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FANNY LINCOLN. OR THE VILLAGE AMANUENSIS. (Continued.)

I am afraid that it will be asking too much, and my brother's letter is not answered, the maiden said in a hesitating tone.

True, true, Fanny! Come here to-morrow at this time, and the letter will be ready for you, and then you can take another lesson in writing.

With a graceful inclination of the body, Fanny Lincoln, withdrew and left Frank Beverly in a somewhat mystified state of perception as to his own true internal thoughts and feelings.

She is a sweet girl, he said musingly; and would-grace, with a little education, a far higher circle in society than that in which she now moves. Indeed, as she now is, I would not give her for a dozen of the guided artificial women, whom it has been my lot to meet in society.

Who is this Fanny Lincoln, sister? he asked that evening, lifting his eyes from a book that he had in vain been endeavoring to understand, the sweet face of Fanny ever forming in his imagination, and interrupting all concentration of thought.

How do you think I should know, Frank? Isabella said with some surprise in her tone. All I know about her is, that she is servant to Mrs. Grand the dairyman's wife.

Don't say servant in that peculiar tone of contempt. If it is the lot of Fanny to serve others—even a dairyman's wife—she is none the less beautiful, innocent, and excellent in character. Isabella, if you really want to do something good and noble, go to Mrs. Grand's and interest yourself for that sweet flower springing up in the wilderness. Take Fanny under your care, and teach her all that she wishes to learn. You will find her an apt scholar, and she will fully repay, in gratitude and affection, all your kind care and generous solicitude.

Really, Frank, you are getting into a strange way! Isabella said. You certainly don't think for a moment, that I am going to imitate your erratic folly. It is enough for one of us, surely, to consort with the vulgar, unrefined, and uneducated. As for me, let me tell you, Frank, I am not going to join you in any of your mad schemes for your breaking through the just distinctions of society.

You misunderstand me, Isabella, entirely, Frank urged. I have no desire to break through any just distinctions. I only wish to give those below us in the social rank, all the aid I can to enable them to rise, even above me, if by native excellence of character, justly developed, they are able to do so.

You work alone in this, let me tell you, Isabella replied, with marked emphasis. I am sorry for that, sister, I was in hopes you would take Fanny under your kind care, but as you will not, the duty must devolve upon your brother.

Frank.

Don't look so astonished my gentle sister. Well, I am astonished, and mortified. Mortified at what?

That you should have no elevated or more manly ideas—nothing more elevated as a rule of action than the simple vulgar desire to become the amanuensis, and now I suppose the schoolma'am of the whole village.

Could there be any higher or more manly desires than that of doing good, Isabella? I think not. For my part I am learning every day, to estimate actions by a new standard—the standard of usefulness to others.—And I feel glad to think, that a experience as lively a pleasure in doing good to a ploughman or a dairymaid, as to a so-called lady or gentleman.

But see where it will end brother! That I am unable to see, and would be very glad if my sister would enlighten me.

Then I can tell you in a very few words. The end will be this. Your position and my position, will be broken down in society. We shall be respected neither by the high nor low, the one will avoid, while the other will trespass upon and annoy us.

Fear no such consequences. We possess an antidote to all this.

And what is that, Frank?

We are, brother and sister, alone in the world, and were there not some talismanic influence at work, should long since have passed from the eye of general observation, and from the point of interest.

And pray what wonderful power is that which makes us hold our rank?

That power is money, sister! We have been left rich by our parents, and herein lies the secret of our estimation. Thousands are passing their lives in obscurity, with better hearts and better principles, and more extensive knowledge than we. What makes the difference? Money! It is not our worth then, that gives us consideration, but our money. For my part, I am learning every day to despise this glistening estimation. I would not give the single expressive look of gratitude on the face of an old, unsophisticated farmer's wife, after I have written for and read to her a letter to her absent daughter, for it all.

Isabella could not satisfy her mind as to the kind of reply that she could make to this, and so remained silent. Frank resumed the study of his book, and the subject was dismissed for that evening.

For several days in succession, Frank Beverly's study was graced by the welcome presence of Fanny Lincoln. Her simple manners, and ingenuousness, pleased the young man more and more every time he saw her. But he was more pleased at witnessing the remarkable progress that she made in learning to write.

One morning, about a week after she had commenced taking lessons, young Beverly was disappointed in not seeing her at the usual hour. He knew not how deep an interest the simple hearted maiden had awakened in his bosom, until by her failure to come at the regular time, the real strength of this interest became apparent. On the next day he looked for Fanny at the usual hour of her visit, but she came not. Her failure to appear on the third day determined him to call over at Mrs. Grand's, and see what detained her.

As he came up the walk that led to the cottage door he caught a single glance of Fanny's face at the window, but it was instantly withdrawn. It was some moments before his knock was answered, and then he was admitted by Mrs. Grand herself, a woman of many excellent qualities, nor the least of which were good sense and an affectionate disposition.

She had often seen Frank, and knew him all though he had no recollection of her gentle, manly face, for she had resided in the village but a few years.

Mrs. Grand, I believe? said Frank, with a bow.

That is my name, Mr. Beverly. Will you walk in sir?

For a moment or two, if you please. I have come over, to have a word with you about Fanny Lincoln. You know, I suppose, that I have been teaching her to write. For the last few days she has not come as usual, and as she makes such great progress it is a pity that she should not keep on until she can write well. It is to talk to you about this that I have dropped in.

Frank paused, and Mrs. Grand remained silent for some moments, in the effort to collect her thoughts, and then raising her mild eyes to the face of the young man, and looking steadily at him, she said—

Fanny is an innocent minded, simple hearted, good girl, and did not imagine, until I suggested it to her, that there was any impropriety in one of her age, visiting regularly at his room, a young gentleman.

Mrs. Grand paused here, and let her eyes fall to the floor, while Frank smiled good-humoredly, as he replied—

I certainly respect your sentiments, and now that my thoughts recur to the subject, must own that you are right. But I am sure Fanny came to me under the impulse of genuine innocence of heart.

