselves at the head of their own  
class in the country round, were probably not  
less proud than the former—towards whom,  
from the immeasurably social distance that  
separated them, they looked up with a kind  
envious though loveless jealousy, which was  
almost a family hostility, angry and even  
bitter, though smothered and without ostensi-  
ble excuse. There had been several displays  
of ill-will between them, on some of the va-  
rious occasions created by the relations of  
such close neighborhood; and the superiority  
with which the pride and power of the  
B.—s had borne down the humbler and  
weaker party in such collisions, together  
with the contempt with which the dogged  
independence set up by them was treated had  
rankled down deep on the side of the latter.

This had been especially the case with  
the father of the young Edward Fletcher  
above alluded to, now the present owner;  
and almost from his infancy the latent germs  
of this malignant poison of hereditary bad  
feeling had been planted among his earliest  
associates and impressions.

However, no trace of their existence was  
apparent to any eye, nor indeed to the con-  
sciousness of the young man himself, at the  
period here referred to. On the contrary,  
notwithstanding the wide disparity of birth  
and social position, circumstances had brought  
him into a close intimacy at the Hall, which  
seemed to have obliterated even all recollec-  
tion of the old feud, if so it may be called,  
of former years. About eight years before, he  
had happened, at great peril to his own, to  
save the life of the young heir of B.—  
while swimming, by an extraordinary effort  
of courage, strength and self-possession, hav-  
ing plunged into the water with all the en-  
cumbrance of his clothes. He was then less  
than fourteen years old, being about a year  
the senior of the boy he so gladly rescued.  
The feat was witnessed by Sir Wilmot  
himself, as also by the little Alice, who al-  
ready, child as she was, was the frequent com-  
panion of the latter in his rides, herself mount-  
ed on a little poney specially trained for so  
gentle a service. The bold young farmer's  
son, his own brave and handsome face glow-  
ing with the excitement of the moment, and  
his stout frame easily supporting his slight  
and now insensible burthen, had borne the  
boy he saved in his arms, the palid face of the  
latter drooping upon his own ruddy cheek,  
till he delivered him into those of the distract-  
ed father himself,—from whom, as also from  
the beautiful girl who shared all the intensity,  
first of despair, and then of rapture, that mar-  
ked the moment, he received such demon-  
strations of gratitude as would well have  
tamped and repaid—so felt the delighted boy  
—a hundred fold greater efforts and dan-  
gers.

The consequence of this was that Edward  
Fletcher became the constant companion and  
playmate of George and his sister; he was  
admitted to share their education, under the  
guidance of an excellent tutor and masters  
at the Hall; while from his boldness and  
dexterity in all the sports to which the life of  
the old baronet was chiefly devoted, he be-  
came the peculiar pet and attendant of the  
latter, a special aid-de-camp, as it were—a  
service which the youth discharged with the

less unwillingness because, in addition to the  
charms of the various sports themselves, it  
threw him more constantly than any other  
opportunities could have done, into the soci-  
ety of Alice, who was growing up through  
this period a perfect star of brightness. His  
own parents having been dead many years,  
he had no restriction at home upon the  
course of habit into which he tacitly ran,  
of almost living at the Hall. Everything  
went on smoothly and happily. In the easy  
and affectionate familiarity of the relations  
in which he lived with the family of which he  
seemed all but a member, his own natural  
pride and imperiousness of temper found  
nothing to chafe or cross its grain. When  
George went to college he did not accompany  
him. Sir Wilmot never dreamed of such an  
idea; and though for George, a gentleman,  
and the heir of B.—and its baronetcy,  
it was proper, as a matter of course, he would  
as soon imagined the propriety of sending a  
colt of one of Edward's own plough horses to  
Cambridge, as their young owner and desti-  
ned driver. Besides 'Ned' was to himself an  
absolute dispensable—especially in George's  
absence—and so, nothing loth to remain in  
his present relation to the old inmate of the  
Hall who had long been all in all to his secret  
heart, Edward remained behind; though the  
proud ambition which was the second—per-  
haps the first—passion in his nature, made  
him a hard student at home, with the benefit  
of the library of the Hall, in all the intervals  
of time he could command, from the constant  
round of the sports which were there the  
chief employment of life.

