

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1840.

Number 40.

THE BURNING OF AN INDIAN WIDOW.

Before we quitted this neighbourhood we had an opportunity of witnessing a suttee, one of the most revolting customs of a besotted superstition to be found in the records of ages. The widow was young and interesting rather than a woman of Italy. We had no difficulty in approaching the pile, sufficiently near to see all that passed with a most appalling distinctness. She had an infant a few months old, at which she gazed with a vacant indifference, as if the mental absorption of a higher duty left her no thoughts for earthly objects; she seemed scarcely conscious of its presence. There was, indeed, a sort of sublime tranquility in the expression of her features, and the frightful preparations that were making around her, which could not but excite my admiration at the firm tone of her mind, and her resolved energy of purpose; yet this was almost neutralized in my breast by a feeling between pity and disgust, and though I could have wept at the contemplation of what she was about to suffer, I could also have railed on her for the brutal spathy which she seemed prepared to meet her dreadful trial. A considerable interval elapsed before all things were ready for the one great act of immolation, and by this time some change had clearly taken place in her sensations. There was now a manifest confusion and nervous anxiety in her clear dark eye, which gradually became more expressive, but more wild. Her senses had been evidently "steeped in forgetfulness," or, at all events, paralyzed by the too free use of that drug (opium) which is so often employed, and with such fatal efficacy, upon these and similar melancholy occasions, in order to disarm the terrors, and confirm the fortitude, of those miserable victims who are doomed, by the ferocious sanctity of Hindoo superstition, to a premature death, and that too the most horrible. She was rapidly recovering from the partial stupor in which her mental faculties had been involved, and in proportion as her perception cleared, her terrors visibly multiplied. Her actions, which had at first appeared merely mechanical, now seemed directed by her returning impulses, which every moment grew stronger and more distressing. Still, though there was manifestly a fierce struggle within, it was plain to be seen that her efforts to obtain the mastery over her wavering resolution were those of no common mind, and of no common energy; she was, however, so assailed by the tide of emotions which now seemed to rush like a torrent upon her soul, that her actions were often incoherent. She divided among her friends the different ornaments of her dress, with the look and bearing of one who, from the distraction of her thoughts, scarcely knew what she was doing; but, suddenly hearing the cry of "her babe, all the feelings of the mother returned; her eye dilated with a sudden gleam of tender recognition, her lip quivered, her bosom heaved, her breath escaped in short, hard gasps; she sprang forward, and, from the arms of an attendant, and clasped it passionately to her bosom. Her convulsive sobs struck upon my ear with a most thrilling potency of appeal, but there was no possibility of rescuing her from the doom to which she had chosen to submit. It was now clear to all the bystanders, that she was inwardly shrinking from the last act of this most horrible sacrifice; she stood before us an image of mute but agonized despair.

The officiating Bramins, seeing that it was time to urge the consummation of this detestable oblation, and fearing lest she should relent, commanded all her relatives, friends, and attendants, to retire. In a few moments a large area was left around the pile, within which stood no one, save the unhappy victim and her sanctified executioners. Before the area was cleared, one of these smooth-browed monsters had forcibly taken the child from the mother's arms, and given it to an attendant, unheeding of the cries of the one, or the agonies of the other. The widow—and now she did indeed appear beautiful—knowing what was to succeed, gave way to the struggles of nature, fell on her knees, raised her eyes towards heaven, and clasped her hands in a transport of speechless anguish. One of the Bramins approached her with an air of calm but stern authority, raised her from her recumbent position, then, with the assistance of a companion equally stern and unfeeling, violently urged her towards the pile. She struggled, and the energy with which despair had armed her, enabled her successfully to resist the united efforts of these sleek high-priests of the altar of a most infernal superstition. Upon seeing this, several of these cruel functionaries rushed forward and dragged her towards the faggots, which were well encircled with sheet, in order to accelerate their combustion—a contingent mercy arising out of the policy of securing a speedy termination to the suttee's sufferings, as the quicker the process, the less the chance of rescue or escape. The moment her voice was stifled, she uttered an inhuman and a shriek which was heard by all the bystanders. The fire, which had been kindled from the milk of the buffalo,

raised, it was drowned in the mingled clamour of tom-toms, pipes, and the shouts of hundreds of half-mad fanatics, who had assembled to see the horrid issue of a devoted fanaticism. Her struggles were now unavailing; she was soon dragged to the pile and forced upon it; at this time she appeared exhausted by her continued exertions. When seated on the faggots, her husband's head was placed upon her lap, the straw, which had been plentifully strewn underneath the wood, was fired, when the flames instantly ascending, enveloped the beautiful Hindoo, at once shutting her out for ever from human sight and from human sympathy. Lest in her agonies she should leap from the pile, she was kept down by long bamboos; the ends being placed upon her body by the officiating Bramins, who leaned their whole weight upon the centre of the pole with which each was furnished, and which each zealously applied to this holy purpose, so that she could not rise. Her sufferings were soon terminated, as the wood, burned with extreme rapidity and fury. This ended the infernal holocaust!

New Musket for the British Army.

About four weeks ago the Master-General of the Ordnance issued instructions that two muskets of an entirely new principle which had been submitted to him by Mr. Wilkinson, a London manufacturer, should have a fair trial. The muskets were accordingly forwarded to Woolwich, and placed in charge of an intelligent corporal, with orders that 1,000 rounds of ball cartridges should be fired from each for the purpose of testing their capabilities, and ascertaining their good or bad qualities. The corporal selected two experienced gunners, and the men have attended every day at the butt in the Royal Arsenal to practice with them. Upwards of 500 rounds have been fired from each musket, and the ease, rapidity, and precision with which they can be used has afforded the greatest satisfaction, and even surprise, on account of the simplicity of their construction. The barrel of this musket is of the same length and thickness as those used by the soldiers of the line at present; the only difference is, that the touch-hole instead of being placed at the side, is under the stock, immediately in front of the trigger, which is secured from the possibility of discharging the musket by accident, even under the most careless circumstances. Instead of flints, percussion caps are used, and the force necessary to ignite them is effected by a steel spring about seven inches in length and so simple, that it can scarcely ever get out of order. Owing to the present muskets, the stock is much weakened by having to cut out a portion for their reception, and 20 screws are required to fix the various parts to each other, and to the barrel. By Mr. Wilkinson's plan, which he has secured by patent, five screws only are required, and there is no cutting requisite for adjusting it to the stock and barrel. This improvement makes the musket a pound lighter, and will be of immense advantage, not only to the army, but also to sportsmen, and every person who has occasion to use fire-arms as the percussion cap being discharged under the stock, the motion cannot be seen by the eye, which renders it peculiarly safe to that organ, and secures the certainty of a good aim and this is greatly assisted by an elevation at the breach of the barrel, about half an inch in height and formed like the letter Y, and similar to those used on the large guns of the Ordnance department. When the 1,000 rounds have all been fired from the muskets, a report will be given in to the Master-General, and there is every probability they will be adopted without delay. It is stated that the East India Company have already given a large order for this pattern musket to supply a portion of the troops under their control.