In that you are right, Mr. Beverly, Mrs. Grand replied with warmth. I know Fanny very well, for from a little child I have been to her a mother, and she the gentlest, and most affectionate of daughters. She is pure-minded and innocent in the snow-drift.

I am sure of that, Mrs. Grand, Frank said, and then, after a brief pause added, the more I have seen of Fanny the more have I been interested in her; particularly in reference to her strong desire to learn. This desire, Mrs. Grand ought by all means to be fostered, and as you rightly suggest the impropriety of her coming to my room, if you will permit me to call here every day and give her a lesson, in your presence, if you choose I will most willingly come.

Your offer is too kind a one for me to reject and I therefore willingly accept it, knowing as I do so well the character of Francis Beverly, Mrs. Grand replied, frankly. I know she continued, and have grieved over Fanny's want of education. But since she came to us a friendless orphan, we have had hard struggling to get along in the world, and have been unable to send her to school, except for a short time. I taught her to read, which was about as far as I could go, and she reads, I think, very well indeed.

Then, if it is agreeable to Fanny and yourself I will give her, now that I am here, another lesson, Frank said, for he was altogether unwilling to go without seeing his fair young pupil, and having a word or two with her.

Mrs. Grand arose without replying, and left the room. In a few moments she returned with Fanny, whose heightened color and agitation, told the young man at once, that since he had last met her, new thoughts and emotions had stirred in her bosom.

We will not stop to detail the particulars of this interview, nor to chronicle the wonderful improvement apparent at each new lesson that she received from her excellent teacher. Certain it was, that she never seemed tired of a quiring over her preceptor of teaching her. From mere penmanship, her attention was soon turned to books, and day after day, and week after week, Fanny Lincoln wondered by the fontanings of learning, and explored new regions of knowledge, opening to her eager thoughts, with Francis Beverly, her faithful Mentor, ever beside her. In one

month from the time she took her first lesson, she wrote to her brother with her own hand, and so much did it resemble that in which Frank had written, imitating as he had, purposely, a woman's small, light cigraphy, that the difference was not known. The correspondence between them now became exceedingly interesting. Her brother was it appeared, a lawyer of standing and intelligence, in Charleston, South Carolina, engaged in an extensive practice. Important business, he said, would keep him away from her at least six months, but he urged her to come to him at once. But she wrote to him that she would prefer remaining with the kind friends, though poor and humble in life, who had been to her a father and mother when there was no one to take her in, until he came to her. He then sent her a considerable sum of money, and kept up with her a frequent correspondence, seeming desirous of learning as much of her cast of mind, and habits of thinking as possible.—All these letters, in her simplicity of heart, she submitted to Frank, and also her answers; and any suggestions of his were promptly adopted by the maiden.

The frequent visits of the young man to Mrs. Grand's, soon became village talk, greatly to the annoyance of his stately sister, Isabella, who let no opportunity pass of remonstrating with him on the subject. This he took all very kindly, and still continued to pursue his own course. One evening as they sat together, she said to him in a tone of concern—

I wish you would give up your foolish visits to that Fanny Lincoln.

Why, sister? Because, everybody is talking about you. Well, and what do they say? inquired Frank, composedly.

Why, they say, of course, that you are going to marry that girl, Isabella replied, in an indignant tone.

Do they indeed? Why it is strange how such things will get out.

Brother! what do you mean? exclaimed Isabella, springing to her feet as suddenly as if a pistol had been fired by her ear.

Why, I mean to marry Fanny Lincoln, replied the young man, in a calm tone of voice.

For a few moments the sister was so bewildered and confounded that she could not speak. At length she said—

Just you to do that, Frank said in a serious tone. I have spent four months now, in the daily study of Fanny Lincoln's character, and am prepared to pronounce her far superior to any young lady it has been thus far my lot to meet.

Poor Isabella was for a time mute with surprise. Surely, she at length said, my brother is not going to disgrace himself and his sister thus!

How can it be a disgrace to marry Fanny Lincoln? he asked.

Who is she, or what is she but the servant of a dairyman's wife, Isabella replied with warmth.

I will tell you, Frank said, calmly. She is the adopted daughter of Mrs. Grand, who has raised her with all the care her condition would allow her to bestow. She is pure, and gentle, and innocent—

And ignorant, and vulgar, and forward, and—

Not by any means, Frank said, interrupting his sister. For four months she has been applying herself to books, with an eagerness and assiduity that has produced what I must call wonderful results.—Few young ladies of my acquaintance, in this village, except indeed my sister, have mastered more substantial volumes than she. And what she reads she understands and retains. As to vulgarly, Isabella, you are again mistaken. Nature formed her a lady, in mind an action. Few, let me assure you, have more ease of manner, or more true maidenly dignity of character.

And forward she is not, but is rather inclined to shrink, and this shrinking disposition seems to increase more and more every day.

But nothing that Frank could say had any effect in reconciling his sister. She would not consent to see her, and solemnly declared, that if he married her, and brought her to the house, she would leave it.

It soon became known through all the village, for Frank's, took no pains to conceal it, that he was going to marry Fanny Lincoln. All were agreed, and the young ladies in the high life of the place, with their mothers, were indignant that the young man should so disgrace himself. Poor Isabella was pitted, and sympathized with; and one lady actually volunteered to try to charm the lover off, all for the sake of her dear Isabella; but to no purpose. Frank was impenetrable. Fanny was talked about and sneered at, and made the subject of all kinds of ill-natured remarks; but she was happy in the love of an honest and generous heart, and knew nothing of the indignation she was exciting.

He never, think to introduce the low creature here, said Miss Elvira Comstock, to the circle of young ladies who were passing an afternoon with her.

Indeed he need not, responded her sister Tomatine. If he chooses to lower himself in that way, let him, but such as Fanny Lincoln never darkens our door.

What a strange preference! remarked one. That proves what he is, said another.

How much I have been deceived in my estimation of him! added another.