It was, perhaps, a singular infatuation, but  
such was the fact, that no thought of alarm  
for the possible consequences of so close and  
constant an intercourse between so hand-  
some and gallant a youth and a maiden so  
lovely in herself, and so ardent and generous  
in her own affections, ever for a moment  
seemed to cross the mind of either. Sir Wi-  
mote or his sister, the presiding personage of  
the Hall, so far as regarded the department of  
female concern and control. They would  
as readily have imagined a similar danger be-  
tween Alice and the 'Man in the Moon,' as  
conceived the idea that the young yeoman  
who was made a quasi gentleman only by the  
kind patronage of B.—Hall, and who was  
nowhere else known or recognised as any-  
thing more than his father and grandfather  
had been before him, would ever think of  
raising so bold an eye as to aspire to such a  
star still less that the star could ever cast  
down on such an aspiration any other look  
than a twinkling of contempt.

However, they did not think of either bold-  
ness or contempt in the matter—they did not  
think about it at all, any more than they  
would concern themselves with speculations  
on the possibility of that long prophesied  
falling of the skies, at which as well known  
so many larks are to be caught. What  
would have been the rage of the old Baronet!  
—what the dismay of prim and stately Aunt  
Edith!—had they known that their Alice  
loved the presumptuous peasant with all the  
fervor of her tender and generous nature—  
that she was to him the object of a passion  
in which was concentrated all the fiery force  
of his high-toned and energetic character—  
may more, that for nearly a year from the  
time to which this narrative refers, they had  
been self-betrothed to each other, with all  
the solemnity that vows can add to the sacred  
meeting and mingle of hearts. But so it was.  
How it had come to pass, I cannot afford the  
time to tell,—nor would it much matter if I  
could.

On the evening, after a morning of a most  
glorious run, in which Edward Fletcher had  
met with his frequent fortune of carrying off  
the brush, while Sir Wilmot had returned  
home with one of the fox's paws in his cap,  
as a trophy and proof that he had got in at  
the death, the former made his escape, at an  
earlier hour than was often permitted, from  
the table at which the Baronet dispensed a  
flowing and rather uproarious hospitality to  
the hunt of the day. The company breaking  
up and dispersing about a couple of hours at-  
terward, Sir Wilmot himself followed him to  
Alice's parlor with a step steady enough, it is  
true, for all practical purposes, but with the  
habitual hale and hearty ruddiness of his  
complexion flushed to a more than ordinary  
hue, and his faculties not quite so clear and  
distinct in their intelligence as they had  
been before breakfast, as they probably would  
be again to-morrow morning. As he ap-  
proached the door he paused a moment to  
listen to the beautiful effect of the mingling  
of the two voices of Alice and young Fletch-  
er, in one of the fine English duets they of-  
ten sang together.

(To be Continued.)

The faith of the christian is strengthened  
by his happiness, and his happiness by his faith;  
he believes in God because he is happy, and  
he is happy because he believes in God.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—Call & Sattle, is the  
firm of tailors in the interior of Pennsylvania.  
We knew a firm, that resided in the designa-  
tion of Moon & Gump. They printed a paper  
till Moon changed his politics, and then Gump  
went off.



## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 3.  
The domestic intelligence of the week amounts to little more than that the disturbances in our manufacturing districts have nearly subsided, so far at least as regards the assault upon mills and factories. But the workmen have not returned to their work. Their present plan seems to be to force upon the funds which their claims have accumulated, and to convert their masters into submission to their terms. It is said that these deluded men are told that they cannot succeed in such an unequal conflict, their masters being wealthy men, and having their large accumulated capitals to fall back upon. That further, one of the main evils of the manufacturing class is for the present a larger accumulation of their stock than the actual demand of the market can take off, and therefore that the present suspension of work is in fact no loss to the master, but affords them time to sell his goods on hand.

It is calculated that the present summer is the hottest and longest we have experienced in this country for the last 34 years.

The Duke of Saxe-Gotha, Prince Albert's father, embarked at Woolwich on the 27th ult. for Germany.

The five new Colonial Bishops have been consecrated.

