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THE
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St. Stephen, Mr. W. Campbell,
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St. George, Jas. Brown Esq.,
St. Patrick, Mrs. Giddery,
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St. James, Mr. Henry S. Cook,
St. John, Jas. Cain Esq.,
St. Stephen, Mr. John S. Cook.

The following is published by order of the
Grand Jury.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.—To their
Worships the Justices of Charlotte County
assembled in General Session, April 1840.
The Grand Inquest beg leave most respect-
fully to call your Worships attention to the
following brief remarks and suggestions, which
they feel it their duty to make.

Having carefully looked over the accounts
past and paid, for one year up to April 1839,
as well as those for the past year up to the
present time, so far as they have been exhib-
ited to them, beg leave to observe, that they
view with alarm the continual increase of the
ordinary expenses of the County. They re-
gret to state, that little or no attention seems
to have been paid to the suggestions of former
Grand Juries, where extravagant charges
were exhibited, and pointed out by them, and
while they are most anxious to assist the Jus-
tices, in protecting the revenues of the Coun-
ty, and upholding the laws of the country by
exposing every species of abuse within their
knowledge, they feel compelled to remark,
that their best exertions are but labor in vain,
unless your Worships shall see fit to exercise
the high authority which you alone possess, to
remedy—so far as in your power, the griev-
ances complained of. They would take the li-
berty to point out to your Worships, that the
salaries and fees charged by the County officers,
(the Treasurer alone excepted) have been for
some time increasing, and do now amount
to an extravagant sum, without any refer-
ence to their legal fees. They are sur-
prised to see, that the County has been char-
ged more than compound interest by the
Charlotte County Bank for moneys borrowed
from that institution, they would express a
hope that the credit of the County ought to
enable their Worships to borrow money, for
simple interest. They would further observe,
that the large sum charged for drawing an
agreement with the Contractor for building
the new Court House is saddled on the coun-
ty alone, instead of being divided between
the contracting parties, as is usual in such
cases. The charges exhibited by constables
from different parts of the county, and in some
instances recommended by Magistrates, are
very extravagant, and in some instances high-
ly reprehensible, paying no attention to the
fees imposed by Law, and therefore having a
tendency to increase the burdens of the coun-
ty, by increasing exorbitant charges, amount-
ing in more than one instance to ten shillings
per day, exclusive of expenses, and horse-hire,
this showing no regard for economy, or the
public burdens of the country, the Grand Jury
trust that the remarks made by them on the
face of some of the accounts referred to, will
not be lost sight of by your Worships.

The Grand Jury have paid particular at-
tention to the Licence list, as well as the regu-
lations made by your Worships, for the better
government of Tavern Keepers, and they feel
bound to remark that those regulations, how-
ever salutary in their effect if properly observ-
ed, are in many instances frustrated from the
circumstance of your Worships granting Ta-
vern Licences to Shop Keepers, thereby set-
ting aside the law of the land, and your own
regulations. The increasing evil of intem-
perance, in this County in particular, calls loud-
ly for reform, and the Grand Jury regret to
say, that many persons seem to set the law at
defiance, from the circumstance, that respect-
able persons are not in the habit of frequent-
ing their receptacles of vice, and that those
who do, will not give such testimony as will
lead to their conviction, the Grand Jury there-
fore entreat your Worships, to take such steps
as will be likely to put a check to this alarm-
ing vice.

The Grand Jury would take the li-
berty to recommend (if not inconsistent with
the law of the Province,) that collectors of
Rates in different Parishes should be ordered
to proceed against transient persons who may
refuse to pay, (or to give security through
their employers) within a given time after
they receive their warrants, or to be held per-
sonally responsible, if they neglect this duty.
Finally, the Grand Jury would most respect-
fully suggest, that if your Worships would
name a committee from the bench early in the
week, of each April Session to audit the ac-
counts, in conjunction with a committee from
the Grand Jury, much time would be saved to
both Court and Jury, a mutual good under-
standing would be likely to exist, and much
benefit accrue to the County at large.

They would likewise observe, that no ac-
counts have been exhibited, showing the ap-
propriation of fines imposed by individual
Magistrates, in cases of assaults and batteries,
with the exception of a small sum in the Pa-
rish of Saint Andrews. All of which is res-
pectfully submitted.

Signed in behalf and by order of the Grand
Jury.

D. D. MORRISON,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room,
April 18th, 1840.

THE BODEN INQUIRY.

Edinburgh Review.—The question placed
at issue by Lord Roden, is that of the princi-
ples on which Ireland should be governed;
and this is a question which becomes each
year, almost each day, of more importance.
The cry of "down with the Catholics!" is once
more sent forth, and there is the old storm
whistling in the wind in reply to it. But even
those who do not object to persecution on
principle, may well pause before they begin
the momentous struggle, and ask, "Can we
afford it?" Wholesale persecution has always
been an expensive amusement, and in Ireland
it will now be far more so than ever. Those
whom we persecute there have tried their
strength, and know by the experience of fifty
years that they can conquer with it, in spite of
the laws and armies which we can send against
them. When, therefore, the Orange party in
Ireland denounce the system of government
which a liberal ministry has pursued—when
they assert that it has led to unparalleled
crimes, and to the complete disorganization
of the country—and when, moreover, in call-
ing for legislative interference to change it,
they meet with ready assent from the House
of Lords; it is surely a duty for all who would
be guided by political prudence and a sense
of justice dispassionately to consider the evi-
dence adduced in favour of these charges, and
the arguments for a reversion to Tory prin-
ciples.

As regards the government of Ireland, we pray that
for England's own sake, she may never again suf-
fer to be conducted on the exclusive prin-
ciples, and with the bitter passions of a sect;
and that she may long continue to pursue the
free, paternal, and enlightened policy of that
government which has been so unjustly mis-
named. We say for her own sake, for the
Irish will now take care for themselves. In
vain will the rash bigots who are now clam-
ouring for the repeal of the Emancipation Act
attain to power. They may for a season hold
Ireland in military subjection; they will never
govern her; they will never tranquilize her;
they must always fear her, and they will end
by yielding to her.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL GUARD OF 800,000 MEN.

The New York Evening Star, contains the
following, in reference to the proceedings in
Congress,—as being under consideration in
that body.

A complete re-organization of the militia
system throughout the Union, and the forma-
tion of a National Guard of 800,000 men, ap-
portioned throughout the different States.—
Activity and vigilance in all the departments
of Government, seem to be required at this
time, and by timely preparation for any event
that may occur, the evil which should be ap-
prehended by both nations may be avoided.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT AND CRIME.—
We learn from the annual report of the Sec-
retary of State in Massachusetts, that during
the year 1839, the whole number of persons
imprisoned was 5,563—of whom 4,693 were
imprisoned for crime, and nine hundred and
sixty for debt!—Of these, 555 were impris-
oned in Boston jail—and 142 in the New Bed-
ford House of correction. Of the whole num-
ber of persons imprisoned, it appears that 177
were temperate, 2,048 intemperate—and 2,539
not stated. The number imprisoned for
drunkenness, common drunkards, &c. is
1,521! There can be little doubt that the
prime agent in the commission of the other
crimes, which ended in imprisonment, was
intoxicating drinks.

New York, March 28.

The Maine Boundary Question has a visi-
ble effect in Wall Street. Stocks have de-
clined. If to the already existing embarrass-
ment of the country are to be added the fears
of a war, there is but little hope for business.

AGRICULTURE.

USE OF LIME ON FARMS. A Pennsylvania
paper states that a Mr. Cadwell, of Valley
township, near Danville, raised 409 bushels
of wheat from a field of land, the past season.
Five years ago, the product of the same field
was but thirty bushels. In the meantime,
Mr. C. has spread fifteen hundred bushels of
lime on the said twelve acres of land. This
fact it is observed, discloses another of the
decided advantages of the iron region. It
may be added that the example is worth con-
sidering in other quarters. Lime is not every-
where to be had with the same ease, but, on
the other hand, it is not everywhere wanted.
What is wanted, is science enough, on the
farmer's part, to know when and where he has
occasion for it, and to what extent. The
Geological Reports are throwing great light
on these matters, and they are disclosing, at
the same time, numerous new locations of
valuable lime.