"When at the island of Rhodes," says M. Madmont, "I went to the sponge fishery, which is curious & interesting. It is a laborious and dangerous employment but so lucrative, that five or six successful days afford those engaged in it the means of support for an entire year. The sponge is attached to rocks at the bottom of the sea, serving as a retreat to myriads of small crustacean animals, which occupy its cavities. The fisherman dives for it at the depth of even a hundred feet and sometimes continue for five or six minutes under water, unless the quantity of sponge they have collected becomes inconvenient or unmanageable, when they are hauled to the surface by the crew of the boat to which they belong. The divers occasionally fall victims to the sharks that attack them under water. The sponge is prepared for the market by being pressed to dislodge the animalcules it contains, and afterwards washed in lye to deprive it of mucilaginous matter."

An Alarming Disclosure.

The New Albany Gazette contains the following alarming disclosure:—"For some time past, an extensive gang of counterfeiters and coiners have infested a large portion of Michigan. Among them are sheriffs, magistrates, doctors, colonels, majors, landlords, and dignitaries. The wife of one of them has made disclosures which will probably lead to the arrest and conviction of many of them, and the dispersion of the remainder."

POETRY.

HYMN OF THE UNIVERSE.

Paraphrased from Goethe.

Roll on, thou Sun! forever roll, —
Thou giant, rushing through the Heaven
Creation's wonder, nature's soul!
Thy golden wheels by angels driven;
The planets die without thy blaze,
And cherubim with star-drop wing
Float in thy diamond-sparking rays,
Thou brightest emblem of their King!

Roll, lovely Earth! and still roll on,
With Ocean's azure beauty bound:
While one sweet star, the pearly moon,
Pursues thee through the blue profound;
And angels with delighted eyes
Behold thy fairs of moon and stream,
From the high walls of paradise:
Swift-whirling like a glorious dream.

Roll, Planets! on your dazzling road,
For ever sweeping round the sun;
What eye beheld when first ye glowed;
What eye shall see your courses done?
Roll in your solemn majesty,
Ye deathless splendours of the skies!
High altars, from which angels see
The incense of creation rise.

Roll, Comets! and ye million Stars!
Ye that through boundless nature roam;
Ye monarchs on your flame-winged cars!
Tell us in what more glorious dome,
What orb to which your pumps are dim,
What kingdom but by angels trod—
Tells us where swells the eternal hymn
Around His throne where dwells your God?
HAVALL.

Exciting Incident.

We saw a letter, within a few days, written by a young lady who, not many weeks since, was journeying from this place to the West. It narrates a very exciting occurrence which took place on board the steamboat in which she was a passenger, and of which she was an eye witness. In passing down the Mississippi river, our narrator was summoned from the cabin by alarming shrieks and great commotion on deck. On going up she found that a young lady had fallen overboard, and the boat in its progress was fast leaving her behind. A gentleman on board immediately directed himself to the rescue of the drowning person, and unluckily he reached the water until a small boat came to the rescue of both. The young lady thus snatched from a sudden death, was the daughter of an elderly gentleman in who was on board the boat—foreigners, neither of whom could speak English. On reaching the deck, and recovering from her fright, she passionately embraced her deliverer and bestowed kisses after his manner, as the only way she could express her gratitude and thankfulness; while the father rushing from the cabin eagerly proffered him a roll of bank bills. These being refused, he ran to his cabin and returned with a bag of gold, which he likewise pressed upon his acceptance; nor could neither father or daughter be made to understand, or feel satisfied, why the proffered reward would not be accepted.—*Salem Observer.*

Hints to Mechanics.

Avoid giving long credits, even to your best customers. A man who can pay easily will not thank you for the delay; and a slack doubtful paymaster is not too valuable a customer to die sharply and seasonably. A fish may as well attempt to live without water, or a man without air, as a mechanic without punctuality and promptness in collecting and paying his debts. It is a mistaken and ruinous policy to attempt to keep on and get business by delaying collections. When you lose a slack paymaster from your books, you only lose the chance of losing your money—and there is no man who pays more money to lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

Nothing will fatten mutton quicker than apples. It is necessary or best, to cut up apples when fed to sheep.

Wheat Flour.

According to Prof. Thompson of Edinburgh, one pound of good wheat meal contains ten ounces of farina, or starch, three ounces of bran, six drachms of gluten, and two drachms of sugar; and it is because wheat contains such portions of these substances, that it makes the very best loaf bread. The farina or starch is the principal nourishing property; the saccharine matter or sugar is also highly nutritious; but in the process of making loaf bread, it serves mainly, by its vinous fermentation, to produce the gas or air by which the dough is raised and the bread made light. The gluten is likewise a very nutritious property, but in loaf bread, it principally serves, by its cohesiveness, like gum elastic, to prevent the gas or air formed by the fermentation of the sugar, from escaping or passing off; and the gas being thus retained, inflates or puffs up the dough and makes it porous and light. The bran with its mucilaginous and other properties, not only adds to the nutritiousness of the bread, but enlivens it, serves to increase its digestibility, and to invigorate the digestive organs, and preserve

THE NEW MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

"MARSHALL, MAYOR."