Well, girls, we have all made a happy escape said Elvira Comstock, for there are some of us I am thinking, who would not have said no to Frank Beverly.

Indeed then, you are mistaken if you think I would, broke in one.

I never liked him, said another.

I always thought him low minded, added a third.

It is all just what I expected, remarked a fourth. And then all joined in abusing Frank Beverly and Fanny Lincoln with might and main.

But time wore on, and the period was fixed for the marriage; one week before the marriage took place a stage brought to the town two strangers, a gentleman and lady, whose appearance at once drew the attention of the gossiping villagers.

Scarcely half an hour elapsed after their arrival before the man walked out from the inn at which they had stopped, and took his way toward Mrs. Grand's cottage. His knock at the door was answered by Fanny.

Fanny Lincoln, said he in an inquiring tone.

I am she, sir, replied the maiden, her heart leaping in her bosom with a sudden bound.

And mine is Henry Lincoln, he said, and instantly the happy creature was clinging to him and sobbing like a child in the ecstasy of a new delight.

The wedding was celebrated at the old family mansion of the Beverlys, where Frank and his sister resided. Among the guests were Elvira Comstock, and indeed the whole circle of the village exclusives, each of whom vied in attentions to the lovely bride, whose beauty and excellence were all suddenly discovered and appreciated. Among the most conspicuous of the company were Henry Lincoln, the distinguished and wealthy member of the southern bar, and his young and beautiful wife, to whom he had been married only a few months.

All but Fanny, from this time forgot her humble origin, but she remained as affectionate and as attentive as ever to the friends who had loved her, and cherished her from childhood. Isabella soon learned to appreciate her and love her tenderly, and Frank Beverly ever after blessed the day that brought Fanny Lincoln to the Village Amanuensis.

A JOKE.—Several years ago, the writer of this chance to be one of a small supper party, composed of "convivial spirits and joyous souls (it was in those days when teetotalism had not been invented, and a little—sometimes more—wine for the stomach's sake was deemed to be good)—and as the evening was advancing, and battle songs and battle stories were being sung and told—people, when exhilarated by either the "pure justice of the grape" or the "mountain dew," are apt to feel a glow of military ardour—one of the gentlemen, who was in that sanguinary little battle of Lundy's Lane, stated that during the action, he levelled his musket, at a huge British soldier, "let drive," and from a motion he saw the said soldier make he supposed he had clipped one of his ears. A Scotchman who had been intently listening to this tale then said that huge British soldier was no less a personage than myself sir—for I was engaged in that battle, and here is the ear that was cut off, though but slightly of its fair proportions. The ear was examined, and it was found sure circumstances rendered it certain that the Scotchman was not the "clipper." The he had found out who it was that had taken such a liberty with him on the "well fought field," and "clipper" and "clipped" drank to each other so often and so deep, that before they gave over, they were either of them fit subjects for the benevolent exertions of a Washingtonian.

We know the Scotchman very well.

Lilliputian Padlock.—A sample of skill in lock-making which may compete with any recorded by the veteran historian of the county. Plot, or with any of the ingenious safeguards of the day, has recently excited considerable admiration among the cognoscenti in the art.

It is an uncommonly small silver padlock, on the principle of Chubb's patent detector lock, weighing only one pennyweight and measuring only three-eighths of an inch across; the interior of this minute piece of workmanship contains all the requisite tumblers and springs; it readily locks and unlocks, and as its name indicates, detects any furtive attempt made to open it with a false key. This singular specimen of mechanical skill was constructed by Mr. James Hunter, a young man employed in Messrs Chubb's manufactory, in this town. The key to this Lilliputian curiosity is also of silver, and weighs one grain.

Waterhaddon Chronicle.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LOAN AND LABOR FUND in each County, proposed to be raised by a Society, to be called

"THE LAND AND EMIGRATION SOCIETY OF
THE COUNTY OF —"

At a period when distress is so prevalent throughout the County from the failure of the ordinary resources on which the People have depended for subsistence, and when consequently the difficulty of obtaining employment, and, to employers of paying for the labour required on the Farms, may injure the prospect of a good harvest, it is proposed to raise a fund from which every inhabitant having a demand for labour on his Farm, may derive immediate accommodation. The ordinary Farm work at the present time and till the hay harvest, being chiefly in hoeing and weeding, it is probable that many persons, men, women and children, could be advantageously employed at once, and continuously through the season. The wages of labour, it is proposed should be fixed at 1s. 6d. a day for men, 1s. for women, and 5d. for boys and girls, under 12 years of age and able to perform light work. The labourers also to be subsisted, and their wages agreed to be paid weekly in money.

All persons desirous of procuring labourers on these terms, are to send in to the Treasurer or Trustees of the respective County Society, their names, specifying the number of labourers, (men, women and children,) whom they desire to employ, and for what period at those rates—from which return the amount required to be advanced may be estimated. It being understood that such persons are to give security in themselves and one collateral surety for the sum, as a loan, to be repaid to the Trustees, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum at the end of three months from the date of the advance when made.

When sixty pounds have been subscribed and lodged in the hands of the Treasurer or Trustees of a County Society, the premium of £60, granted for Emigration Societies, to be applied for. This fund in twelve Counties will amount to £720, and the Government to be requested under the circumstance specially to authorize the payment in cash to the Trustees on the terms of the Grant.

This Emigration premium of £60 in each County to be employed in co-operation with the Labour Fund, in defraying the expenses of Emigrant Labourers and families in proceeding to those parts of the Country where labour offers for them, and to be expended by granting Bilets at such houses on the Roads as may agree for a reasonable charge to subsidize the Emigrants, of which charges a Tariff to be fixed and publish. All transactions of the Society being prompt payment in Cash.

The Labour Fund in each County to be raised either by Donations or by Loans on Debentures at 6 per cent. per annum; the advances for Labour to be made through the Banks, and the subscribers to the Fund to have a preference in such advances, to the extent of their donations or deposits.