Speaking of science, it has been lately stat-
ed of a distinguished agriculturist, that sev-
eral years ago, at his own expense, he had a
portion of soil in his neighbourhood examined,
with the view of testing what component part
it wanted, which rendered it so unpropitious
to the cultivation of the fine cotton. The ab-
sent ingredient was discovered, and further
examination found it in an adjacent and more
favored spot. Since that period, from this
discovery alone, lands in that vicinity have
been enhanced in value at least fifty per cent.

Soaking Seeds. Nearly all kinds of seeds
will vegetate sooner and more freely, if well
soaked before sowing; particularly if the seed
be of a hard dry nature, or the weather at all
dry. The frequent complaints which are
made of the failure of Mangel Wurtzel and
Sugar Beet seeds, usually arise from a neglect
of this preparation. The most extensive and
successful cultivators of these roots, always
soak the seeds three or four days before sow-
ing.

A FARMER'S LIFE AND DUTIES.—If we
were ever envious, it was of the farmer—the
intelligent, independent farmer, who owned
his land; his house and barns; who was free
from debt; whose family were growing up
prosperously around him, upon whom God
smiled and blessed. We have seen such a
farmer; and in truth, we know of no man so
happy, and no business so permanently profit-
able, none that makes the owner so independ-
ent. An independent farmer has his house
to live in it is his own, he has earned it by
the labor of his hands. He has his granaries
filled with the productions of his farm, his barns
with the stock reared, and the hay raised
upon his farm. His cellars are filled with the
necessaries and luxuries of life. Almost every
thing necessary to feed him and his family,
grows around him. He may raise his own
pork—fatten and kill his own sheep—eat his
own poultry, and his own eggs—live upon his
home-made bread—weave his own cloth—
raise his own wool—knit his own stockings,
through the agency of his wife and daughters
—make his own butter and cheese—in short,
live and dress comfortably without going off
his own homestead. This is no fiction, and it
is the fact that the farmer is the most in-
dependent man in the community.

But in order to be happy, and to make his
life useful as it ought to be, he must be intel-
ligent—in possession of the means of knowl-
edge—especially that kind of knowledge
which relates to his own profession. He must
use the means which God has given him, to
be happy himself, and contribute to the peace
and comfort of those around him. In justice
to himself he will employ his evenings in the
acquisition of knowledge. He will be a reader
of useful books and supporter of the public
press, which brings at his door the newspaper
which gives him the history of the world.—
Such a farmer as this will fulfil his duties to
his God and his fellow man, and is the hap-
piest and the most independent among the
best of men.—Proc. Journal.

THE DRUNKARD'S HOUSE.

On the side of a bleak and barren hill, stands
a miserable house, or rather hovel. It at-
tracts the attention of a stranger, by its ruin-
ous condition, and the pale, sickly, wretched
children which sliver at the door. It is the
home of a drunkard! Did you ever con-
sider what it is to be seen, almost every night
inside that house? Come with me, and see.—
"The door, hanging by a single hinge, opens
creakingly and the cold, empty, miserable
room, looks even more wretched than you had
expected. The sickly, worn out wife is lying
in vain, from former remnants, to make out
some food for herself and her half-starved child-
ren. They sit around the room, or hover
over the embers, in a half stupor. They do
not cry; the extreme of misery is silent; and
these wretched ones are beyond tears. The
mother is hurrying through her work to get
them away from an approaching danger.—
It is that danger which she does not dare to
think of? Why, their father is coming home.
If it was a storm of thunder and light-
ning, or if it was a midnight thief, she would
gather her children around her, and they
would feel safer and happier together. But
their father is coming home, and she sends

her children away. She hides her babe in the
most secret place she can find—a thin
shivering boy spreads over himself the scanty
covering which is all that is left, and draws
himself up as if he were trying to shrink
away from the cold:—and perhaps a girl, by
a choice of miseries, had pleaded for permis-
sion to stay with her mother.

"All this is, however, the mere beginning,
—the preparation for the scene of real misery,
which is the return of the abandoned father
and husband to his home. He is a drunkard!
But here I must stop; for if I were but to
describe the scene just as it is actually ex-
hibited in thousands and ten thousands of fam-
ilies, all over England and America every
night, my readers would lay down the book
sick at heart, and the contemplation of the
guilt and misery of man."—Abbott's Corner
Stone.

SINGULAR TRADITION OF THE TARANTULA.

Music figured largely in the magical and
astrological therapeutics of the ancients.—
From them has been derived the fable of the
efficiency of music in curing the bite of the
tarantula. All the old books treat very mi-
nutely on this subject. The tarantula, we may
remark, is a kind of spider, found only in Ita-
ly, and most commonly in Apulia. The name
of this insect seems to have been derived from
the city of Tarentum. It constructs a vertical
hole in the earth several inches in depth, and
places itself at the entrance for the purpose of
leaping upon such insects as may chance to
approach. These it drags to the bottom of
its habitation, and devours at its leisure. The
legs and belly are spotted with black and white
—the breast black and dark. The eye is cov-
ered with a moist and tender cornea, which
dries up after death, a peculiarity not found
in any of the other species. Another singu-
larity is, that its eyes are of a golden yellow
color, and sparkle in the dark like a cat's.—
So much for the animal, now for the disease.

Signor Baglivi, a celebrated Roman profes-
sor, has written a voluminous treatise on this
subject.—He brings forward a number of cases,
with the greatest gravity and good faith. A
woman, he says, who went down into a cel-
lar, was bitten by a tarantula. She did not
feel the bite at the moment, nor till some lit-
tle time afterwards. In the afternoon a small
swelling appeared on her leg, no larger than a
pea, accompanied with feebleness and diffi-
culty of breathing. She threw herself on a
bed, and began to shake so violently that two
strong men could hardly hold her down. A
physician was sent for, who opened the tumor,
and applied plasters. In spite of his remedies,
the patient grew worse, with a violent thirst,
nausea, loss of speech, and stricture of the
heart. Her parents, supposing that she had
been bitten by a tarantula, sent for musicians,
much against her wish, as she insisted that
the pains she felt in her hands and feet would
not admit of her dancing. When the men of
art came, they asked the patient what were
the size and color of the spider that bit her,
so that they might procure in the due propor-
tion. The patient told them she did not know
whether she had been bitten by a tarantula or
a scorpion. The musicians thus left in the
dark, began several airs which produced no
effect on the patient but on the fourth trial
she began to listen attentively, to sigh, and to
fling out her feet. Soon she began to dance
with a violence that brought about a speedy
cure. Only, adds the professor, every year
afterwards, about the same time when she was
bitten, she had similar attacks, but slighter,
which were cured in the same way.

ANECDOTE. It is doubtless recollected
that Dean Swift, though a great favorite among
the ladies, was (no doubt for good and sub-
stantial reasons) nevertheless a bachelor.—
His opinion of the married state seemed to be
not much exalted. On one occasion he had
been called upon to marry a couple, and after
getting them properly arranged, commenced
as follows:—"Man that is born of woman, hath
but a short time to live, and is full of mis-
ery," &c. "My dear sir," interrupted the
Bridegroom, "you are reading the burial ser-
vice, instead of the matrimonial." "Never
mind friend," whispered the Dean, "you had
better be buried than married!"

The Rev. Sydney Smith has shown, by a
long catalogue of names, that nearly all the
most celebrated men of literature, science,
arts and arms were never at the universities.

VALUE OF CHARACTER.—Col. Charles, who
was the notorious rascal in the world, and
who had by all sorts of crimes amassed im-
mense wealth sensible of the disadvantages of
a bad character, was once heard to say that,
"although he would not give one farthing for
virtue, he would give £10,000 for a character,
because he could get £1,000 by it."—Is it
possible then, that an honest man neglect
what a wise rogue would purchase so dear?

DESULTORY READING.

Every man has in his own life follies enough—in his own mind,
troubles enough in the performance of his du-
ties, deficiencies enough—in his own for-
tune, evils enough, without being curious
after the affairs of others.

CONUNDRUM.

What is it that stands and sets at the same
time? Give it up? A Printer. The above

is not original; we know not where we pick-
ed it up—nor do we care—we'll print it.