"Thou Marshall! in the way that I was going,"
Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Oh, Marshall Mayor! Oh, Marshall Mayor!
This time you have made people stare!
Is this your sense
Of justice, sir—under a mere pretence
To rob us of our legal fair?
And "Hobler, clerk,"
How, sir could you be so much in the dark
To sign the proclamation,
Dealing deathblows
To hoists and shows
Alack! 'twas a most hobbling piece of legislation,
In former days, indeed,
We read
Of feats like this, when with mistaken zeal,
A bigot Queen cut throats by millions
(Military and civilians):
And, sir, no doubt you want to deal
With us in a like fashion
(Don't go into a passion!)
And break us all upon a *Catherine Wheel*
For gingerbread and beast's (?)
It seems there is a saving clause;
But by your laws
Shakespeare, and Massinger, and Johnson,
Macbeth and Monsieur Tomson
(Once looked upon as intellectual feasts),
Are doomed to everlasting silence.
Excuse my violence—
But thus to take under your fostering wing
Each four-legged thing
Was a most beastly thought—
I hope 'twill come to naught.
They say the reason
Why Bartlemy Fair was voted treason,
Was from the nuisance to the neighbors round,
But, sir, it does seem rather queer,
That folks who've lived from year to year
Within the sound
Of bulls and cows,
And such-like rows,
(And not gone mad,)
Should find the noise
Of two or three little boys
So very bad.
No, no; a man like this, Sir, scorns
The notion
Of such a small commotion;
And it is the noise that you'd put down,
Saving your magistratical gown,
Why don't you take the *bull by the horns*?
What is it you have done?
Why, snuff just half our fun;
And how?
Why thus, I row,
You've stopped the Plays, where we could sit
An hour in quiet,
And driven us to the beer-shops, where there's
Nought but riot,
And drunkenness, and lewdness, and the rest;
No doubt you did it for the best—
But, tell me, please,
D'ye think we gain much by such *dram-artists*
as these?
Come, come, sir, try again!
Remember, sir, that men
Are only children of larger size—
In short, life's bigger boys.
And when again you make new laws
(But not to chouse
Us out of our gewgaws.)
Show us a little more, sir, of your *Mansionous*.

Taking the Census.

"Do you live here, Sir?" said a gentleman of easy address and of some official importance, who carried a blank book in one hand and a silver pencil in the other—"Do you live here, Sir?" he said, addressing the male occupant, as he unceremoniously poked his head into an Irishman's shanty, in the suburbs of the city, yesterday.

"Why, then, sweet bad luck to you every day you see a wooden pavin'-stone, you spinn-spalpeen," said Pat, apparently much enraged—"where else would I live! Isn't this me own house, and isn't me house me castle!—What right have you to trespass on the premises, and step in without sayin' 'be yer lave, or 'God save all here,' just as if you was the estate gentleman?"

"My dear sir (said the visitor,) I did not come here with the view of unnecessarily intruding on you. I am employed taking the census, and came to take your name and your family's."—"To take my sins? give me a charm! I suppose—put yer consuetes on me! Oh! you want to make an amulet, or an amulet of me? Clear out of my consuetes, or I'll be afther giving you a polibone that'll take your sins," and he made a scientific noise at the stranger, in true Donnybrook Fair style, who requested him not to put his threat into execution, but permit him to explain. He told Patrick that he was employed by the government to ascertain the number of people who reside in the city, and he merely called, in pursuance of his vocation, to learn how many his family numbered.

"And is that all ye want?" said Pat, assuming a less billigerent tone. "No more," said the gentleman with the book. "And why the devil didn't you say so at first?" (said Pat)

The Lady had the Launce, or Delham out.

An old dame, named Hannah Yeatman, annoyed by a keen cross-examination in the Court of Queen's Bench, became unruly, and exclaimed,—"Don't you go for to vex me by questions, I'm not a going to be bothered this way, I'll be d—d if I am, I'm too hold!" Chief Justice DeLham—"You must answer the question, or I must commit you." Witness—"Commit your granny! You ought to be ashamed of yourself, you hought! The young man as you 'll be dead, and all through you, when there's no kevier in your big wig, and she in 'askersk! For shame! (Roars of laughter.)

By the Reel.—My Henry Rappell, a black dog six bushels large, and one small pig, was stolen from a square road of ground, on the 28th September. They were procured from the seed of the ornamental plant, planted in rows two feet apart, and the seed six inches apart in the rows, in the latter part of April. *Farmer's Herald.*

Notions as to the impossibility of a female; so is modesty of behaviour.

and I'd tell it while a cat 'ud be aint' a ha'p'orth' o' butter.

Stay—let me see—(and he began to scratch his head by way of assisting his memory)—there's myself and Nelly—that's one. "You and Nelly are two," said the gentleman, making his memorandum at the same time.

"Well, there's more of yer assurance (said Pat.)—Do you know better than the priest? Didn't he tell us the night we wor married that we wor one?"—"Well, I'll not argue the question with you (said the gentleman,) proceed."—"Well, thin (said Pat,) there's the four gossoons that's livin', and Brian and Teddy that's dead; there's Nancy, that's at home with her gran'mother, in Ireland; and the two colleens that's at home wid us; there's the pig and the codd'-'nare, and —"

"That will do, Sir," said the census taker, stopping him, who had by this time taken a note of the actual number of Pat's family.—"Good bye, Sir."—"A safe journey to you, me darlin'!" said Pat. "Wou' ye take some thin'?"—"Nothin'," said the stranger, and he vanished.—*New York Paper.*

Newspapers.

The vast number of newspapers that are constantly being born in almost every section of the country, copies of which we are almost daily in the receipt of, with the request 'please exchange,' is truly distressing. They come in all shapes and sizes, and all hues and shades in politics, and no politics at all. The names are as awful. So fast do they come forth that the language seems to be deficient to furnish a name of any thing that is appropriate, euphonious, or new, and their sponsors are driven to give them any name under heaven. "We have 'The Great Western,' published somewhere, and the 'Mosquito,' near the same place. Then comes a 'Sledgehammer,' and the 'Anvil,' 'The Wasp,' and 'The Hornet,' 'The File,' and the 'Rasp,' 'The Spirit of Democracy,' 'The Spirit of the Times,' and all kinds of Spirits. The 'Dirty Sheet,' but no clean one has yet come to hand, and the last we have heard of is a furious one called the 'Tar-bald.' Some of these are conducted with great ability. Some are managed with great propriety, others outran all old-fashioned notions in that respect. Some may live, but more may probably die in three months, than outlive that venerable ego.—*Boston Transcript.*

Preservation of Cabbages.

The following methods of preserving cabbages for winter use, are the result of experience:—"The cabbages should be gathered before injury is done to them by the severe fall frosts; the heavy outside leaves should remain on the stalk. Fix a string or cord round the stump near the roots suspend from the sleepers with the head downward in a cool cellar, and they are ready and fit for use at times. Cabbages kept in this manner retain all their peculiar flavor and sweetness; the whole virtue of the stump and leaves is concentrated in the part which is used, are handy of access, occupy but little room which would be occupied for other purposes; and seldom, if ever rot; the outside leaves wilt and contract, and in time become quite dry, which form a sort of coating that serves to exclude the air from the inside of the head.