By the co-operation of these Societies in every County, the expense now incurred in the removal of Labourers and their families may be affected without the pressure on the Farms in the Country, and the Inhabitants of the Towns, which at present obtains from the great influx of indigent Emigrants at the Sea Ports when immediate employment for the number who seek it cannot be found, and who must consequently, when destitute, be subsidised.

Secondly, Those who require labour, may be assisted in procuring it at reasonable rates, and a more abundant harvest by reason of the application of such labour will furnish in itself the means of reimbursement.

It will be understood that Labourers will only be forwarded to a district when applied for, and that the people in the country who require employment at the rates proposed to be established at Fredericton, at Saint John and the out ports, to co-operate with the other County Societies, altho' it is proposed that the assistance of the Societies should be given only on the terms stated, it would be open to employers and Labourers to make their own terms by contract or otherwise.

If the Loans be punctually repaid after the harvest, the Fund might again be advantageously employed under proper regulations as a Loan Fund to aid industrious persons of good character with small Loans during the winter, on proper security; and an act might be obtained in the next Session, modelled on the English Loan Fund Act to provide for the incorporation of the Society, and for the prompt recovery of small Loans by instalment.

Blockade of Mexico.—The Texan schooner of war San Antonio, left New Orleans on the 29th of June, to take up her quarters on the Coast of Mexico. The blockade will soon be made effectual.

The Telegraph mentions two melancholy deaths, one of a young lad named R. Lindsay by the fall of a tree, which he had climbed up for amusement;—and another of a young man named W. Campbell, who in company with others was swimming when he sunk.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From papers by the Acadia

LONDON, July 4.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Earl of Belhaven asked whether it was the intention of government to take the subject of the Church of Scotland into consideration with a view of endeavouring to effect a satisfactory settlement of the disputes in reference to it.

The Coal Duty.—It is considered probable that the duty on the export of coals to foreign parts will come into operation on the 5th of July, although every effort is being made to postpone the measure until October.

A new ministry has been formed in Spain some insurrectionary movements had been suppressed in Catalonia and Barcelona.

Two new bishoprics are about to be formed; the committee appointed for that purpose, viz. one in New Brunswick, which, with a population of 150,000, will have an endowment of £1,200 per annum; and another in South Australia, with £1,000 per annum.

A Lord on paper, the British Queen, states that during the last few weeks the Premier's health has become materially impaired, and that his indisposition is making alarming strides.

In the Lords, on Thursday, the 30th, the Earl of Mountcashel drew the attention of the House to the vast number of emigrants from this country and America to Canada, and asked if the government would guarantee the fulfilment of the pledge given by the House of Assembly, in 1841, to execute certain public works in Canada? The Duke of Wellington said there was no intention on the part of the government to depart from the pledges given on the subject referred to.

In the British House of Commons, on Monday, 20th ult., Sir James Graham stated that the government did not at present intend to interfere with the question of Irish registration.

At Bolton, a reduction of ten per cent., and in some cases of more, has been made by the masters, and the operatives, under the pressure of the time, have been compelled to submit to it.—Stockport Chronicle.

Earl De Grey is about to visit Bohemia for his health, but will resume the administration of the Irish Government on his return.

The marquis of Waterford had met with a severe accident. The marquis was driving his bride in the grounds of Carrigrohane, when one of the horses of his phaeton was stung by a hornet, and ran away with his yoke fellow. The riders were thrown out—the marquis escaped unhurt—the lady suffered a slight concussion of the brain, and a severe contusion on the left side. At the latest dates she was slowly recovering.

A new coinage will be immediately struck, as the Master of the Mint has received a notice from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Government will call in the gold coinage from 1817 up to 1835—on what condition is not yet stated.

EARL OF LEICESTER.

This noble earl, aged 91 years expired shortly after five o'clock on Thursday morning, at Longford Castle, the seat of his lordship between Sudbury and Ashbourne, Derbyshire. We understand that for nearly six months the deceased had been gradually sinking, from his great age, and that he had removed from Holkham Hall, Norfolk, for the benefit of the change of air having for some years past derived considerable advantage from his residence in Derbyshire.

The late Earl descended from Sir Richard Coke, Knight, the celebrated lawyer, who was recorder of Coventry and Norwich, & represented the county of Norfolk for some years, & was subsequently chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. He filled the high offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and as the Lord Chief Justice of England, was the last person who bore that title.

His late lordship represented the county of Norfolk from 1774 till 1832, during that long period maintaining a cordial friendship with Fox, Grey, and the leading whig statesmen and zealous opponents to the American and French revolutions. In consideration of his uniform support of whig principles of government he was elevated to the House of Lords by the whig administration, in July, 1837, by the title of Earl of Leicester of Holkham, county of Norfolk, and Viscount Coke, the principal portion of the late earl's long and valuable life had been employed in the advancement of agricultural science, and it is but in justice to his memory to say that he was instrumental to many and great improvements in that branch of our native industry.

The subscription and endowment of an episcopal college in Scotland, amount, at present, to £17,000 including £1,000 from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

THE MURDER OF MR. HALL IN IRELAND.—At the Tipperary special sessions last week, Patrick Byrnes was found guilty of the murder of this venerable gentleman. William Kent was found not guilty as the accessory.

INCOME TAX ON PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The subject of the income tax was introduced in a resolution at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the South Australian Bank, which was held in the city of London on Wednesday last; when one of the directors (Mr. Diver, M.P.), who has been in communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that Mr. Goulburn had intimated to him that the government would look to the company itself as the source from which to receive its impost with any reference whatever to individuals. The amount paid would, there-

fore, have to be deducted from the pro rata dividend paid to the shareholders, but in this the Chancellor said nothing, leaving them to arrange that matter as best suited their own convenience.

Mr. McCulloch, in his Commercial Dictionary, computes the whole gold coin of the country at £30,000,000.

Great preparations are making at St Omer's for a tournament, at the end of the month, in honour of the Duke of Orleans, who will be present.

The King of Prussia has become a subscriber to the British and Foreign Bible Society. His Majesty sent a donation of £100, and has announced his intention of paying an annual subscription of £25 to the society.