CONDITION OF THE EUROPEANS AT CANTON.

In all other parts of the East, Europeans
bear themselves so haughtily before the na-
tives and so transcend them in wealth, luxu-
ry, and intellect, that the contrast at Canton
is most striking. Here are generally about
three hundred foreigners, permanently resi-
dent, and often more, kept so completely un-
der, that they may neither bring their wives,
nor take native ladies, nor build, buy, ride,
row, or walk, without restrictions; wholly
forbidden to enter the gates of the city, and
cooped up in a spot which would be consid-
ered in Calcutta or Madras barely large enough
for one good dwelling and compound. The
foreign factories, or houses, are thirteen in
number, under the names of different nations,
but occupied somewhat promiscuously by the
merchants and shopkeepers. They form a
close front along the river, about three hun-
dred yards in length, with an open space to-
ward the water, which is here about a quar-
ter of a mile wide. The buildings extend to-
ward the rear about two hundred yards. Each
long is divided into several separate portions,
entered by a narrow alley which passes thro'
to the rear, and is thus made to consist of five
or six tenements, generally three stories high.
The heat, smoke, noise, and dreariness of the
interior of this mass of buildings, gives it, in no
small degree, the aspect of a prison. The
front rooms, however, are pleasant, and some
of them have fine promenades on the roof.—
An open space in front, about one hundred
yards long and fifty wide, serves both as a
wharf and a promenade. But the first of these
uses obstructs it for the other; to say nothing
of barbers, cooks, pedlars, clothes-meaders,
coolies, and boatmen, who crowd it most of
the day.—Malcolm's travels.

CANADA.

River du Loup, 6th April 1840.
"On Saturday morning last at 8 o'clock, on
the south side of the River Maskinonge, be-
ginning at about eight acres above the bridge,
the country for more than two miles above
caved into the river, in many places to the
breadth of twenty acres. Two houses with
several barns and other out-buildings are
buried in the ruins, and about forty animals,
such as horses, cows, sheep, &c. &c. No
human lives were lost. The whole body of
this earth (comprising several hundred acres)
did not move all at once but in the course of
about three hours. A sargay of 5000 fine
maple trees has wholly disappeared; men
were making sugar at the time, but had time-
ly notice; seeing the trees below moving
off into the river, they saved themselves by
flight.

"The sight of the place is awful in the ex-
treme; the river being filled with earth and
timber for more than two miles in length to
a height averaging over forty feet, has caused
the river below to be perfectly dry, and I am
just informed (6 p. m.) that the water, at the
Hon. Pothier's Mills, has risen 20 feet, being
within one foot of the roof, and his carding
and clothing mill has gone a drift. The wa-
ter has yet more than twenty feet to rise, to be
on a level with the earth below, and in all prob-
ability, this body of water will remain as a
lake for ever, the dam being formed of a
large portion of timber and stones. It is ruin
to the mills above referred to, and a number
of farmers who have lost their all; several
whole farms have moved off entire."

The Belleville Intelligencer gives the fol-
lowing extract of a letter from Watertown,
State of New York.

"There is nothing new here, only a band of
Counterfeiters were detected here on Satur-
day. Old Pendergrast and Way are amongst
them, and in jail, the Company are not all ex-
posed yet, the examination is expected to last
a fortnight. They are extended to French
Creek, Point Ontario, Henderson and Canada,
but what part I cannot say, but somewhere
between Belleville and Cobourg. The Coun-
terfeits are half dollars and Mexican dollars;
they are easily detected by putting Nitric acid
on them. Their composition is copper, ar-
senic, nickel and zinc. I would advise you
all to be on the look out, as many of them
have gone to Canada, and I suspect some peo-
ple from your quarter. The half dollars are
so well done, that the Bank here found among
their specie two or three thousand of them.—
They have been circulating ever since last
fall.

MARCH OF MIND.—A Rev. Clergyman dis-
cussing, last Sunday, on the propensity of
the present age to rapid progress in everything
moral or physical, somewhat quaintly, but so
truly remarked, that the march of mind, at
the present time, notwithstanding all that was
said of it, carried a great deal of luggage.

Hope is a prodigal young heir, and ex-
perience is his banker; but his drafts are sel-
dom honored, since there is often a heavy
balance against him because he draws large-
ly on a small capital, is not yet in possession
and if he were, would die.

All the energy of the hero, and all the
science of the philosopher, may find scope in
the cultivation of one's farm.

EUROPEAN NEWS

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival of the packet ship South America, at New York from Liverpool, news from London has been received to the 13th of March and Liverpool to the 20th.

The political and commercial intelligence from England is not of much interest. Parliament was employed in matters relating to the infernal affairs of the kingdom, and nothing had been done either in respect to the Northern boundary question, or the difficulties with China.

In the French Chamber of Deputies no vote had arisen to test the strength of the Thiers ministry, which, however, it was supposed, would command at any time a majority of 50 votes.

BELGIUM.

Accounts from Brussels to the 14th ult. state that the Ministry had resigned in consequence of the Chamber having stripped out of the estimate the half pay of Gen. Van der Smissen, by a majority of 42 to 36. The ministers, it seems, had declared before hand that they would resign if this clause were negatived, and the Chamber took them at their word.

RUSSIA.

On the 10th of Jan. there was a 2d engagement between the Russian and Khivan cavalry, a short distance from the city of Khiva, when the latter were routed with the loss of about one half their numbers in killed and prisoners.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The dates from Constantinople are to Feb. 26th, and Alexandria to the 27th. The Porte felt much anxiety respecting the intentions of the Pacha of Egypt; but as yet Mehemet Ali had listened to no remonstrances, and was persisting in carrying out his designs by force. He was increasing his army in all directions.

EAST INDIES.

The accounts from Bombay are to the 31st of Jan. The Anglo-Indian army had stopped in its triumphant march through Cabul on hearing of the advance of the Russians against Khiva, and remained in quiet possession of Gizee, Khat, and our other conquests in Afghanistan.—The new King of Lahore evinced the most friendly disposition towards the British. Lord Keane having been obliged by illness to resign the command of the forces in Cabul, had returned to Bombay.

CHINA.

Intelligence reached London on Wednesday the 10th, via Marseilles, that the Governor General of India had in the name of the British government, declared war against China. This important news was contained in despatches from Bombay, dated Jan. 31. The most extensive preparations were making with the Indians. The Governor advertised for 10,000 tons of shipping, for the transportation of troops to China, 14,000 of which were to be supplied by Calcutta, and the rest by Madras and Bombay. The expedition was to rendezvous at sea from Calcutta. Several regiments quartered in this last presidency, had been ordered to prepare for embarkation, and the whole expedition was to consist of sixteen thousand men. Its destination was not known, but it was deemed probable that it would be directed against Canton, or some other point on coast of which possession would be kept until the Chinese government should be compelled to yield. The last accounts from Canton are dated Dec. 24th. The Emperor had addressed to Governor Lin a decree prohibiting the importation of all British goods, and the trade with China was consequently at an end.

The Bombay Times says, "The Fort William, from China, Dec. 8, arrived yesterday (12th Jan.), bringing the important intelligence of the British trade with China being forever stopped, in obedience to an express order of the Emperor. No British goods are allowed to be imported under any flag whatever. The imperial commissioners had issued an edict, peremptorily putting a stop to the purchase of vessels from the English to the Americans or others, and also a transshipment of British property into American or any other vessels; and further, that if the British shipping outside did not go up to Whampoa before the 6th Dec. and conform to the rules laid down, the trade with the English nation should terminate for ever. It would appear, that the head pilot at Macao had been sent over to Tongkoo, to withdraw the pilot appointed Danish King, Capt. Bard formerly the Vansittart, Captain Macquenn, and that no British vessels lately purchased and changed their colours would be allowed to proceed inside the Bogue."

LONDON, March 18.

The wheat trade is very dull, and Monday's prices scarcely maintained. The intrigues of Russia have been effectually interrupted, so far as China is concerned; the idea of invading which, if ever entertained, has been abandoned. The newly conquered districts of India are tranquil, and seem likely to remain so.

Captain Pringle, Governor Thompson's private secretary, had arrived in London, from Upper Canada, with drafts of the re-union and clergy reserve bills.