Lord Auckland, the late Governor-General of India, has arrived in England.

A vacancy has occurred in the representation of the Hon. C. C. Vivian to the peerage, by the death of his father Lord Vivian.

The boy Bean, for the attack upon the Queen's life, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and hard labour.

There are 50,000 quarters of wheat in the port of Gloucester. Sir Robert Peel's Bill is working admirably; it lowers prices, and produces a large revenue.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle.*

Deadly, August 24.—The riotous proceedings here have been brought to a sudden termination, the mob having dispersed and retired to their homes. Two of the leaders have been apprehended.

The exportation of cattle from Belgium to England has commenced. The Belgian sloop Union has just sailed from Ostend with 40 oxen on board.

We have been informed that Her Majesty the Queen-dowager has, in contemplation, to make Lutworth Castle, in this county, the beautiful seat of Edward Weld, Esq. her winter residence for the ensuing season.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—We had hoped before this sheet went to press, to have the satisfaction of announcing the arrival of her Majesty at Glasgow. We have not, however, up to this time, received intelligence of that event; but it will be seen, from the following letter of our Dundee correspondent, which we have just received, that the Royal squadron is at hand; and before this sheet can reach our readers, it will be safely moored at Granton Pier.

From the uncertainty attending her arrival, the precise hour of her Majesty's landing could not, of course, be fixed; but, in all probability, it will be at ten or eleven o'clock in the forenoon:—

"After a day of anxious waiting, the squadron was described a-head of St. Abb's at a quarter to seven p.m. Up went the standard at the Preventive Station, under the command of Lieutenant Shaw, R.N.—off went the signal gun on the Castle. The boats, with all their gay steamers, went to sea, the beacon was lighted on Knockingair, and a rocket set off—it was answered from the squadron, and immediately a royal salute was fired from the Castle, under the command of Provost Middlemass and the authorities. Bonfire after bonfire blazed forth on every hill for fifty miles around—all was joy, hope, and excitement during the firing of the guns. Fireworks were set off from Knockingair, and as the squadron came farther up the Frith, the scene became magnificent."

Meeting of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, at St. Petersburg.—The London News of the 27th August, records an event of no ordinary kind, connected with the late visit of the king of Prussia, to the metropolis of the Emperor of Russia—stating the meeting to have been a most secret affair, and a considerable air of mystery to have pervaded the entire movements of both monarchs, so much so that none of their own papers have dared to report it. But the London News says "the English press is Argus-eyed, and we are enabled not only to report this secret and important meeting, but also to give a vivid representation of the review in front of the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, the great feature of the visit."

Renewed Law Changes.—There is a rumour afloat, to the effect that Lord Lyndhurst will, probably, not resume his seat in the Court of Chancery. No difference in political opinion between him and his colleagues is ascribed as the cause of his resignation of his office by the noble lord, but the state of his health, which has, lately, not been very robust, and the heavy burden of the laborious duties of his station to a man at his time of life render it advisable, it is said, that some repose should be enjoyed. Perhaps, after all, the rumour referred to may be totally without foundation; but, if it should turn out true, Sir William Pollock will, most undoubtedly, succeed to the Chancellorship. According to the custom of the profession, Sir Frederick Pollock, the Attorney General, ought to succeed to the office; but, as Sir William Pollock is more of a politician than the learned Attorney General, he will, most likely, be honoured with the appointment. The claims of Sir Frederick Pollock, as a faithful and attached servant of the public, will not, however, be passed over by the Government, whose incessant aim it is to reward merit for a vacancy will, it is said, be made on the

bench for the honourable and learned gentleman by the retirement of Lord Abinger. The Lord Advocate of Scotland is about to resign. He will be succeeded by the Solicitor General of Scotland.—*London Correspondent.*

The Great Western Steamship is to fulfil her trips as advertised, then to be sold to pay the debts of the Company.

Attack on Sir Robert Peel.—James Wyatt, a tough-looking carpenter, out of work, was charged at Queen-square Police-office, with throwing a stone at Lord Sandon or Mr. Stuart Wortley, who were leaving the House of Commons, together, in a carriage, on Wednesday evening. The prisoner said he had singled out no particular carriage, he meant to throw at all of them until he could hit Sir Robert Peel. The magistrate considered him insane, and committed him for three months, with a view of his being seen by the visiting magistrates.