The government investigation into the disturbance at Ennis, closed on Wednesday the 15th; having occupied five days. The Irish papers bestow great praise on Mr. Smith's conduct of the investigation, as searching and impartial; of course his report would be made to the government, and any conclusion to which he had come is not announced.

FRANCE.

The French are now engaged in the election, and the journals continue to excite the electors by the cry of enmity to England.

An instance of the joint insubordination and personal recklessness that prevail in the French army occurred on Tuesday. A soldier of the sixty eighth regiment was tried before the permanent court-martial sitting in Paris, and capitally convicted of a deliberate attempt to bayonet his captain on parade, in the presence of the whole regiment. The officer was wounded in the hand. When informed, after conviction, that he might appeal against the sentence, the prisoner coolly replied, "No, it is better that the sentence be carried into execution."

SPAIN.

Notwithstanding the disavowal of the correspondence said to have passed between Don Carlos and Maria Christina on the subject of the Queen of Spain's marriage, rumours arise from all parts that an insurrectionary movement is at hand. Espartero, however, it is believed, will be prepared for it. The ministry has length been re-constructed. The Madrid Official Gazette of the 17th inst. announces the following cabinet:—Rodriguez, War Minister and President of the Council; Almodovar, President of the Senate and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Zamalaccareguy, Minister of Justice; Roman Calatrava, Minister of Finance; Capaz, Minister of Marine; Torres Solano, Minister of Interior.

PRUSSIA.

The Swabian Mercury states, that the King of Prussia replied to certain persons who objected to M. Arago's political opinions, when his Majesty proposed to confer the decoration of the Order of Merit on him that "when scientific merit was to be rewarded, all political feeling should be laid aside. I would have sent the cross of the Order of Merit to Mr O'Connell," added the King, "if Mr O'Connell had been distinguished in science."

RUSSIA.

An ukase has been published by the Emperor relative to the slave trade. He recapitulates the various measures taken by the Russian government against the traffic in slaves since the Congress of Vienna, and informs his subjects that he has concluded a treaty between their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the Queen of Great Britain, and the King of Prussia, by which the slave trade is declared to be piracy, and is made punishable as such.

LATER FROM CHINA.

We have an India Mail with dates from Bombay to the 23rd of May, and submit the following as the best outline of the intelligence conveyed.

We rejoice to state that, although the events which have occupied since the dates of our last advices are not of so striking a character as those of which the news communicated by the last six mails, the intelligence is, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

Our news from China is to the 4th of April. The preparations for the defence by the Chinese of the river between Whampoa and Canton were still in progress, although now nearly completed, and their officers were unremitting in their exertions to practice artillerymen in the use of great guns.

Ningpo had been attacked on the 18th March by a Chinese force, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men. They were allowed to enter the town without opposition, but upon reaching the market-place were surrounded on all sides by our troops, and instantly routed. About 250 are said to have been left dead on the field, while on our side not a single casualty took place.

This appears to have been only a part of a concerted attack, as at the same time fire-bombs were launched and an attempt was made upon our garrison of Chuihue, but in each case with signal ill success.

Several skirmishes have taken place along the coast, but with no decisive result, although in each the enemy had suffered considerable loss. More vigorous measures were, it is said, in contemplation, and a movement to the northward was intended upon the arrival of the expected reinforcements.

Trade appears to have been carried on as usual, but with the exception of cotton, not upon remunerating prices. Barter was the only means of commercial intercourse.

From Afghanistan we learn that General Pollock had arrived at Jellalabad, relieving the beleaguered and heroic garrison of that fortress, on the 16th of April. He had experienced but little opposition on his march, except from some roving tribes, who had only succeeded in cutting off a few camels, and had even been able, when assured of Sale's safety, to detach a part of his forces to the assistance of a friendly chief. Colonel Bolton's brigade also, had been unable to overtake General Pollock in time to accompany him through the Khyber passes, had, with the assistance of

our Sikh auxiliaries, and a reinforcement detached from Jellalabad, reached Ali Musjib without difficulty, and would probably arrive at Jellalabad about the 5th of May. Colonel Bolton had under his convoy a heavy commissariat train and some artillery, all of which had threaded the passes in safety. The system of purchasing the aid of the Afreidis and other predatory tribes appears to have worked well.

The combined forces would, it was supposed, have maintained their present position until about the end of June.

The intelligence of the force lately under Colonel Palmer at Ghuzni's scanty, but prepared as we were for its utter destruction, it is in some degree satisfactory. It appears that he left the citadel on the 26th of March, and took up his quarters in a portion of the town. There, as in the case of Cabul, the Ghazees, apparently without orders, attacked the troops, and a frightful slaughter ensued. The leader of the insurgents, Shumboodeen, interfered, and took the officers under his protection, and they are described as now living as prisoners in the citadel. About 100 only of the seapoys are supposed to have escaped.

General England had, it was believed, succeeded in relieving General Nott, at Candahar. At Hjukulze, the scene of his former rebuff, he had attacked the enemy's position, and carried it without the loss of a single man. Major Reid had reached Dardur with a valuable convoy of treasure and 400 camels, with which he was to ascend the Bolan pass on the 3rd or 4th of May.

The news from Cabul corroborates what we had before respecting the death of Shah Soojah, although nothing certain was known of the nature of the authority by which his rule; such as it was, succeeded.

With respect to the survivors of the Cabul force who are prisoners in the hands of the Afghans, the most satisfactory intelligence had been received. Captain M-Kenzie, one of their number, had been permitted by Akbar Khan to visit the camp at Jellalabad on parole, as the bearer of a despatch from Major Pottinger, and to treat for the ransom of his companions. He brought news of the death of General Elphinstone, on the 23d April. The other prisoners were doing well, and had been treated with considerable kindness. It is said that an enormous sum had been demanded for their ransom, but the terms were not known, although Captain M-Kenzie had returned to the Afghans camp with the answer to the proposals with which he had been entrusted.