The Countess of Durham and Lady Mary Lambton, in consequence of the improvement in his lordship's health, came up to town to attend the Queen's evening party at Buckingham Palace.—*Morning Advertiser, March 13.*

In the House of Commons, March 12, many petitions were presented against a war with China, and against paying the British residents at the opium destroyed by the Chinese.—On the 17th a petition from 757 lawyers was presented, against the proceedings of the House in the Stockdale and Hansard cases—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Orders have been received at the dockyard of Woolwich for the speedy completion of the Trafalgar, 120 guns, which vessel has been building twelve years. She is to be launched in the course of the ensuing summer. Orders were likewise received for the

immediate construction of a large war steam ship, of 3600 tons burthen.

A great sensation was caused at Brighton on the 17th of March, by the elopement of a Mrs. Heavyside with—no less a person than Dr. Dyonisius Lardner, the well known lecturer on steam engines, and getter up of books on every thing. Mrs. Heavyside is said to be a very elegant woman, about 39 years old, and mother of three children. The guilty pair were traced to Ostend.

The steam ship Liverpool has been purchased for a government mail packet for the Mediterranean.

We regret to learn from Rome that the fire in the library of the Roman College has been far more destructive than was at first apprehended. Upwards of 370 manuscripts have been destroyed, including twenty-seven Arabic, forty-three Persian, nine Armenian, besides a collection of the Hindu and Chinese dramas, all of which are unpublished, and supposed to have had no duplicates in Europe. The number of printed books consumed has not yet been ascertained; but 1,500 volumes belonging to the earliest days of printing, are unhappily included in this portion of the loss, as well as the valuable collection of Greek and Latin classics, bequeathed to the Roman College by the celebrated French philologist Muretus, enriched by the autograph marginal notes of that illustrious scholar.

Prince Albert has been pleased to signify to Lord Burghersh his intention of becoming a patron of the Royal Academy of Music, and an annual contributor to a very liberal amount.

UNITED STATES.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

On Tuesday last at 12 o'clock we received the New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday, containing the news of that morning's Southern mail. The following is the most important news.

The following is a copy of the important Report made by the Committee on Foreign Relations to the Senate of the U. States, on Monday.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the several messages of the President of the United States, communicating to Congress, at its present session, certain official correspondence in relation to the question of the territory in dispute with Great Britain on our Northern frontier; and also certain resolutions of the Legislature of Maine on the same subject.

REPORT.

That they have had the same under consideration, and now deem it expedient to communicate to the Senate their views for making, at the present moment, a general report upon the whole subject. They feel that they will best perform this duty, by placing clearly and distinctly before the Senate the existing state and condition of the pending negotiation between the two Governments.

The President of the United States, in his annual message of December last, informed Congress, that "for the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary, the proposition promised by Great Britain for a commission of exploration and survey has been received, and a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, is now before the British Government for its consideration."

The President has not thought it advisable to communicate this counter project to Congress; yet we have his assurance, on which the most confident reliance may be placed, that it is of such a character as will, should it be accepted, finally settle the question. This proposition was officially communicated to that Government during the last summer.

Mr. Fox, the British Minister, in his note of the 24th January last, doubtless with a perfect knowledge of the nature of the project which had been submitted by the American Government to that of Great Britain, assures Mr. Forsyth "that he not only preserves the hope, but he entertains the firm belief, that if the duty of negotiating the boundary question be left in the hands of the two National Governments, to whom alone of right it belongs; the difficulty of conducting the negotiation to an amicable issue will not be found so great as has been by many persons apprehended. And in his subsequent note of March 13, 1840, he states that he has been instructed to declare, "that Her Majesty's Government are only waiting for the detailed report of the British commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory which report, it was believed, would be completed & delivered to Her Majesty's Government by the end of the present month (March) in order to transmit to the Government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary negotiation." Thus we may reasonably expect that this reply will be received by the President during the present month (April) or early in May.

Whilst such is the condition of the principal negotiation, the committee have deemed it inexpedient, at this time, to report upon the subordinate, though important question, in relation to the temporary occupation of the disputed territory. They trust that the answer of the British Government may be of such a character as to render a report upon this latter subject unnecessary. In any event, they have every reason to believe that the state of suspense will be out of brief duration.

The committee, ever since this embarrassing and exciting question has been first presented for their consideration, have been anxious that the Government of the U. States should constantly preserve itself in the right; and hitherto the desire has been fully accomplished. The territorial rights of Maine have been uniformly asserted, and a firm determination to maintain them as has been invariably evinced, tho' this has been done in an amicable spirit. So far as the committee can exercise any influence over the subject, they are resolved, that if war should be the result, which they confidently hope may

not be the case, this war shall be rendered inevitable by the conduct of the British Government. They have believed this to be the surest mode of uniting every American heart and every American arm in defence of the just rights of the country.

It is but justice to remark, that the Executive branch of the Government has, from the beginning, been uniformly guided by the same spirit, and has thus far pursued a firm, consistent and prudent course, throughout the whole negotiation with Great Britain.

Whilst the committee can perceive no adequate cause, at the present moment, for anticipating hostilities between the two countries, they would not be understood as expressing the opinion that the country should not be prepared to meet any emergency. The question of peace or war may, in a great degree, depend upon the answer of the British Government now speedily expected.

Washington, April 14th, 1840.

Some of the gentlemen from the North and East are not wholly pleased with the report made in the Senate to day on the subject of the Boundary line. They think that no report was called for just now, and that this tends unnecessarily to weaken the force of previous unanimous declarations of Congress on the subject. I notice, too, some feeling on the subject of Mr. Clay's remarks. That the war party is a criminal party, all will not assent to. But, on the whole, it appears that Mr. Buchanan's report has given satisfaction to the great majority of persons here; and, certain it is, that hundreds of both parties unite in applause of Mr. Clay's views and sentiments on the subject.

Mr. Peter Edes died at Bangor on the 28th March, in the 55th year of his age. He was the oldest printer in the United States.

Temperance for Colliers.—Not less than 820 persons signed on Sunday the temperance pledge at the borough of Pottsville, Pa.

The opposition against book farming rests on the shoulder of two monsters, ignorance and prejudice.

Tree-sawdust.—As the glass said to the pine when it fell through the window.

The course of exchange at New York on London is 108 1/2 per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 100 23/40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is 107 per cent. against England.

Strawberries were selling in New Orleans on the 15th March at 12 1/2 cents a piece.—Ripe Strawberries were gathered in Mobile on the 15th.

Green Peas were in the Charleston market on the 1st inst.

Fifty thousand barrels of flour were received in Baltimore by the Washington Railroad, during the month of March.

A vessel at New Orleans from Port au Prince reports the latter place to be very sickly. The yellow fever, or some disease resembling it, was prevalent.

The Erie and Champlain Canals are to be open for navigation on Monday next. There are great quantities of flour and wheat to come down; and the sooner some of it gets here, the better; for the stock on hand is extremely small. A dealer observed to us a day or two since, that he had not known the market so bare of flour for 15 years. Some of our readers must also be wanted West. We can exchange commodities, if nothing else.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Fire and Shocking Loss of Life.—The Medina (Ohio) Watch Tower of the 8th says:—"The house of Samuel Neal, of Homer, in this County, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d instant, and four of his children perished in the flames; Sarah, aged 17, Eliza, 8, Catharine, 6, and Samuel, 4 years. All the furniture, clothing, and other effects of the family, were burned, and the parents and five remaining children turned out houseless and destitute."

A Western paper informs us that forty marriages occurred in a small County in Mississippi in the course of six days! The parties were all alive at the last accounts.

CANADA.