Another method practised by some, and highly recommended, is to cut the head from the stump, pack close in a sack, taking care to fill up the vacancies with dry chaff, thereby excluding the air, and keep in a dry cellar.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Singular Delusion Leading to Suicide.

A respectable Scotch merchant near Pimlico committed suicide. He fancied the devil was in him, and asserted he could feel him in his throat. On examining the room after death, two wills have been discovered, in one of which he desired his executors to employ a surgeon to open his body, that the devil might be found, secured, destroyed; and in this way, he says, he will be prevented from injuring any one else.—*Winston's Anatomy of Suicide.*

The Lady had the Launce, or Delham out.

An old dame, named Hannah Yeatman, annoyed by a keen cross-examination in the Court of Queen's Bench, became unruly, and exclaimed,—"Don't you go for to vex me by questions, I'm not a going to be bothered this way, I'll be d—d if I am, I'm too hold!" Chief Justice DeLham—"You must answer the question, or I must commit you." Witness—"Commit your granny! You ought to be ashamed of yourself, you hought! The young man as you 'll be dead, and all through you, when there's no kevier in your big wig, and she in 'askersk! For shame! (Roars of laughter.)

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Notions as to the impossibility of a female; so is modesty of behaviour.

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Individuals who have no ac-
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ENTS
Mrs. S. Conrick,
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NOTICE
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10. 1840.

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SCHOONER,
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20. 1840.

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Best copy available

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From Papers by the Caledonia.

From the Liverpool Mercury, of Sept. 18. The ratification of the treaty between the four powers for the pacification of the East was exchanged in London on Tuesday last. The provisions of the treaty will be found elsewhere, and from these it will be seen that the outcry raised by the French papers, and echoed by some of our Tory journals at home, against Commodore Napier, for having, as was alleged, commenced operations prematurely, was wholly unfounded. It was expressly agreed by the plenipotentiaries that, in order to avoid unnecessary delay, the measures determined upon should be commenced without waiting for an exchange of ratifications. The proceedings of Napier, therefore, in issuing proclamations to the subjects of the Porte in Syria, and in detaining vessels belonging to the Pacha, instead of being in contravention of the treaty, are in direct conformity with it. According to the latest intelligence, the blockade of Alexandria was commenced on the 1st instant, by Admiral Stopford, and several of the Pacha's vessels had been sequestered. There is a rumour also that a collision had taken place between the British and French squadrons, but no particulars are given, and it is, in all probability, utterly without foundation. There have, as yet, been no symptoms of yielding on the part of the Pacha. The admonitory notice addressed to him by the European Consuls, in obedience to the commands of their respective governments, urging him to accept the favourable terms offered to him in the first instance, and pointing out to him the utter futility of further resistance to his sovereigns, the Allied Powers, even if backed by France, has been without effect as regards the Pacha; but the very idea that France should be represented as not able to cope with Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia united, seems to have thrown our mercantile and irascible neighbours into a complete phrenzy. The National, an organ of the republican or democratic party, thus fulminates its wrath on the occasion:—

There is not a Frenchman breathing who does not feel the blood rush to his cheeks on reading such outrageous menaces. It appears then, that it will be sufficient for France to interfere to render the ruin of Mehemet Ali more prompt and certain. We have not been accustomed to such language, even on the part of all Europe in coalition. But our past is forgotten—all our traditions are degraded; Europe may be audacious and insolent. Let us bow down our heads and wait before we rouse ourselves, until the Powers shall tell us on our own frontiers what they now tell us from Alexandria.

The Constitutional, which is considered as M. Thiers's own paper, is not less indignant:—

In the enumeration of the misfortunes which the Pacha's resistance would cause to fall on his own head, the note comprehends the entrance of European troops into Egypt or Asia. That is very clear. If the note, in that, does not contain a vague threat, it is not a question merely, as had been thought, of an attempt to cause an insurrection in Syria, and of a military blockade. The European Powers will enter Egypt and Asia—that is to say, that the English will attempt a landing, and that the Russians will take upon themselves to protect Constantinople.

COALITION OF WHIGS AND TORIES.

The announcement, made by the Somerset Gazette, of the formation of a "Neutral or Queen's Party," by the Dukes of Beaufort, Northumberland, and others, has given rise to some discussion in the London papers, touching the probability and the advantages or disadvantages of a coalition between the Whigs and moderate Tories. By some of our contemporaries the elevation of Dr. Shuttleworth, a Tory, or a trimmer at all events, to the episcopal bench, is looked upon as adding likelihood to the report; but for our own part, though we think that Ministers might have found a better man than Dr. Shuttleworth to fill a vacant mitre, we look upon the notion of a coalition as so absurd and suicidal on the face of it, so far as one of the supposed parties is concerned, that it is not worth discussing. It is very likely that some members of the aristocracy may have wit enough to see the consequences to which a continued opposition of their body to popular rights may ultimately lead; and not very unlikely that others, seeing no chance of overthrowing a Liberal Government, may be disposed to turn their own coats;—but the Whigs should expect to derive strength from a coalition with any section of the Tories, involving any concession to Toryism, is just as likely a speculation as that of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. The Tories may wish to set the trap, well knowing that it would be immediately fatal to the popularity of their rivals; but the Whigs will hardly be such fools as to fall into it with their eyes open. If they did, and if we may venture on a pun derived from the title of the newspaper containing the statement which has furnished the groundwork for discussion, they would turn a Somerset indeed, but they would never recover their legs again.—Ibid.

FORTIFICATION OF PARIS—POLICY OF FRANCE.

From the Morning Chronicle. We feel inclined to stigmatize this ordinance as at once pusillanimous and barbarous, but there can be no use in launching harsh and abusive terms at our too sensitive neighbors. We shall limit ourselves, therefore, to simply regretting that at an epoch when all civilized cities are razing and getting rid of these fortifications destined to defy marauding foes, France should feel the necessity of such a retrograde step as fortifying its capital, and exposing its inhabitants and environs to the dangers and casualties of a siege. The idea,

it is pleaded, was Napoleon's, and well worthy it was of him, who had no other idea than that of eternal combat and universal conquest. If France and its rulers entertain projects of offensive war,—if they are again to march 500,000 men to Russia, to occupy Vienna and Berlin, Naples, and Madrid, the project of fortifying Paris is wise. He who meditates such distant enterprises feels the necessity of fortifying his door strongly.