Throughout England, we rejoice to say, there is an increasing disposition to maintain the most friendly relationship with the United States of America, and no further evidence of this can be needed than a recent manifestation on the occasion of the Meeting of the British Association of Science now assembled at Manchester. This society by numbers all the leading characters of the country in its list of members; and we instantly see the cordial exhibition of good feeling towards America, so strongly marked in its reception of Mr Everett, as the highest compliment that could possibly have been paid. All seemed to vie with each other in rendering honor to the American Ambassador.

Mr Everett, in acknowledging the kindness of his reception, very properly alluded to all the points now under settlement, and remarked on steam navigation, and the blessings which it has continued to confer since its first establishment. Such expression from a man so highly respected as Mr. Everett must convey a forcible conviction in favor of an enterprise, and we hope to see that its effect will not be lost, but that the steamers now so regularly keeping up the line of communication will be zealously supported, and placed in a position of even greater usefulness than they at present occupy.

In England, the greatest manufacturing and commercial distress continues to exist, but most well-disposed parties seem inclined to trace this to the over-creative power of machinery than to any other cause. There has been extreme depression of late, owing to all parties having withheld from business operations until the passing of the Tariff Bill enables them to see clearly what steps to take in their matters of regular business and speculation. The Tariff being now settled, of course such causes are removed.

The proceedings in Parliament have possessed no very special interest, business having been devoted to the Income Tax and the new Tariff questions, both of which are now passed. It is expected that the business of the session will be brought to a close about the 20th of this month.

Liverpool Timber Markets, July 5.—Pine.—The cargoes of Pine Timber now in course of arriving are all entered for bond, to take advantage of the reduction in duty in October next, and the present duty is only paid after sales are made.—Two or three cargoes of St. John Pine have been sold at 18s. to 18 1/2d. per foot. Quebec cargoes may be quoted at 14d. to 14 1/2d. per foot, according to quality. Deals, per standard hundred, second quality £11 to £12 10s.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, July 1.—Owing to the generally favorable accounts of the weather, and consequent improvement in the appearance of the crops in various parts of the country, as also in anticipation of lower duties on Wheat, our millers have purchased with much caution and to a very trivial extent since Tuesday; speculation, at the same time, having been nearly dormant, prices have shown a tendency to lean downwards.

Liverpool Markets.—Tea.—A good business transacted at advanced prices, 1s. 9d. the lowest rate for sound common, cash. The deliveries from the warehouses were good. Oil.—Sperm Oil, per ton, £20; Southern Whale, £35.

TARIFF OF DEMERARA.

Scale of Colonial Duties imposed by the Legislature of British Guiana.—

IMPORT DUTIES on the following articles, not the growth, production, or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland:—

Table listing various goods and their duties, including Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Rice, Oats, Bread, Crackers, Dry Fish, Salmon, Pickled Fish, Barrels of Beef and Pork, Candles, Soap, Butter, Lord, Tobacco, Cigars, Tea, Pepper, Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Crude Turpentine, Spirits Turpentine, Spermaceti Oil, Other descriptions of Oil, White Pine Lumber, Pitch Pine Lumber, Red Oak Staves, White Oak Staves and Heading, Clap-Boards, Shingles, House Frames, Ditto Pitch Pine, Ditto Ditto Pitch Pine, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Potatoes, and On Foreign Goods.

Additional Duties to be levied on Goods not the growth, production, or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, or any possession of the British Crown, as soon as the Colonial Customs Bill, at present under consideration, or passed by Parliament, comes into operation:—

Table listing additional duties on goods, including Wheat Flour, Dry Fish, Beef and Pork, Foreign Sugar, Muscovado, Lumber, Ditto Pitch Pine, Red Oak Staves, W. O. Staves and Heading, Shingles, Cypress, All other description of Shingles, Hams, Dried Beef, Tongues, and Bacon.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1842

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

Wills and Black Woung. Commissioner next week—John Parkinson.

Marine Assurance Association. Director next week—Hon. J. Allan. Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President. Director next week—R. M. Todd. 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, July 4; Montreal, July 20; Liverpool, July 5; Quebec, July 20; Edinburgh, July 1; Halifax, July 20; Paris, July 1; New York, July 23; Toronto, July 14; Boston, July 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. The Royal Mail Steamship Acadia, arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst. in 134 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th inst.

Lady Bagot and family came passengers in the Acadia. The Tariff Bill passed the House of Commons on the 28th June.

The Columbia arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult in 94 days hence—the news was conveyed to London by locomotive, and arrived there 36 hours before the Great Western was heard of. The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 29th.

The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved. There does exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her Majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a penal settlement.

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known when the public were alarmed by a report that another and exactly similar attempt had been made upon her Majesty's life. (The details are almost too farcical for notice. It appears that as the royal cortege was returning on Sunday from the Chapel Royal, in St James's, to Buckingham Palace, a deformed youth presented and snatched an old rusty pistol at the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth who wrested the weapon from his hand, but the policeman in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing it to be a hoax, on which he was permitted to escape.

We copy the following from the Second Edition of the Boston Mail, of Monday last. IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON—THE TWO BOUNDARIES SETTLED.

Our advices from Washington, this morning, leave no doubt on our minds that the terms of settlement, both of the long controverted North Eastern Boundary, but the equally important North Western Boundary, have been definitely agreed upon between Lord Ashburton and the State Department, and received the sanction of the state Commissioners. There is a shade of doubt as to the consent of the Commissioners from Maine; but we think they will waive all objections, and come into an arrangement which will affect the prosperity of the state more immediately and favorably than any other.

The story is that Mr. Preble one of the Maine Commissioners, held out awhile, just to preserve his established character, but finally gave his adhesion with the remark that one of his neighbors threatened before he went to Washington, in case he was the means of defeating the treaty, as it was the feared he would be in his dogged disposition, to shoot him on his return. It would indeed be a heavy responsibility for one man to assume—that of defeating a treaty involving peace or war between two of the most powerful nations on the earth.