Public Meetings at Quebec for the purpose of promoting Internal Improvements in the British North American Colonies.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Quebec, without reference to politics, was held on the 27th of March, at the Exchange. The Hon. John Neilson was called to the Chair, and after opening the business of the meeting, was addressed by James B. Forsyth, Esq. who observed that for many years past public meetings in Quebec had been held for some great political purpose, upon which great difference of opinion might exist, and it was a source of much congratulation to be able to meet together where there could be but one opinion as to the paramount importance of the objects in view, in the promotion of which all were so deeply concerned. He then moved the following Resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, nothing will tend more to the public tranquility of the Canada, and the rapid improvement of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, than the continuation of the St. Lawrence Canal in Lower Canada, the enlargement of the Welland Canal in the Upper Province, and the carrying into effect the projected Canal between the Bay Verte and the Bay of Fundy, thus opening an uninterrupted inland communication of upwards of 3,000 miles. This resolution was carried unanimously, and other resolutions dependent on the above were then moved and carried *non. com.* After which, a Committee of seven was named to take such steps as they might deem most proper for the furtherance of these objects. The members of this Committee are Messrs. J. Neilson, J. B. Forsyth, P. Pelletier, L. Bristow, E. Glackemeyer, James Gibb, and H. J. Noad.

A second public meeting was held at Quebec on the 31st March, when a number of resolutions relative to Emigration and the improvement of the Eastern Townships of Lower

Canada, were passed. Benjamin Tremaine Esquire, filled the chair, and the first resolution moved by J. G. Clapham, Esquire, is as follows:—"That from the scarcity of inhabitants in this part of Her Majesty's Dominions, and the density of population in the parent state—countless thousands of whom, are unprofitably employed in obtaining merely a scanty existence,—it is our duty and interest to encourage Emigration to our shores."

The second resolution was moved by J. B. Forsyth Esq.—"That as it is an incontrovertible fact that all industrious labourers and yeomen materially improve their condition by the adoption and steady pursuit of agriculture in this Province, and are thus capacitated to provide, not only for themselves, but for their children's children, and purchase a large quantity of British manufactures than they could do under similar circumstances in the native land; the revenue and commerce of the Empire participate in their prosperity, and should consequently contribute liberally to extend and perpetuate interests so intimately connected and beneficial."

A highly respectable committee was named to prepare and present a petition to the Governor General based on the resolutions, and carry out the objects of the meeting.

It is highly gratifying to find men of all shades of politics joining for the promotion of the general good of the Colonies, more particularly in Lower Canada, which has so long been the scene of strife and dissension. The advantages of the Canal at the head of the Bay of Fundy were fully stated by several speakers at the first meeting, and the paramount importance of Emigration on a large scale was fully demonstrated at the second. Both these matters were acted upon by our Legislature at their last Session, and now that public attention has thus been called to them, we trust they will not be lost sight of, but be steadily followed up until every possible advantage which may be derived from the attainment of these objects shall be fully and permanently secured.—*Observer.*

Montreal, March 30.

Rain has been falling, with little intermission, since Saturday morning. The opening in the ice opposite the town is getting larger, and this day a large space opened opposite the Nuns' Island, which placed the lives of a number of persons in danger, who happened to be crossing at the time. They all, however, fortunately escaped.

The movements of the United States' troops, artillery, &c., to the neighborhood of the disputed boundary, coupled with the warlike tone of the New York papers, lead to the supposition that the commencement of hostilities is not far distant, especially if we take into consideration the determination of the British Government, as conveyed in a letter from our late Chief Justice Reid, to a gentleman in this city, and brought by the *Great Western*.—Mr. Reid states that he got his information from a source in which the greatest reliance may be placed, and it was the fixed determination of the British Government to have every inch of the disputed territory.

PROVINCIAL.

St. John River.—The river is now entirely broke up; and we understand that the Meteor will make her first trip for Fredericton, tomorrow morning, and the *Novelty* on Monday.—*Morning News.*

We have just learned that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has appointed Monday the 18th day of May—the anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in Saint John—as the day for the celebration of Her Majesty's Nuptials by our citizens.

Salutes in honour of Her Majesty's Nuptials, were fired by the Troops in Garrison this morning.

Messrs. Jas. Whitney & Co.'s new steam ship *North America* started on her first trip to Boston this season, last Wednesday afternoon.—The River Steamers commenced plying to Fredericton to-day.—*Courier.*

COMMUNICATION.

The following letters have been sent us for publication, by the Grand Jury.

St. Andrews, April 18, 1840.
DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in complying with the request of the Grand Jury, by forwarding the inclosed Address. The arduous duties of the Session, having prevented their presenting it in a body, as intended, which you will please to excuse.

I remain, &c.
Colin Campbell, Esq.

To Colin Campbell, Esquire, late High Sheriff of the County of Charlotte.

Sir—The Grand Inquest for this County, cannot allow the present opportunity to pass, without tendering to you their best thanks, for the manner in which you have always consulted their convenience, and the courtesy which has invariably marked your intercourse with them as Jurors, while holding the important and responsible office of High Sheriff.

They would likewise recognize your approbation of the delicacy exercised by you in all cases (so far as it has come to their knowledge) where your duty, made it imperative on you to act contrary to your better feelings, proving that the conduct of a public officer, never need be at variance with that of a gentleman. They beg to assure you, that in retiring from office, you carry with you the respect and esteem of a numerous class of

the Freeholders of this County. That you may long continue to enjoy the blessings of health and happiness, is the sincere desire of Sir, Your Obedient Servts,

Signed on behalf, and by order of the Grand Jury,
D. D. MORRISON, Foreman.
Grand Jury Room, April 18, 1840.

Retreat Cottage, 20th April, 1840.
GENTLEMEN—I have just received your Address of the 18th on the subject of my retiring from the office of Sheriff, and do not lose a moment in replying to, and thanking you for it.

Nothing could be more gratifying to my feelings on this occasion than learning, that my conduct has met the approbation of a body so highly respectable and important, as the Grand Inquest of the County of Charlotte.

With sincere wishes for your prosperity individually and collectively,
I am Gentlemen,
Yours &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
To the Grand Jurors of the County of Charlotte, April Term 1840.

Arrived at Halifax, on the 14th inst. Her Majesty's Troop Ship *Apollo* in 24 days from Jamaica, with the 36th Regt. for Quebec.—Another regiment is expected to relieve the 11th, which is now preparing to go home. The *Bermuda Royal Gazette* of the 17th ult. states, that H. M. ship *Cleopatra*, Capt. Lushington, captured on the 23d of Jan. off the south side of Cuba, a slaver with three hundred and seventy-nine slaves on board. They were landed at Navy Island, on the North side of Jamaica. Many of them had the small pox.

H. M. Brig *Ringdore*, Capt. Stewart captured the slave schooner *Victoria*, on the 23d of Jan. in the Bahama Channel. She had previously landed her slaves in the Isle of Pines.

THE STANDARD.
SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY APRIL 21, 1840.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—J. McAllister.
Discount Day—THURSDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must be sent on until next week.

Amis and Elford House.
Commissioner next week—H. O. Neil.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM FORSTER, Esq. President.
Director next week—G. S. Hill.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before Wednesday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.
Discount Day—FRIDAY.
Bank open from 10 till 3.

LATEST DATES.
London, March 19. Montreal, April 17.
Liverpool, March 20. Quebec, April 17.
Edinburgh, March 10. Halifax, April 17.
Paris, March 10. New York, April 15.
Toronto, April 17. Boston, April 22.

Latest English News.—Liverpool papers to the 20th of March and London to 19th, have been received by way of New York—and by the brig *Stephen Wright*, at this Port London dates 19th. We have made several extracts from these papers which will be found in a preceding column.

Extract of a letter from Barbados dated March 24, to a Mercantile House in this Town.

"W. P. Lumber is not in great demand, as our Planters are making a very short crop this year. We can only quote it at \$22 and \$4 1/2 for Shingles. A cargo was purchased by us yesterday deliverable at another Island at \$23 and \$5 for Shingles." Prices at other West India Ports, remain the same as last quoted.

"Spring time of year is coming."
Old Song.

The rivers are now free from ice to the heads of navigation—the saw mills are not yet in successful operation owing to the very high freshets we have had, but there is still lying over from the last years sawing, sufficient Boards and Deals, piled on our wharves, to supply any vessels that may be expected before new lumber will come into market.

The first Spring vessel from England, the *Stephen Wright*, Captain English, arrived here on Wednesday last. Several have since arrived—business is quite active—all is stir and bustle. Our trade is increasing—new vessels are being built—and that important class the Mechanics meet with ready employment. Surely we have nothing to complain of. Money is not plenty but there are bright prospects ahead.