If France meditated nothing by war but preserving her rank and influence in Europe, without oppressing her neighbours, we know of no land, more impregnable, in the density, the courage, the military spirit and silence of her inhabitants. When, therefore, she mistrusts the arms of her millions, it can only be that she meditates a renewal of the attempts of Napoleon and Louis XIV to subjugate Europe. If this be so, it will soon be seen; and the coalition of 1812 must rise again, with the sacred banner of European liberty and self-defence, against which we should doubt of even the new ramparts of Paris prevailing.

In this light the scheme of fortifying Paris is at once pusillanimous and menacing—pusillanimous, in its mistrust of the French army and population; menacing, because it reveals projects of offensive war. If Europe had shown any wish to oppress France, to curtail her of her due influence, to dictate any policy or institution to her, she might then show such a symptom of deep mistrust; but no one can be mad or malevolent enough to suppose that any of the Foreign Powers could have the design of attacking France or injuring her, or that, if any one of the Powers meditated such a thing, the others would not step forward to prevent it. Even at sea, where the power of France is not paramount, the utmost obsequiousness has been shown to her by the other maritime Powers. She was allowed to break through the *status quo* of 1815, and add an immense portion of the Mediterranean shore to her empire. Yet now, forsooth, when all the rest of Europe come forward to prevent almost all the remaining part of the southern and eastern shore of the same sea from being swallowed up by a protégé of France, the latter puts on an attitude of defiance, and threatens Europe with war. These menaces, we can only say, must not be met with weakness. The treaty of July, 1840, was not a renewal of the coalition of 1812 against France, for it was not directed against France. Its objects involve neither abetment nor repression of any political principle whatsoever. There is neither Liberalism nor Absolutism in it. The French alone, by bad faith, and by a re-adoption of the old Napoleonic feeling, can convert the alliance into the old coalition. If Louis Philippe permits any Minister to be rash enough to do this, the consequences to him and to France will indeed be too serious to be recapitulated. The system of detached forts may please the Court, which may see in them strongholds against insurrection. For our part, we can see in fortresses and bastions erected round populous cities, but so many altars for the sacrifice of hecatombs of human victims, and for the shedding of oceans of human blood.

The Messenger announces that the Court of Peers on Tuesday had declared itself competent to try Louis Bonaparte and his fellow-prisoners. From Scotland, the accounts respecting the progress made with the harvest are satisfactory, and though the carrying of Corn had been interrupted occasionally by showers, no injury had yet been done to the Corn. The trade is described as dull, at the principal markets, and prices of most articles had suffered a decline.

The news from Egypt is of the deepest interest. It shows the determination of Mehemet Ali to resist all attempt to encroach on what he regards as his rights. Some violent proceeding was hourly expected. The crops all over Great Britain still promise to be abundant, with exception of the "hop crop."

Although there is every assurance given that the French and English nations avoid a war between themselves, yet great preparations are making for such an event should it occur. It is supposed from the accounts that we give that there is hardly any hope that the difficulty between Mehemet Ali and the allied powers will be settled until much blood has been shed.

The Prospects of the Harvest.—The harvest has made extraordinary progress in the North of England during the present week. In Yorkshire the weather has been splendid; in Lancashire there has been stormy weather in the night, but the bright sunshine during the day has compensated for the rain of the night. The quantity of grain cut and secured has been immense. We may now say with some kind of certainty, the people's food in these islands is provided till the next harvest. In the South of England the grain is all in the stackyard or in the granaries; in the Midland counties this is very generally the case; and in the North of England, as well as in Scotland and Ireland, the cream of the harvest is gathered, or so nearly so as to be out of danger, with common attention and even moderately favourable weather. The Bank of England has nothing to fear for the present year from a drain of money to send abroad for foreign corn, and we are not without sanguine hopes that the price of the "staff of life" may be such as to brisken trade, and place the working classes and their employers in an improved condition. It may be received as a general maxim, though perhaps not of universal application, that an average harvest, well secured, is in this country the precursor of prosperity.—Leeds Mercury.

(From the Glasgow Herald, Sept. 18.) The question of war and peace with France is still anxiously discussed, and although few anticipate the immediate occurrence of hostilities, yet it is difficult to reconcile present appearances with the conviction that they are not eventually seriously contemplated. The

fortification of Paris has been ordered by Government "as the indispensable completion of the organization of the power of France."—and notwithstanding the enormous extent and labour of the works required, the measures seem to be regarded, with the unanimous approval of the Parisian Press and People. It is also reported that various fortresses on the coast are to be put into an immediate state of defence, and in the mean time the naval preparations generally are carried on with seemingly vigour and activity.

Treaty of Commerce between France and England.—We are enabled to state, that the British and French Commissioners have brought to a close their negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, and that it contains several clauses highly favourable to British manufactures.—Galignani's Messenger.

Brighton, September 10. The foreign news is of much interest this week. In France the attention of the Government has been suddenly called from the task of stirring up the passions of the people against their neighbours, by necessity of looking to their own affairs at home. The combinations and gatherings of the workmen, which we have elsewhere noticed, have at length broken out into *emutes*,—for that, we believe, is the approved phrase in such matters. Barricades have been attempted, with the usual accompaniment of *atropens*, &c.; but the troops and the National Guard have succeeded in putting down the insurgents, and order is again restored "for the present," as the Paris correspondence of one paper puts it,—to be again, of course, disturbed from time to time, as opportunity shall permit. What a blessed place of residence for quiet people must be this "metropolis of tigers and monkeys!"

We cannot here help adverting to a very characteristic piece of Gallicism. Among the numerous brochures which have been put forth recently in Paris, with reference to the Eastern question, is one signed "Lenoble du Bayet," and dedicated to England, enumerating all the sources of hostility between the two countries. This pamphlet presents what it terms "The Litany of every good Frenchman," of which the following are specimens:—

- "By the massacre of Eyrex, war with Eng. D.
- "By the battle of Poitiers, do. D.
- "By the treaty of Breigny, do. do.
- "By the battle of Agincourt, do. do.
- "By the battle of Ramillies, do. do.
- "By the combat of Oudenarde, do. do.
- "By the affair of Malplaquet, do. do.
- "By the death of Louis XVI., do. do.
- "By the massacre of Quiberon, do. do.
- "By the fight of Aboukir, do. do.
- "By the battle of Trafalgar, do. do.
- "By the assassination of Kleber, do. do.
- "By the pontoons of Cadix, do. do.
- "By the invasion of 1814, do. do.
- "By Waterloo, do. do.
- "By the tortures and death of Napoleon, do. do.
- "By the outrage of the 15th July, 1840, do. do.