It was currently reported at Canton that the Emperor, rather than await a visit from Gen. Sir H. Gough and Admiral Sir W. Parker at his place at Pekin, had preferred retiring beyond the Great Wall with his family, considering himself much safer in Tartary than in China. His Celestial Majesty before going was graciously pleased to command his loving subjects to fight away, promising that if they killed all the barbarians he would return and rule them as before. Such imperial condescension must be very gratifying to them.

Extensive Frauds upon the Revenue by Landing Waters at London.—It appears for a series of years that a degree of suspicion has attached to the expensive habits in which several landing waters have indulged. About a fortnight since, when under certain influence one of the worsts raised the ire of another, so great an extent that, fearing an exposure, he resolved to be first in the field; accordingly, the next morning, he waited upon one of the Commissioners, and, having obtained a promise of partial security, exposed the whole of the existing malpractices of certain parties connected with the landing-department of the establishment.—The money-making part, in two instances seems to have been in entering false weights in the landing books after being correctly called by the weigher, and returning brandy in glass as wine.

prime entries for the whole quantity have been previously passed to enable the importer to remove the packages as soon as loaded the officer's signature being sufficient to effect this; looking to the importer for their ill-gotten profits. Several officers are now suspended—one non est et alius; and from the steady and preserving manner in which the inquiries are going on, there is no doubt the whole of the parties, who are stated to number no less than twenty, will be implicated, and dealt with criminally. The amount of which the revenue has been plundered, as far as already known is calculated at £70,000.

The Crown Prince of Hanover is said to be definitely betrothed to the Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg.

Lord Charles Walsley was elected Member for South Hampshire, on Tuesday in the room of Mr. Fleming. There was no opposition.

Among the patents recently taken out in France, is one for shoeing horses by simple adhesion. The foot of the animal once prepared for the new method, may be afterwards shod and unshod at pleasure by the groom.

It is calculated that by the Income and Property Tax, the Rothschilds will have to pay about £24,000 a year, and that the Dukes of Sutherland, Buckingham, Devonshire, and Norfolk, Marquis of Westminster, and other noblemen, their six, eight and ten thousand a year each.

### OVERLAND MAIL.

"MALTA Aug. 26.  
"The Great Liverpool, which arrived this evening at 5 o'clock, with the Indian mail, brings news from—

"JELLALABAD.  
and from the camp of General Pollock. This intelligence is to the 23d of June, and is of the most gloomy character. Sickens, the heat of the weather, the scarcity of provisions and the simoons were decimating the army, while discontent on account of the state of inactivity in which they were kept was at its height.

"Akbar Khan had taken possession of the Bala Hissar, and of the treasures which it contained.  
"The Governor-General had left General Pollock free to act according to his own judgement.  
"Symptoms of mutiny had manifested themselves amongst the Sikhs.  
"CANDAHAR.  
"The news of Candahar, is to the 11th of June. It is devoid of interest.  
CHINA.  
"No event of importance had taken place in China. It was said that the Emperor had fled into Tartary.  
"The preparations for marching upon Chao-poo were completed, but the expedition remained inactive, apparently under the influence of some discouragement."

Such is the meagre account of the Eastern intelligence furnished by the French Telegraph. To what extent it may be exaggerated in description (for it states no fact) we hope to be able to inform our readers in the course of this afternoon. But who can be astonished to hear the most gloomy accounts from the army ordered to force their way to Jellalabad, and, when they had successfully encountered the perils of such an enterprise, ordered to retreat again without having accomplished one single object beyond their march? Why, the first effect of such an order upon the troops must have been to strike them with dismay, to be followed by discouragement and disaffection; and upon the native population to kindle, by this confession of defeat, a spirit of hostility only to be satis-