New Church.—On Wednesday the 15th inst. the foundation stone of a new Church, to be called the *Saint Patrick's Church*, was laid, and the frame raised, on a handsome site on the North side of the Digdeguash River, presented by Mr. Charles Carson. Appropriate religious services were performed on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Thomson of St. Stephen, assisted by the Rev. John S. Thomson. The building is 42 feet by 32, and will have galleries all round.

Presented to Her Majesty by Lord John Russell, T. B. Wilson Esq. of this Town.

Literary and Scientific Club.

On Monday evening last a Lecture was delivered by D. S. Morrison on the *Mind*, which was highly interesting. A large number of Spectators were present. The meetings of the Club were postponed until the first Monday in November.

In looking over the late *Providence* having extracts from what is going on in the United States, I am alarmed, yet there may be circumstances, a rupture between Vermont respecting the Bound at any rate, it would be but prudent for the emergency. The County forms in part the extreme West this Province, and from the Cross to the sea there is no or any public work, which is available in any tenable emergency person that is acquainted with of the Counties of Charlotte must know, that this Province entered by land, through these in the present state of things, to impede such entry, therefore able at all times. Many may the event takes place, the necessities will be made, but these so easily accomplished. The B place is greatly out of repair, with bitants at one time, volunteered as to contain 250 men; but it is an improper interference with which has the sole right of concerns. Be it so—nothing been done. Col. Jones, of last season, was of opinion that should be made a military post. This opinion is strengthened by respectable military men in the adjoining Province. We find fault, but responsibility rests and we are induced to write it hopes it may meet the eye of this responsibility may rest. has been tried by representative bitants of this Town to the big in the Province, setting forth a state, in which they are placed, that those representations should fore the Queen's government, have thought, would have been before now. This is not the would recommend further action.

Hon. JOHN SAUNDERS.—We to learn from persons, that ha deriction, upon business, at the Office, that the appointment of able John Saunders, as Sur gives general satisfaction. "In his being a native this Province interests are deeply involved from the long & faithful service the late Chief Justice who was and so justly respected by all Saunders is well qualified to manner is open, candid, am evincing at once, a dispositive party every information, and easy and kind a manner, that plicant is successful, or other pression made is favorable. post, he is always to be found which is highly important to who come from a distance an patch. The thanks of the Pr ly due to our worthy Govern the selection. We venture this feeling pervades the peopl ty, who rejoice in having to land affairs with a person of t tegrity.

The ice in the St. Lawrence pearing—and it was supposed navigation would be resumed of this month.

A member of the Legislat ward Island, named Arbuckle pelled from the House on access. Charles Young, Esq. fix, has been returned in his

Nothing later by last night

MARRIED.
At St. John, on Wednesday eve Alexander MacLean, of the tow town, Merchant, to Margaret Thomas Neilson Esq. all of that

DIED.
At St. John, on Friday the 1 week, son of T. L. Nicholls months and twenty-one days.

Same place on Saturday, the aged 5 years, fourth daughter of Mrs. Carpenter.

At Fredericton on the 12th in illness, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. 23 years. Also, on the 1st in their infant son, aged 4 months. At the same place, on the 1 ratio Nelson Blais, in the 3 and on the 14th, Mary Jane, above, aged 3 years.

Shipping.
PORT OF SAINT AN

ARRIVED.

April 22, Brig Stephen Wright, Ballast, J.

" Sloop Union, Capt. J. S. Ballast, J.

" Brig Sapphire, Cook last Wm. Ballast, J.

April 21, Bgt. Good Intent, month—Boat

British brig Bee, Capt. Ad with sugar and molasses, was in Hamilton harbour, Bermuda the 6th ult. The origin of known.

Schooner Indus, McKinnon was abandoned on the 10th, preyed wrecked. The crew of the British schooner Edward, 1 month.

The ships Richard's Anderson from Savannah, came in on the 12th March—the Roman crew saved. Capt. Robinson in an hour after he got on board. Passed up the River on 2

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the 20th day of October next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, & Demand, of **HUGH McGRATH**, of, in, and to the Lot in the Townplot of St. Andrews, known as described as Lot No. 2. Letter A. in Bulkeley's Division, fronting on Water Street, 80 feet, and extending to the rear 160 feet, together with two Dwelling Houses thereon, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy **RICHARD M. ANDREWS**, in a Debt of £45 4s. 3d. besides Sheriff's Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 3rd April 1840.

To be sold by public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, & Demand of **EBENEZER BROWN**, in and to a certain Lot of Land, situated on the pleasant ridge so called in the Parish of St. Patrick, whereon he formerly resided, containing 2,000 acres, together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy **JAMES BORD** in a Debt of £86 4s. 10d. with interest, Sheriff's Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 8th April 1840.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews on Saturday, the 17th day of April next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock.

SO much of the Real Estate of **John Thomson**, Isaac Farnsworth, and William McDermott, lying and being in the Parish of Penfield in the County of Charlotte, as will pay the non resident Tax assessed thereon respectively, for the year of our Lord 1839.

Also, so much of the real estate of **William Grant** in the Parish of St. George and County aforesaid, as will pay the non resident Tax thereon, assessed for the year of our Lord 1839; together with all costs, charges, and expenses that have occurred by reason of the non payment of said Tax; due notice thereof having been previously given by the Collectors of rates in the above Parishes as by law required.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, March 13, 1840.

To be sold by public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Thursday the 17th day of September next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock P. M. the following Tracts or Parcels of Land situate in the County of Charlotte, viz—

A Lot containing 160 acres in the Parish of St. James being Lot No. 1, in Deputy Milne's survey of land on Canoe stream made in the year 1836.

300 acres of land in the Parish of Saint James, being Lot No. 7, containing 100 acres and Lot No. 13 containing 200 acres in the Bailie settlement.

Also 200 acres of land in the Parish of St. George, being Lot No. 7 near the mouth of the Kedron Brook.

ALSO. To be sold at the Court House aforesaid on Saturday the 17th day of October next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

3500 Acres of land in the Parish of Saint Patrick in the County of Charlotte, being part of a Tract of 7000 acres near and adjoining to the 1st and second Kedron Lakes.

The above described property having been seized on an execution issued against **Duncan Barber**, returnable at the last Michaelmas term of the Supreme Court, and sold under and by virtue of a writ Venditioni Exponas endorsed sell for £4000, besides Sheriff's Execution Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 11, 1840.

To be sold by public Auction on Friday the Fourteenth day of August next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock P. M. at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, & Demand of **JOHN PARKINSON**, in and to Town Lots Numbers 1 & 8, block Letter P. and Blocks Numbers 1 & 8 in Block Letter I, all in Bulkeley's Division, in the Townplot of St. Andrews, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy **JAMES BURNAN** in a Debt of £42 1s. 2d. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, 7th February, 1840.

To be sold by public Auction on Saturday the 30th day of May next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Public Landing in St. Stephen:

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, & Demand of **WILLIAM R. BUCHANAN** of, in and to all that certain lot or parcel of land lying and being on Oak Hill in the Parish of St. James, containing one hundred acres, (being the same on which the said Buchanan lately resided and James Christie now resides,) together with the Building and improvements thereon. The same having been taken to satisfy a certain writ of **Fi. fa.** for £35 10s. 9d. and Sheriff's fees—issued out of the Supreme

Court of this Province in favor of **William McCann** against said **William R. Buchanan**.
COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office St. Stephen, Aug. 8 1839.

To be sold by public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the 23d day of May next, between the hours of Noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, & Demand of **SAMUEL JAMES McMASTER**, of, in and to all those premises in St. Stephen, situate on the Eastern side of the main road at the Public Landing, comprising the House, Store and land, now occupied by Mr. James Gillis, and the yellow corner House, and land occupied by Mr. McGowan; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy **Robert Clarke** and **Wm. Nixon**, in a debt of £241 16 6 and 14s. 2d. besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews Nov. 2, 1839.

COALS! COALS!!

Now landing per Brig "Tory's" Wife at the subscribers wharf—

60 Chaldrons best Pemberton Coals, which will be sold low for Cash.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON.
March 27th 1840.

Tea, Sugar, &c.