The particular terms of the treaty have not yet transpired, but they are said to be more favorable to this country than we had a right to expect.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday morning, fully and unequivocally confirms the above.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.—We have been favoured with the following letter from this talented nobleman and true friend of this Province, which was received by the English Mail on Saturday evening, acknowledging the receipt of the Address, forwarded by the Inhabitants of this Town, to the gallant General, on his election to Parliament as a Member for Liverpool. London, 29th June, 1842.

GENTLEMEN, I thank you very much for the Address which I have received from the Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Saint Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, congratulating me on my recent election as one of the Representatives in Parliament of the Town of Liverpool.

Representing that great Commercial Constituency, I shall I doubt not, find my knowledge and experience of the affairs of British North America, and of New Brunswick in particular, advantageous both to the place I represent in Parliament, and to that Province, with which I was for so many years connected, and the Inhabitants of which are still pleased to entertain a kindly recollection of me.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, Humble Servant, HOWARD DOUGLAS.

Hon. James Allan Shaw, Hon. H. Hatch, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

NEW POTATOES AND GREEN PEAS.—On Monday last Mr. JOHN MCCURDY presented us with a dish of Green-peas and a mess of new potatoes, the produce of his Farm, in this Parish, and we believe the first brought to Town this season; for which he will accept our thanks.

We are informed that fire has been set out in fields between this Town and Chamcook, within a few days, and some damage done to Mr. Walton's fences. Setting fire at this season of the year is punishable by law, and it is to be hoped, that those persons who have been so regardless of consequences, as to set fire at a time when every thing was parched up, will be punished for their carelessness.

On our first page we have copied Rules and Regulations for the establishment of a Loan fund in each County. Alluding to the Prospectus of the Society the Sentinel says.—The plan is an admirable one, and could not fail of producing the most beneficial results, if it were carried into effect. To accomplish which the exertions of a few public spirited

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 9th day of JULY next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Dams, and other erections thereon, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for \$145, &c. at the suit of Wm. Smith, Alexander Smith and John Smith.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Jan 6, 1842.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY the 1st day of August, when it will positively take place, at one o'clock p. m.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 9th July, 1842.

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

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 13th March, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 25th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 17th May, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 15th day of DECEMBER next, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Gordon McKay, to all that Lot of Land, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, on the east side of the Digdegwash River, known as Lot No. 30, formerly granted to John McEuros, containing about 112 acres. And also to that other Lot of Land situate in the same Parish on the East side of the River known as Lot No. 10, granted to John Johnson, containing 112 acres, and purchased by the said Gordon McKay, from the heirs of the said John Johnson. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for \$32 19s 6d, at the suit of the Hon. James Allan.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, June 8, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY the 17th day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

All the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand, which Angus Daniel McMaster had, on the 11th day of December last, or now has, as heir at law of the late John McMaster, deceased, of and to all the Real Estate, within the County of Charlotte, owned by the said John McMaster, at the time of his decease, comprising among others, the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz:—A Tract of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the North-east side of Passamaquoddy Bay, formerly granted to Capt. Farrell, with the Mills, Houses, and erections thereon, commonly known as the "Digdegwash Property" now in the occupation of the Hon. James Allan.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, June 8, 1842.

Also—Lots Nos 2 and 3, at the Rolling Dam in the said Parish of St. Patrick, with the Mill and Privileges thereon.

Also—A Tract of Land at the Lower Falls, in the Parish of St. George, on the West side of the Maguadavic River, purchased by the late John McMaster, from one Joseph Gannison, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Dams, and other erections thereon, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for \$145, &c. at the suit of Wm. Smith, Alexander Smith and John Smith.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, June 9, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the Ninth day of JANUARY, 1843, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of James Pratt, jun., to that certain piece, parcel, or tract of Land, containing two acres more or less, situate lying, and being on the Western side of the Maguadavic River, near the Second Falls thereon, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, bounded as follows: to wit: beginning at the South-east corner of a Lot of Land owned by Daniel Gillmor, and bounded North by the said Gillmor lot, West by the road on Highway, South by Land owned by George D. Gillmor, and East by the Maguadavic River, with all and singular the appurtenances, &c. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John P. McKay, endorsed to Jerry \$27 19s 3d with Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, June 14, 1842.

Genuine Medicines.

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

HEADACHE.

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

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

Dr. Sphon, H. D. Inventor and Proprietor.

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

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1815 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease. We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one doubting any longer these facts—though he requests his name to be kept in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal a surces of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatic, and contracted cords & sinews. How has this been done?

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

\$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of Hays Liniment for the Piles without being cured. Of those who sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in every case.

(externally) in the following complaints: For the Piles, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh Wounds, Chills, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITERS, AND CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and die; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done—without the tonic

to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must. Too sickly humors of the blood must be cast off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and retain the powers of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy—These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which inflame the blood, and which only increase by purges unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humors draw off, and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow hue of sickness change partially to the full glowing glow of health & youthful vigor.

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. LIS, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—

Witnessed according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841 by Thomas Comstock, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

Witnessed the only genuine. Messrs. Comstock & Co. New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighboring countries.

DOCTOR O. CLIN.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY! FREQUENTLY IN CHEMISTRY. EAST INDIA HAIR DYE. Colors the Hair, and will not stain the Skin.

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

Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test. If these facts are unconvincing to the gentleman, who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

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

OLDRIDG'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York market about twenty years since, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair, when it had fallen out, keeping the head free from dandruff, (a most loathsome article on a gentleman's coat collar) and giving a softness and beautiful lustre, unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, some of which stand the test of trial, professing as most of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the hair. Let some be deceived, no oilier article will make the hair grow rapidly and of a good quality but the Balm of Columbia, and no article purporting to be the Balm of Columbia is genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the wrapper.

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HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Connected, United States. Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

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

During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property against LOSS 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 J. Wells, J. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, E. R. Ward, and Albert Day.

James G. Bolles, Secy.