No doubt, as the Times in copying it observes, this ebullition of the spirit of those fantastical Bohadists who are called "Young France," is more calculated to excite our mirth than our indignation; but how much have they to answer for, who have stirred up the passions of such a population!

The United States Gazette states that the Marquis of Clanricarde is about to succeed Lord Auckland as Governor-Gen. of India. The President, steam-ship, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th Sept. in 16 days from New York. The Acadia, from Halifax, made the passage in 10 days.

The Columbia, the last of the four mail steamers, between Liverpool and Halifax, was towed up the great crane at the Bromielaw on the 12th September, where she will remain till she receives her machinery. She is of the same model and size as the Britannia and others of the class.

The Great Western left her moorings at Bristol on the afternoon of the 12th Sept. for New-York, with 54 passengers and a full cargo of copper and manufactured goods. A letter dated Liverpool, 19th Sept. mentions an advance in the price of Iron, both in Wales and Staffordshire, of 40s. per ton.

The Princess Augusta still lingered, with but little hopes of recovery. On Thursday, Prince Albert was introduced at the Council, held at Windsor, and was, by command of the Queen, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. His Royal Highness afterwards took his place at the council-board.

Spain has undergone another change of Ministry, attended by a popular outbreak at Madrid. There have also been further disturbances at Lisbon; but these occur so frequently now, that they scarcely call for particular notice.

Prince Albert's Hussars paraded through the principal streets, on Thursday, last, in marching order, fully equipped in their new clothing, which has very showy and handsome appearance. The dresses of the officers are exceedingly rich. Crowds of persons followed them on their route; and the regiment excited great curiosity. They attended divine worship at St. Peter's Church, on Sunday morning, as we last week announced that they would, in their new clothing.—Ib.

A larger quantity of sugar will be exported from Calcutta this year than has ever been recorded before. It will amount to 40,000 tons at least; and in a few years this quantity will be doubled, for the capabilities of the country are boundless.

No fewer than five of the Dublin aldermen have announced themselves as Repealers. It is decided by the poor-law commission that the guardians of unions have no right to visit poor-houses when they please, and that the right is vested in the board collectively.

The fixed income of the Deany of Durham, under the new law, is £3300, and the Deany is required to be in residence 8 months out of the twelve.

The Commission of Excise have determined, that apothecaries are not liable to Prosecution for selling spirits of wine.

A subscription on behalf of the family of the murdered missionary Williams has been commenced by the London Missionary Society. Earl Fitzwilliam has given £50, the Duke of Devonshire, £25, the Duke of Northumberland £25, and the Bishop of London and his family £13 7s.

The quantity of steel pens brought into the market, may be conjectured from fact, that in one single establishment no fewer than 45 millions were manufactured between Oct. 1838 and Oct. 1839.

The paying of wages in goods, instead of money, is increasing to an alarming degree in the villages in this country. It is also practised to some extent in the cotton hoisery branches in the town.

We are glad to learn that Lord Brougham, who has been seriously ill, is convalescent. The Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfort says, "There is now living at Moscow the widow of a dealer in skins, who has attained her 157th year. When 123 she married her fifth husband. All her alliances has been prosperous and happy. She is still in full possession of all her mental faculties. She has never been attacked with any dangerous illness."

The receipts of the Bible Society for the past year, from all sources, amounted to £111,292 being £6220 more than the preceding year, and £3700 more than any former year. The issues of Bible and Testaments were 770,360 copies, being 118,292 more than the preceding year. Total from the commencement of the institution, 12,322,471 copies of Scriptures; and the expenditure £2,650,160.

There exists no intention, at present, for the assembling Parliament at an earlier period than usual. All speculations on subject are confounded, and necessarily premature.—Globe.

A duel took place on Saturday afternoon, at Wimbledon Common, between the Earl of Cardigan, Lieut-Col. of the 11th Dragoons, and Lieut. Tuckett, late of the same corps.—On the second shot Mr. Tuckett received his adversary's ball in the back part of his lower ribs. The ball has been extracted and Mr. Tuckett is doing well, having been pronounced out of danger.

STATE OF TRADE—Lancashire.—The cotton spinning and powerloom weavers at Stockport have more work than they had a few weeks ago, and the machinery in nearly all the cotton mills is in full operation, but, on account of the late jura-outs, many factory operatives resident in the town have not yet been able to get employment; strangers from other places have got their work, at wages from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they were 12 months ago.—The cotton trade of Hyde Ash-ton-under-Lyne, Staley-bridge, Newton-moor, &c., is much the same as we stated a few weeks since; the machinery in the mills is generally running full time.

The Tea Trade, Monday.—The deliveries of tea last week were rather large, amounting to 374,000 lbs. The tea market was not quite so firm to day. About 2000 packages are advertised for public sale to-morrow.

TURKEY AND EGYPT. Blockade of Alexandria.—A Government steamer which arrived in Toulon on the 12th instant brought the following intelligence from the Levant:—

The blockade of Alexandria commenced on the 1st instant, and a few Egyptian vessels had already been sequestered by the British squadron. The fleet of the Viceroy was drawn up in order of battle in the roads of Alexandria.

Advices from Malta of the 4th instant state, that nobody believed at Constantinople war was imminent.

It was reported in that capital that Khosrew Pacha had been strangled.

On the 26th Admiral Hugon arrived at Vourla, and took the command of the French squadron.

Two British ships-of-the-line were then stationed at the entrance of the Bosphorus, waiting to escort a small Turkish squadron, carrying 4,000 soldiers, and proceeding to Cyprus. That squadron left Constantinople on the 28th.

The Commerce of Monday states that a letter from Bologna, dated the 7th of September, has been received, containing the following:—"The intelligence from the east tends to keep the mind of the public in a state of continual agitation; and in Romagna the same fermentation exists as was manifested in 1830. War is considered imminent, inasmuch as a report is current that commercial letters from Ancona communicate the news of a collision in the waters of the Levant between the French and English squadrons. Our Legate, Cardinal Macchi, is about to leave for Rome, in order to confer with the Secretary of State on the measures necessary to be adopted in case of disorders, or in the event of the Austrians, by whom the fortress of Ferrara is occupied, advancing to Bologna."

Treaty Respecting the Affairs of Turkey.—The London papers contain copies of the treaty agreed upon between the Sultan on the one hand, and Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia on the other, together with other official documents connected with it.