20 CHESTS Fine Congo & E. I. Company's Bona Tea,
Hogheads Porto Rico Sugar,
Perkins Cumberland Butter,
Bags Lot Barley, 2 Cwt. each.

ON HAND,
Irish Bacon,
Barrels Oatmeal,
Kegs No. 1 Richmond Tobacco,
London Moulds and Dip Candles, &c. &c.

JAMES W. STREET.
Feb. 22, 1840.

ESSENCE OF SMOKE.

FORMERLY manufactured at the Chemical Works, Hampton, by Mr. G. Riley, now by the undersigned, who prepares it equal to his former merits—its wonderful Antiseptic properties in the preservation of Meat and Fish, together with the economy, simplicity, and expedition in applying it, have caused it to become an indispensable article in every respectable family in the Province.

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Fish, &c. may be preserved for any length of time by simply washing them over twice with the Essence of Smoke; then hang them up to dry, in a very large, repeat the process three times, allowing 24 hours to elapse between each washing. Shortly after, upon examination, will be found that the Essence has penetrated through every part of their substance, imparting a most delicious flavor.

N. B.—Every part of the Essence of smoke to the meat or Fish, &c. while it is moist, as the liquid does not penetrate so effectually when the surfaces of those substances are dry.

The Curative properties of the Essence of smoke are not less remarkable than those of its Antiseptic—It is now extensively used in the cure of the following Diseases and Accidents, which are incident to Horses and Cattle, viz. wounds, bruises, galling or chafing of the harness, swellings of every kind, sprains, sore backs, broken knees, wind galts, blood spavins, and inflammations of every description.

For the cure of these diseases it is applied warm rubbing it in well with the hand. From a gilt to half a pint taken internally cures inflammation of the lungs, stomach, bowels, &c.

Farmers, Proprietors of coaches, carmen and stage drivers would do well to have it constantly on hand in their stables.

Sold in every Town and Village in the Province by respectable Merchants and Traders, at First Shillings per Gallon.

J. ELIJOT.
Hampton, C. N. Nov. 7, 1839.

Sold by Mr. Thomas Sime, St. Andrews, Messrs J. & J. Alexander, T. Walker & Co. Messrs Paterson & Tilley, G. Chadwick, J. & J. Reed, and at the circulating Library, St. John, by Mr. James F. Gale, Frederickton.

PLEASE NOTICE

That no advertisement will be inserted in the STANDARD, unless paid for when handed in, and the number of insertions specified. Persons having open accounts with the office as usual. **BLANKS** and **HAND BILLS** struck off to order and without delay—for cash down.

Jan. 1, 1840 27m

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the Inhabitants of the County generally, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Rogers, and opened it as an Hotel, where he will receive Travellers and Boarders, who will be accommodated with the best Fare, Wines, &c. and every attention paid to their comfort and convenience. His supply of Wines and Liquors, is of the best quality, and will be constantly kept up. Having made several improvements on the Establishment, and fitted up the House in the first style, trusts that he will receive a liberal share of patronage.

Spacious Stables are attached to the premises and a good Groom will be in constant attendance.

JOHN B. HENDERSON
St. George, Nov. 16, 1839 4-16

NOTICE

THE Powers of Attorney from Mr. P. DUFF, to **CHAS. INCHES** having been revoked, and the Subscriber duly appointed to act in his stead, the business will in future be conducted by him until his brother's return from England.

CHARLES DUFF.
St. John, Feb. 29.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks for past favours begs most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the Store next adjoining that of **James Bown** Esq. where he is now opening a new choice selection of

Fall and Winter Goods.

among which are:
Fine and superior Pilot Cloths,
Buckskins, Tweeds, and Rascuns, a new article for Pantaloon;
Kerseys, Sattinets, and Broad Cloths; Mole-skins,
Red and white, twill and plain Flannels of a superior quality,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Grey and white Shirting and Sheetings, Cottons, Osnaburghs, and Homespuns,
A choice selection of Calicoes, of superior quality and latest fashions,
A variety of plain and figured Silks, of various shades and colours,
Satin and Persian, Orleans Cloth, Cambric and French,
A selection of figured and plain Machines of an excellent quality,
French, Cambric, and Muslin de lane new Patterns,
Jacquet, book, Swiss, Mall, and lap'd Muslins, Bobbinet, Quiltings, Laces and Edgings,
Filled centre, Thibet wool, and Rob Roy shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Silk, Tuckers, Gauze, Muslin, Cotton, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Ribbons suitable for the season,
Ladies patent and common Stays,
Gents Hats, Caps, and Stocks,
Buff, India Rubber, and Cotton Braces,
Gents, and Ladies Wristed Cuffs,
Ditto, Ditto Woolen, Kid and Berlin gloves,
Childrens ditto ditto ditto ditto
Worsted and Lambs Wool Hosiery,
Ladies and childrens boots and shoes, Umbrellas,
A quantity of Hardware and Groceries, with a variety of other articles; all of which will be sold at unusually low prices for cash.

JOHN IRWIN.
St. Andrews, Nov. 16, 1839.—461.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

And possession given immediately.
That newly finished and convenient Cottage on the Eastern Side of the St. John Road in front of the farm of David Mowat Esquire, it contains a large Parlour, Bed Room and Kitchen, besides Closets on the ground floor, and two good Bed Rooms up Stairs, with an excellent fruit proof Cellar under the whole sufficient ground for a garden adjoining, will be sold or let with it if required for particulars, please apply, at the STANDARD Office.

St. Andrews, May 16, 1839. 20f.

NOTICE.

A L. Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late **MARY PRATT**, of the Parish of Penfield deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within three months from this date, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES BARNES, Executor.
JANE BARNES, Executrix.
Penfield, Feb. 1839, 1m.

TO BE SOLD.

By public Auction, on the 1st day of June next, if not previously disposed of by private sale, **THE** LOT known and described as follows being Lot No. 3 latter A. Bulkeley's Division in the Townplot of St. Andrews, fronting on Water Street 80 feet, and running back 160 feet, together with 2 Dwelling Houses &c. For further particulars apply to **J. W. Street Esq.** or the proprietors on the premises.

HUGH McGRATH,
St. Andrews, Jan. 16 1840.

NOTICE.

I do hereby forbid all persons trusting **Jonas Johnson**, my wife, or any other who may be seeking credit on my account, as I will pay no debts of their contracting from this date.

THOMAS JOHNSON.
St. Andrews, Nov. 5, 1839

JACKSON'S HOTEL.

FREDERICKTON, New Brunswick.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and Patrons of Frederickton and its Vicinity as well as the inhabitants of the Province generally, that he has greatly enlarged his former Establishment by additional Buildings, has built a large and handsome Dining room, capable of accommodating any parties at public festivals, &c., with additional anti-rooms, bed rooms, &c. &c. He has always on hand a good supply of the choicest Wine and Liquors imported into the Province, a constant supply of good food throughout the summer season, and can give good accommodation to any families wishing to visit Frederickton for the space of a few weeks or otherwise. To travellers from Nova Scotia or the United States, the Subscriber would highly recommend his Establishment to their particular notice as being inferior to none in the Province of New Brunswick.

Horses, Carriages and other vehicles are furnished from the Hotel.
August 31, 1839.—37

SAINT STEPHEN

Marine Mutual Insurance Association
THE Vessels and Cargo belonging to, and owned in the County of Charlotte, not exceeding £2000 currency, on any one risk including both Vessel and Cargo.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by the following Board of Directors:
James Frank, Geo. M. Porter, Robert M. Todd, Alexander Grant, Esqrs. Robert Lindsay, George S. Hill, William Porter

All applications for Insurance to be made to **WM. T. ROSE, Broker**
St. Stephen, Jan. 1, 1839.

Caution.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking a **NOTE** drawn by the Subscriber on or about the 17th April, 1839 to the sum of **ELEVEN POUNDS** payable on the 1st June, 1841, to **ROBERT and GEORGE DUFFIN**, as the same was obtained for a fraudulent consideration.

JAMES SIMPSON,
St. Andrews Jan. 28, 1840.—5m.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated in the State of Connecticut, U. S. A. with a Capital of \$150,000.