fied by the extermination of our whole force. The brief history of the matters appear to be this.—Lord Ellenborough issued his order to retreat. General Pollock, upon his own responsibility, refused to obey. Of course a certain time must elapse before the decision of the Governor-General could be had upon this refusal. The troops in the mean time remain unemployed, consuming the provisions that were barely sufficient to support a march, and not to be wasted in inactivity. The position in which Lord Ellenborough's order arrested them is unhealthy. Their sudden and unaccountable halt is naturally construed by the native population as an indication of weakness, a confession of inability to accomplish even the march to Cabool. Here are the result of Lord Ellenborough's order to retreat. Then goes back his order to General Pollock to "be guided by his own judgement," when, alas! it may be too late to take the only course which military judgment, political sagacity, national honour and interest, and the common feelings of humanity, imperatively demanded from the beginning. Yes, in the few words of the French telegraph there is such a history of the lamentable effect of weakness and vacillation—of short-sightedness and cowardice—of heartless indifference both to the fame of his country and the safety of his country-people, that must render the administration of Lord Ellenborough at once the most disastrous and disgraceful chapter in our annals. We earnestly hope that the detail intelligence, which we hourly expect, may be of a character to enable us in any degree to mitigate this opinion.

The last fortnight has been attended by a general complaint of disease somewhat similar in character to the "English Cholera," as being prevalent in Wigan and the neighbourhood. Indeed, many instances of severe griping of the bowels attended with looseness, and in some cases vomiting have had to be attended to by the faculty. Although we have heard of every age and grade being attacked, we have not heard of any fatal consequences.

Escape.—A letter from Beaufort, (S. C.) to the Charleston Courier of Monday, states that the Baptist Congregation in that place escaped, by a most providential circumstance the fearful calamity of being all crushed to death. The House in which they worship has walls of mortar, which were at first (part of them) designed for a small building—several additions having been made, the roof has become too heavy, and this fact, (with the crowds of servants in the galleries,) has caused the walls to yield to the pressure laterally and the beams of the roof to give way under the strain. Fortunately no one was in the house at the time.

The Polish inhabitants of New-York, political exiles from their native land, have given notice through the papers of that city, that they have formed themselves into a corporate body under the name of the "Polish Society,"—having for its object, the amelioration of the condition of their brethren in the United States, and the still greater aim of uniting their views and means for the rescue of their country from oppression to liberty.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. Tyler the wife of the President of the United States, died on Sunday the 11th inst. Washington. She has been in feeble health for some years.

The National Intelligencer pays the following tribute to her memory.  
"This inestimable lady was, in life, more truly than we can represent her in words, a wife, a mother, and a christian—loving and confiding to her husband—gentle and affectionate to her children—kind and charitable to the needy and the afflicted. Deeply impressed in early life by her highly respected and pious parents with the truthful and heavenly doctrines of the meek Jesus, in all her actions, with whatever sphere in life connected, self was forgotten by her, and the good of others alone remembered, which won for her, wherever she was known, the love and esteem of all."

FROM BERMUDA.—By the Forth we received a file of the Nassau Royal Gazette, to the 13th August; and we have been favoured with the Jamaica papers to the 6th inst. They contain very little of moment.

The new Governor of Jamaica, Lord Elgin, made a public entry into Kingston on the 29th ult.

Although the weather at that time was very inauspicious, His Lordship was received by the Militia under arms, and with other honours. A Levee was held on the same day, at which were a number of presentations. The pure mountain air of St. Andrews was fast restoring the Countess of Elgin.

The first of August passed off very peacefully.—Divine Service was performed by the Ministers of every religious denomination.

Burglary and Robberies, says the Jamaica Standard, are increasing in a fearful degree. The same paper intimates that crime will continue, while an inadequate punishment, continues to be applied.—The way of disposing of such criminals, being a place in the Penitentiary, where they are well fed, clothed and lodged.—*Bermudian.*

A Race from this City to Saint Andrews, and back, a distance, altogether, of about 130 miles, between John, a fast travelling horse owned by Mr. John Winters, and Mr. Thomas McGaghy's well known horse *Pirate*, for £50 a side, was decided yesterday. They started from the Western side of the Harbour at six o'clock on Thursday evening, the horses harnessed in light wagon-frames, and driven by their respective owners. Winters, we understand, was to beat McGaghy three hours at the end of the race, but fortunately perhaps for the noble animals employed in so unfeeling a contest, it was settled, in

a manner, in favour of McGaghy, about fifteen miles from St. Andrews, where Winters proposed to give up, having found that *Pirate*, (instead of having broken down, as was anticipated by many,) was the least fatigued horse of the two. They however, proceeded, to St. Andrews—performing the distance in about eight hours—and returned to this City between five and six o'clock last evening, coming the last fifteen miles, we understand, in an hour and a half.—*Courier Sept. 17.*

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Jack Robinson was received too late for publication this week, but will be inserted in our next.

## THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.

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

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

Alms and Work House.  
Commissioner next week.—Thomas Berry.

SAINT ANDREWS  
Marine Assurance Association.

Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.  
JOHN MCKEAN, Esq. Secretary.  
Director next week.—Wm. Garrett.  
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Saint Stephens Bank.  
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.  
Director next week.—Geo. S. Hill.  
DISCOUNT DAY.—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.  
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

### LATEST DATES.

London.—Sept. 3. Montreal.—Sept. 14.  
Liverpool.—Sept. 4. Quebec.—Sept. 14.  
Edinburgh.—Sept. 1. Halifax.—Sept. 14.  
Paris.—Sept. 1. New York.—Sept. 18.  
Toronto.—Sept. 12. Boston.—Sept. 20.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The steam ship Acadia arrived at Halifax last Friday evening, in 12 days and 8 hours, from Liverpool. She brought 70 passengers. Our latest London dates are to the 3d inst.

We are also indebted to P. L. Simmonds, Esq. 320 Strand, London, for late papers. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left London for Scotland on the 29th ult.

Papers by the Acadia announce that Government have entered into a new contract with the West India Royal Mail Company, by which a saving of about half the expenditure will be effected.

Several of the British regiments will be withdrawn from Canada, in consequence of all disputes with the States being amicably adjusted.

MILITARY.—The first Division of the Second Battalion Charlotte County Militia consisting of eight Companies was inspected by Lieut. Col. WYER, at St. George, on Friday the 16th inst. We are informed that there was about 500 men on Parade, and that the Officers and Men made a very excellent appearance, and went through their several manoeuvres remarkably well, considering the short time they had to drill in. The Artillery commanded by Capt. Mowat, after going through their drill, under the directions of Col. Hayne commanding the Militia Artillery of this Province, fired a salute with their own brass field pieces. Col. Hayne, we understand, expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the Militia on that day, and the steady manner in which they went through their exercises.

The Officers of the Battalion gave a splendid Ball in the evening at Shaws Hotel, where (to use the language of our correspondent,) "there was no lack of beauty or fashion," and dancing was kept up in good style until three o'clock in the morning, when the company separated much delighted with the entertainments.

The Second Division of the Battalion numbering five companies, mustered at St. Patrick on Saturday the 17th inst. and was inspected by the Lieut. Colonel; there were about 250 men on Parade. The Officers and Men looked well and went through their evolutions with great steadiness and precision. Lieut. Col. WYER in addressing the Battalion, stated to them, that as the long disputed question of the Boundary Line, between G. Britain and the United States was now happily arranged as well as all other differences being amicably settled by treaty, it was probable the services of the Militia of this Province, would not for many years be required in defence of the soil; and as His Excellency was pleased to do away with two days Company drill, it was likely they would be called out but one day in the year, but on that day, it was expected that every man should appear on the Parade as the law directs. By which means, the Officers Commanding would be able to make a correct return to the Commander in Chief, of the effective strength of his Battalion. The Lieut. Col. also impressed upon the minds of the Officers Commanding Companies the necessity of putting the law in force against the Absentees, as otherwise great injustice would be done to those men, who as good subjects, always attended

while others were allowed to go clear. And if they did not put the law in force against absentees he should direct the Quarter Master to prosecute them for neglect of duty, under the 41st Section of the Militia Law.

APPROACHING ELECTION.  
The exciting scene of an Election is now approaching, and as a public journalist, we may be expected to offer some remarks upon the subject: in doing so we do not intend to mix ourselves up with party politics, or to praise favorite candidates, or to condemn those whom we might not deem eligible. Our object is solely to promote the good of the County if we can, and to interfere with no man's character or rights; to make some general remarks that if acted upon, will be of service, while we refrain entirely from meddling with the choice of Candidates, a prerogative which belongs exclusively to the freeholders.