Naval Architecture.—It is worthy of remark, that the proportions of the British Queen steam-ship, the last great effort of marine architecture that has interested the world, are exactly those of Noah's Ark, the first that was set afloat, proving that 4000 years of practical science has done nothing to improve the dimensions of floating boats, first given by the great Builder of the universe; and if the critical character of these proportions be duly considered, it may afford an evidence of the truth of the Scripture narrative. The breadth of the ark was one-sixth of the length; the depth thereof one-tenth of the length. The British Queen is 40ft. 6in. wide; stem post 24ft. 6in. aloft, while depth 29, making the square depth 24ft. 6in. The ark was twice as long as the British Queen.—Hampshire Telegraph.

The Liverpool steam-ship has, we understand, been engaged by the Government, and will proceed in a few days, with troops, arms and ammunition, for the Ionian Islands. The Liverpool is, we have learned, to remain upon the Mediterranean station, for the purpose of keeping up a communication between those Islands and other British stations during the progress of hostilities in the east.—Dublin Merc. Adc.

Glasgow, Sept. 11. The Weather.—We regret to state that weather during the last few days has been exceedingly ungenial. Rain has fallen copiously; the sun is only seen in blinks, and occasionally the temperature is very low.—From these causes, harvest, which would now have been in extensive progress, has been sadly interrupted, and of the grain which has been cut within the last ten days the proportion which has been got in is exceedingly small.—Herald.

The ratification of the convention of the 15th July, between Turkey, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, were yesterday exchanged at the Foreign Office.—Morning Chronicle.

Fire at Jamaica W. I.—The splendid estate "Hope," the property of the Duke of Buckingham, was destroyed by fire. 110 negro houses, the great house, cane fields, stores, and all the property of master and man, were destroyed.

The rate of passages hereafter in the President and British Queen, will be the main saloon \$139; all other after berths \$120; fore saloon \$100, exclusive of wines in each case which will be furnished at reasonable rates.—New-York Albion S. p. 26.

New York.—Flour has taken a decidedly good turn to-day. There were sales of Genesee early, at \$4.75, and of Ohio round hoops at \$4.62, but now both are better by six cents at the least. Georgetown, \$5.37 1-2.

Quebec, Sep. 25. We mentioned, some time ago, the arrival in this city of the French Bishop of Nancy and Toule. During the greatest part of last week he has preached twice a day in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, to audiences of between five and six thousand persons, having appropriated the morning to the women, and the evening to the men, the Church not being large enough to contain them both at the same time; so that ten or twelve thousand persons have been attending his preaching daily.

The subjects which he has treated have embraced the principal duties of Christians, particularly of those that belong to the Roman Catholic Church; and he has occasionally entered upon controversial subjects, it having become necessary, as he alleged, on account of the circulation of some tracts of that character.

Last night he announced, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, the formation of a Temperance Society, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Baillargeon, Curate of the Parish, to be connected with prayer and other devotional exercises, according to the recommendation of the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland, and of the Council of Lishope of the Catholic Church, lately held at Baltimore in the United States, at which the Bishop of Nancy assisted.—Gazette.

The weather has been beautiful yesterday and to-day—the thermometer at 55°. There has, as yet, been no frost perceptible in this neighbourhood. The forests on the distant mountains begin, however, to shew the "sere and yellow leaf."—Ib.

We understand that the vessels of war now in port are under sailing orders, and that they will probably all be away by the middle of next week.—Ib.

Halifax, Sept. 33. His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Falkland, accompanied by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell with their respective Suites, proceeded under a Salute, at 12 o'clock this day from the Government House to the Council;—and His Lordship's Commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova-Scotia having been read, His Lordship took the usual Oath, and assumed the Government of this Province.—Royal Gazette.

We are informed that it is in contemplation to put another steamer on the Picton and Quebec line, in order to carry the Mails; and the present is to wait on passengers only. Such an arrangement as this would entirely obviate the causes of complaint which have been lately started by travellers, without, as we think, the proper allowances for the common obstacles incident to all new undertakings. Much blame has been cast on the present Stage Proprietors between this and Halifax, but we question where, under the circumstance, any others could be found to conduct the undertaking on more liberal terms. To support a large establishment during the summer months.—Picton Observer Sept. 22.

UNION OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.—A report has just reached us that a proposition for the Union of these Provinces has been made, and that enquiries will immediately be instituted to ascertain the best means of doing so. Saint John is named as the Capital of the United Provinces! The late hour at which the information reaches us prevents our making any comment, but we hasten to fix the important news before our readers.—Courier.

We understand that Mr. Cunard, has it in contemplation to establish a line of Coaches between this place and Halifax as a connecting link between his St. Lawrence and Transatlantic Steamers.—Ib.

Fredericton Oct. 3. LAND SALES.—There was a sale of land yesterday in the market, the result of which satisfactorily demonstrated, that the present upset price in this Province is too high.—

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NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA has just reached us that a Commission for the Union of the Provinces made, and that enquires will immediately be instituted to ascertain the best mode of carrying out the wishes of the United Provinces! The information reaches us by the important news before our eyes.

Mr. Curard, has it in contemplation to establish a line of Coaches in this place and Halifax as a connection between his Law Office and Transmitters.—B.

Fredericton Oct. 3. There was a sale of land in the market, the result of which was demonstrated, that the present in this Province is too high.

Some lots of superior land, as we understood it to be, sold at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per acre, at a credit of three months.

We hope the subject will be taken into consideration by the Executive at an early day; as we are satisfied a greater revenue to the country and its more rapid and extensive settlement, will be a reduction in the price of land. In connection with these large blocks surveyed, and roads marked off, upon each side of which would be one hundred acre lots with a proper front, it would be a great accommodation to Emigrants arriving in the Province. And every alternate lot should be sold for actual settlement; and land should be sold by government in no other way;—the improvement that would be made in a short time, would produce a fair remunerating price for the intermediate lots; and emigrants would thus be able to get their relatives out, and to settle them in their neighbourhood.—Sentinel.

LARGE POTATOES.—That our soil and climate brings to maturity Potatoes of a quality not exceeded in any part of the world, is generally admitted; but on instance of such extraordinary produce, in point of size, as we have now to notice, seldom, we believe, occurs.

Mrs. Sinnot, a widow woman residing in Waterloo-street, near the contemplated site of the new Catholic Chapel in this City, has a lot of Potatoes, of her own planting, which exceed anything of the kind we have ever seen. At one stalk were found seventeen Potatoes of an extraordinary size, one of them weighed upwards of two pounds and three quarters, was nine inches long, and ten inches in circumference; and a number of the others were nearly as large. They were planted only ten weeks ago, and are alike creditable specimens of the rapidity of vegetation in this climate, as well as of the quantity and perfection which is soon attained.