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

During this period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company, it insures on the most favourable terms every description of property against Loss or DAMAGE by Fire, but takes no marine risks.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams,
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington,
S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt,
H. Huntington, Junr. R. B. Ward,
Albert Day.

James G. Bales, Secretary.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIKE.
St. Andrews, Jan. 4, 1840.

BOSTON NOTION.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE spirit of the age is utilitarian. Improvement is stamped upon the face of everything. All the useful arts are progressing with unparalleled rapidity, and the art of printing is coming in for its full share of the common improvement. Determined not to be outdone in any thing that pertains to his profession, where there is a fair chance for exertion and enterprise, the undersigned has determined upon issuing a sheet TWICE the size of the Boston Weekly Times, (and to take the place of that paper) and will contain eight columns more matter than the Bostonian. This sheet will be called the **BOSTON NOTION**,—and it is determined that it shall fully sustain a cognate name of meaning, and so interweave with the established character of our Yankee City. It will be the **LARGEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD**—with no exception—and will be printed on a sheet thirty-seven by fifty-two inches. It will contain more grading than an ordinary book of three hundred pages. These great dimensions will enable the publisher to draw largely upon the most popular periodicals and magazines of the day, both American and Foreign, and as the selections will be made with great care, it is believed this paper will be a welcome **NOTION** to every family. Besides a full synopsis of the current news of the day (as published in the Boston Daily Times) it will contain Poetry, Popular Tales, Theoretical Criticisms, and other Court Reports, Humorous articles, &c. &c.

The whole world of literature will be ransacked to fill it. From the study of the philosopher, down to the Police Court, through all the regions of reality, poetry, romance, wit, and the simple record of daily life, we shall glean from the past and present, and from all nations, to present as pleasing and useful a combination of recorded thought and current literature, as the world can produce. This is our **"BOSTON NOTION."**

This great amount of wisdom and fun—and wit and philosophy—of novelties and antiquities—are enabled to offer weekly for **SIX CENTS** per copy—only six cents—and we can do it, because of the facilities of our press and office, and the economy of daily and weekly publications. For **THREE DOLLARS** we can sell a year's volume, equal in quantity of matter, with every variety also to **FIFTY-TWO** volumes of Novels, such as are issued from the press at this day. Fifty-two large volumes for **THREE DOLLARS!** Effected! all by improved machinery, and by a determination that we will not be outdone in enterprise and usefulness.

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS a year, **ADVANCE** in **ADVANCE.** No orders, no matter from what source, will be attended to, unless accompanied by the exact single copies, six cents each.

Postmasters or others, remitting **TWENTY DOLLARS**, shall have **EIGHT** copies sent to such person and places as they may designate. Mail subscribers will have their papers deposited in the Post Office in this city every Saturday evening.

GEORGE ROBERTS,
Publisher.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any accounts against the **SAINT ANDREWS and SAINT JOHN STAGE COACH COMPANY**, to the 15th NOVEMBER, instant, will render them to Mr. **EDWARD KAY**, St. John, the **TREASURER**, or adjustment.

THOS. WYER,
President.
Saint Andrews, 28th November 1839.

CARD.

An English Family having a School in a pleasant part of Boston, and being highly recommended by several Noblemen and Gentlemen, in their own country, as well as by many persons in the United States; will receive a few young Ladies as Boarders and Pupils, who will be treated in every respect as members of the family. No efforts will be spared, not only to render their home comfortable, but also to promote their progress in those studies they will pursue. Instruction will be given in every thing that is thought necessary for the completion of a thorough English Education, and in the Latin, French, and Italian Languages; Music and Drawing.—Refer to
The Rev. J. Lane Allen, D. D., St. Andrews
Hon James Allanlaw, St. John,
R. W. Crookshank, Esquire, Saint John,
A. L. Street, Esquire,
The Hon. G. F. Street, Frederickton.

Jan. 16, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, or their respective liabilities will be sued without discrimination, the nature of her present circumstances rendering it imperative to adopt this course.

MARY PARKINSON.
Jan. 24, 1840.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE STANDARD OFFICE.

SUPREME COURT.
Subpoena; Common process; Bailable process; Non-bailable process; Bailable writs; Declarations; Pleas; General Issue; and Notice of set off.

COMMON PLEAS.
Summary process, bailable and non-bailable; Executions, Ca. Sa's, and Fi. Fa's.

MAJESTIES.
Summons, Subpoena, Ticket, Juror's summons, Witness subpoena, Defendants bond, Capias, Commitment, Ship-master's complaint, warrant-committal & discharge.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Deed of land; Warranty deed; Letter of Administration; Letter of Hpraisement, Confined debtors notice for maintenance & for discharge, Indentures, Bond to pay money, To enter up judgment. Timber and Land petitions.

St. Andrews, January, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Book for the record of the names of persons wishing to travel by the above Coach is necessarily removed from the **St. John Hotel** and will in future be found at the bar of the **Commercial Hotel**, at the head of King Street.

THOMAS WYER,
President of the Company
St. John, June 15, 1839.—3m.

Wholesale & Retail.

WAREHOUSE.
W. & S. M. GILMOR.
Good to announce the arrival of the following GOODS, per the Wanderer, from Liverpool, via Saint John.

White, Red, Blue, and Yellow Flannels, Red and Blue ditto, Saxony Flannel, very fine; Good Baize, Kersey, Grey and White Cottons, prime Cottons, London printed Cambric dresses, Rolled Jacquets and Saracens, Selimies, Shalcons, cotton Velvets, Nankens, Blue striped bed tick, Ginghams, Homespuns, Checks, Regatta shirting, Stripes, Furniture coverings, White and black Wadding, Ladies Scotch Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cotton, Filled, Rockspan, and bordered Ladies Shawls and Bluffs, Merinos, Squared back and Bedouman Merinos 40 Yds and 24 Yds, Leno Squared tick and Laided bed Ticks, For Robt, the business Merino, Seal and sealers Cases, Ladies hosiery and cloth Boots, Ladies and Gents' shoes, white and black extra, Lozenges, White and black Red and leather, &c. &c. Groceries, pump childrens shoes and Boots. A very handsome assortment of Buttons, &c.

The above together with the Stock on hand comprising a very general assortment of **ANTIQUITIES** which we shall sell for cash and see but one price from which no deviation will be made.

St. Andrews, 6th Dec. 1839.

BOYS WANTED.

TWO BOYS are wanted, about 15 years of age, who can read and write well, as apprentices to the Printing business. Those from the Country would be preferred.

Standard Office, No. 4, 1-18.

VICTORIA CO. H.

SAINT ANDREWS TO SAINT JOHN.
Four Horse Teams
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THIS Stage will leave St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock and arrive at St. John same day, in the afternoon. Returning will leave St. John every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at St. Andrews same day, in the afternoon.

For the better accommodation of the Public, one driver will drive the whole route from St. Andrews to St. John.

I will be kept at the St. John Hotel, at St. John, and at Mrs. McAleny's Hotel, at St. Andrews. All Baggage at the risk of the Owners.

THOS. WYER,
H. HATCH,
G. ANDERSON, Directors,
F. A. WAGGINS,
EDMUND KAY,
C. STOCKWELL,
Saint John, January 25, 1840.—175.

For Sale or to Let.

From 1 to 5 years, and possession given immediately.

The well known Island called **HANDS** Island granted to one John Jameson, and by him conveyed to the late **Elisha Andrews Esq.** situated in little L'Ette passage. This Island contains upwards of thirty three acres, and cuts from 12 to 15 tons of Hay, and its situation is in every respect well adapted for carrying on the fishing business.

ALSO FOR SALE.
The town lot No. 6 in Block letter P, in Part's Division, situate in the rear of the residence of Alexander Grant Esq. Terms made known on application to the Subscriber.

St. Andrews, Sep. 18, 1839 33m.

FARM & O LEASE.

For such a term as may be agreed upon.

THAT valuable lot of land fronting on the Scodiac River and adjoining the lot at present occupied by Mr. William McCurdy & generally known as half Lot No. 41 of the Penobscot Grant containing 50 acres more or less. For further particulars (if required) apply to the Subscriber.

V. McLEAN.

Rum, Sugar, Molasses, &c.