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 SIME. St. Andrews, Jan 5, 1842.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT, OF SAINT ANDREWS, AGENT OF THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, OFFERS TO INSURE HOUSES, STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, BARS, and their contents and all other descriptions of insurable property, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

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

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

WM. CONNER, Secretary.

Hartford, Connecticut, July 1841. Mr. GARNETT also offers his services as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

St. Andrews, 5th Nov. 1841.

TO SELL OR LEASE.

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

Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint Stephens, JOHN DUNN, Secretary.

Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842.

10 COPIES A YEAR FOR \$10!

The handsomest and cheapest Periodical for the Young.

Every Youth's Gazette. Illustrated by Elegant Engravings.

TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

ON Saturday the 22d day of January, will be commenced the editing and publishing of a new weekly paper, which will be called "EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE." It will be of the quarto form, containing eight pages similar to the New York Mirror. Every number will be embellished with BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, of an instructive and pleasing character. The contents will be for the most part original, and adapted to the wants and capacities of youthful readers. Not only will the exclusive services of an accomplished Editor be given to the work, but the talents of many popular writers will be enlisted in its support.

All the new popular works for children which appear in England will be obtained, and from these the best articles will be chosen and published entire in the columns of the Gazette, together with the engravings by which they may be illustrated. Thus, in our catalogue of contributors, there will be many names, dear and familiar to the young—Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Holland, Mary Howitt, Miss Marriot, Mrs. Barwell, Miss Mitford, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Southey, Miss Coleridge, and others. Thus, at a price for less than any of the works of the kind, the most excellent treatises and stories for the young be presented.

Arrangements will also be made to obtain original articles by favorite American authors, and a pure moral tone will pervade every sentence of the new periodical. Every thing like sectarian, or political bias will be sedulously avoided. In fine, the Journal will be adapted to the tastes and capacities of all children, and thus merit its name.

EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE will, on and after the 22d of January, be issued on Saturday mornings, at the office of The World 36 Ann street, New York.

Terms.—To place Every Youth's Gazette within the means of all the girls and boys in the country, it will be sold to subscribers at the following low rates.—For one copy, sent to any part of North America, \$2 a year; for 2 copies \$3, for four copies \$5, for ten copies \$10—always to be paid in advance. When 4 copies for \$5, or 10 copies for \$10 are ordered, the remittance must be made in current money, of New York or New England—and the papers directed to one address.

Letters on business, and all communications to be addressed to "The Editor of the Youth's Gazette, 36 Ann street, New York," franked or post paid.

BANK STOCK.

ONE SHARE Charlotte County Bank Stock for sale.

Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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

For the greatest quantity of merchantable Wheat raised on any one Acre \$3 0 0

Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0

Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Oats not less than 38lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre Ditto 3 0 0

Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0

Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Barley not less than 50lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre Ditto 2 0 0

Second Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

Third Ditto Ditto 0 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0

Second Ditto Ditto Do 2 0 0

Third Ditto Ditto Do 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Turneps Do 3 0 0

Second Ditto Ditto Do 2 0 0

Third Ditto Ditto Do 1 0 0

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

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. D. MORRISON, Secretary.

April 1, 1842—37/38.

SELLING OFF! AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

BLUE, black, ironable green and chest Broad Cloth, plain and fancy do, blue, black and dark Cassimeres, Buckskin, Satinets, Moleskin, Tweeds and Fustians—30 pieces of white and red Flannels—Woolen, Shalwar and Swans, on do—A large quantity of heavy Kerseys—2000 lbs. Blankets assorted, from 14 to 24—Counterpanes and Coverlets—Carpetings of different colors—11 pieces brown cotton from 9 to 24, green bleached white cotton, Laven do—64 pieces of the same & various other different shades and patterns, (Belgian and French) and various other goods, suitable for winter and spring—Hosiery, cotton, silk and homespun, (washed) jenns and flimsy cotton, cotton stripes and fine Kerseys—table covers blue and green, white and brown checks do—Linen, plain Shirts & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs, Shirts white and brown do—woollen A and red Yarn all colors—cotton Warps white and blue, Ladies winter Boots and Shoes, carpet & kid Slippers, gaiters and mittens, walking Shoes—Ladies Gloves, and Berlin, Blue, Green, Red, Black, Mohair and worsted do, Bathing and Laces, 30 cent, black and mill Musters, Poplins and cambrics, Hosiery, Hosiery, Quilts and Edgings—Green beaver and silk Hosiery, for and Irish Caps, Sewing machines, oil cloth, covered hats, a large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pairs of pantaloons of different qualities, green, estate and sewing jackets, peak coats, gaiters, trousers, red and striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the line.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Knives and forks, Scissors large and small, of an excellent quality. Razors pocket and pen knives, every comb, pocket do, table pens and covers, flat more, Italian do, fine shavers and razors, long spoons and shovels, saw and scrubbing brushes.

GRICERIES. 10 Boxes of BEST WHITE SOAP, 15 Boxes of Glasgow do, 20 Boxes London and Liverpool ditto, 10 Boxes London non-d and 400 Candles, 1 Cask of double refined Leaf Sugar, from 4 to 10, for family use, Spicery and green Tea, Ground and unground Coffee, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, and cardamoms, A few cases of Grapes, Indigo and Bluing.

A quantity of Black Lead, A lot of corn brooms, Lamp Oil, A few boxes window Glass 7 1/2 x 10 1/2 ft. A quantity of Flour and corn meal, pork & fish.

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

C. BRADLEY. St. Andrews, 5th February, 1842.

Salt and Coals, Par Barge 'Brunswick' Daily exported from Liverpool.

3000 bushels Liverpool SALT will be sold on reasonable terms for prompt payment if taken from the vessel, and pen knives.

J. W. STREET, ROBERT WALTON, Committee W. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews, June 24, 1842.

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY A. W. Smith.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B. TERMS.—Published weekly, in town or called for, 15s. per annum, delivered in town or called for, 17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions. First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s. Each repetition of do, 12 lines 3d per line. First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line. Each repetition over 12 lines 12d per line. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on. Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for at the advance. Blanks, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice.—to be paid for on delivery.

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