It certainly is of great importance to make a judicious selection of representatives, and in order to do this, there is nothing like a good beginning. We have no hesitation in saying that the common method of choosing candidates, or of allowing candidates to choose themselves, is not the best one that could be adopted. Men of real worth and talent often have too much modesty to obtrude themselves upon public attention, and, if left to their own choice, would seldom enter a political arena, or subject themselves to the toils of a political career; yet, at public solicitation and expression of confidence they might wear the sceptres of private convenience, and do their Country valuable service in the halls of legislation. On the contrary it will often be found, that men in many respects unfit for the office, are ready to thrust themselves into it by any means, and when once they have obtained their object they attend to their own interests and aggrandizement instead of those of the country. It is not unfrequently happens, that the question electors are obliged to put to themselves, is not which candidate will do his country most good, but which will do least harm,—so that of two evils they may choose the least, while many men at the same time could be found, in whom public confidence might be safely placed, but who unfortunately without some solicitation, will not become candidates.

We do not mean to assert that such will be the case at the approaching Election, but surely no harm can result from pursuing a less objectionable course than the usual one. The expedient of holding public meetings, and nominating candidates, has sometimes been resorted to, and we believe with good effect. If no better plan can be suggested, and we do not know of any, why not try this at the ensuing Election? Let the County be divided into two sections, and two candidates nominated for each; or into four sections, and one candidate for each. A public meeting in each section should be held, after notice had been given for a sufficient time, and at these meetings the nomination of candidates should take place. Difficulties in carrying out this measure, might occur, and some objections to it would doubtless be raised; but still it seems to us, and it has been tested often enough to show that if properly done, it would be of very great advantage. Indeed we do not see how, by the present election law, the people can otherwise always obtain the men of their choice.

The principal objection to this course might be the difficulty of making a fair division of the county into sections. At present Maguadavic an important Parish has no member. The electors there will not of course be satisfied to remain without a member if they can avoid it, and it is plain that either Maguadavic, or one of the sections lately represented, must in the next Assembly be without a member. It is a pity that some general arrangement could not be made that would satisfy all parties, and not have more than four candidates nominated, but if this cannot be effected, then let five candidates be nominated, and the election will determine which four shall be successful. When we say this, we do so in the hope, that if a better plan can be suggested, some person will have the kindness to do it, and we shall be most happy to make it public.

There is frequently a disinclination to break through established customs however absurd or erroneous, and we fear that disposition will tend to prevent the adoption of the plan here proposed. Many the approving of it in general, will think that it cannot be accomplished, and that it is no use to make the attempt. If it cannot, a trial will not do much harm, and the Freeholders will never have the proper enjoyment of their rights and privileges without effort on their part. Now in the present case, they can do what we suggest, if they only think so; they can take the matter into their own hands, and act as their judgment may direct, all attempts to the contrary notwithstanding; and we strongly urge them to do so. We sincerely hope the him here given, may be acted upon, and that County meetings will be called as soon as the dissolution of the Assembly is officially announced, if it be for no other purpose than to nominate the late members,—as it will recognize the principle, and go far to introduce a wholesome practice. It will have a tendency to prevent all except the nominees from offering, or if others do offer, the public opinion thus expressed in most cases will be too strong for any private influence to subvert it; and generally the most popular men will be chosen, and those best qualified to serve their country.

In our next we shall refer to the qualification of candidates.

The Fredericton, Correspondent of the New Brunswicker says, that it is by no means certain, that a dissolution of the Assembly will take place at present; the Quadrangular Bill does not apply to the present House, but to such as may hereafter be chosen.



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hereafter be chosen.

The Rev. Allen Coster has been appointed Rector of Gagetown, vacant by the death of the Rev. Samuel R. Clarke.

Summons for Sale at this Office.  
Sept. 23, 1842.

Aug 3 1842. J. W. STREET. / 9

WILLIAM KER.  
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August 26, 1842, -- 34