Mrs. S. is well deserving of a reward from our Agricultural Society, and with such a proof of her skill in husbandry, we should think would not long remain in widowhood.—Cour.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Sketches from "A Subscriber's" Journal are unavoidably postponed this week, in consequence of the late English news. "P's" poetical lines shall appear in our next.

THE STANDARD. SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1840. Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—John M. Allester. DISCOUNT DAY, —TUESDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 2. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week—Geo. S. Hill. DISCOUNT DAY, —SATURDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 1. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES: London, —Sep. 18, Montreal, —Oct. 4. Liverpool, —Sep. 17, Quebec, —Oct. 4. Edinburgh, Sep. 8, Halifax, —Oct. 4. Paris, —Sep. 3, New-York, —Oct. 4. Toronto, —Sep. 25, Boston, —Oct. 6.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. The Mail Steamer Caledonia, arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst. in 11 1/2 days from Liverpool. We have made copious extracts from the British Journals to the 18th September, which will be found in our preceding columns. The Steamer Great Western arrived at New-York on the 27th ult. in 15 days from Bristol. She experienced heavy weather for the first few days. On the third day her bowsprit was carried away. By the latest accounts from Paris, it appears that the insurrectionary riots had assumed a very formidable aspect. The revolted workmen made repeated attempts to construct barricades, by overturning wagons, omnibuses and other vehicles. The Municipal Guard had been called out, and having charged the rioters, succeeded in dispersing them. The National Guard had been called under arms, and although the alarm thus occasioned was great, the prompt measures adopted by government were executed to effect a speedy restoration of tranquility.

LITERARY SOCIETY. We take the liberty of reminding the friends of Science, that the season for exertion in the Literary Society, is at hand. The first of November was the time mentioned for the re-opening of the Club, but the present month would probably answer better. However, it is time the members and friends of the institution, were preparing to make the ensuing course as profitable and entertaining as possible. It is very desirable, that an uninterrupted series of lectures, should be maintained; and in order to do this, some effort is indispensable. The Society will meet under more favourable auspices, than those attending its organization last season; and we therefore trust, that no exertion on the part of its members, to render its efficiency more complete, will be wanting. We feel deeply interested in its success, and are happy to imagine, that our views and feelings on the subject, will be justly appreciated by every lover of science and literature in the community.

our views and feelings on the subject, will be justly appreciated by every lover of science and literature in the community.

It may not be generally understood, that a good lecture from any person, whether a member of the Society or not, will be thankfully received.

FLOGGING.—We think it our duty as a public journalist to express our disapproval of a practice alike disgraceful to a christian community, and painful to the feelings of common humanity—public whipping. We mean no censure upon any individual, it is the practice we condemn. Years back, when neither science nor yet religion had shed their mild and soothing influence, there was some excuse but at the present period we know of none. This inhuman practice has been abolished in the British Army, and it is seldom enforced by the civil law in Great Britain. Why not punish in some other way that would have equal as good a tendency and benefit the town—viz. by hard labour on our streets or roads. Are we not correct?

MARRIED. At Stillwater (Orono) Maine, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. B. Tappan, jr. of Hampden, WILLIAM BARCOCK, Esquire, Merchant, of Saint Andrews, N. B., to Miss ABBY BARCOCK of Augusta.

On Sunday last, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Alley, JOHN PARKINSON, Esq. to MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of Dr. W. C. MACSTAY of this Town.

DIED. On Monday morning last, in the 19th year of her age, MARY, wife of Mr. ROBERT ACKERSON, of Saint Patrick, and second daughter of Mr. John Rogers, of this Town. Thus in the bloom of youth has this amiable young woman been carried off, leaving an infant, and kind husband to lament the loss of an affectionate mother and wife.

At Saint Stephen, on Wednesday the 30th ult. in the 35th year of her age, Miss MARY ANNE WATSON, daughter of the late Robert Watson, Esq. of that place.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTERS. From 1st Oct. to 7th Oct. (both inclusive.) KEPT AT ST. ANDREWS.

Table with columns: Barom, Ther, Wind, etc. for the period Oct 1st to 7th 1840.

SUMMARY. A.M. Modt. wind, cloudy weather. P.M. Light wind, cloudy weather. A.M. Light wind, overcast. P.M. cloudy weather, with small rain. A.M. Modt. wind, cloudy, with rain. P.M. Strong gale, with rain. A.M. Fine, clear weather, strong breeze. P.M. Modt. wind, cloudy. A.M. Calm, fine clear weather. P.M. Lt. clear weather. A.M. Light wind, fine weather. P.M. Mt. wind, fine weather. A.M. Strong breeze, clear weather. P.M. Modt. fine clear weather.

Shipping Journal. PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS. ARRIVED. Oct. 2, Bq. Zephyr, Mayers, Hull, Coals, John Wilson. —2, Sch. Jane, Banrette, Argyle, N. S. Ballast, Master. —5, Sch. Sarah, Balcomb, Digby, Providence, Master. —6, Sch. Mary Jane, M. Master, Eastport, Sundrys, to sundry. —7, Brig Praticole, Herley, Rotterdam, Ballast, to Master. —8, Brig Jane, Walker, Saint John, Ballast, James Allanshaw & Co.

AT PRIVATE SALE, THE GOOD SCHOONER JOHN, built at Grand Manan in 1834, of the best Materials, 51 TONS, well found in chains, Anchors, and Hemp Cables, — Her Sails are nearly new. The terms will be liberal. For particulars apply to JAMES BOYD St. Andrews, Oct. 1, 1840.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL & EMIGRANT SOCIETY. THE Quarterly Meeting of the above Society will be held at BAILEY'S Hotel, on TUESDAY the 14th day of October next, at 4 o'clock p. m. A punctual attendance is requested. Per Order D. D. MORRISON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE. WHEREAS, ALEXANDER McLEAN, & JAMES BOYD, Executors of William Curry, deceased, have this day filed their Petition duly verified in the Court of Probates for the County of Charlotte, for Licence to sell the Real Estate which the said William Curry died seized of for the payment of debts: Notice is hereby given to the devisees of the said William Curry and all other persons interested, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration at a Probate Court to be holden at the office of the Surrogate and Judge of Probates in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday, the twenty seventh day of October instant, at the hour of noon. Dated the third day of October, 1840. By Order of the Surrogate, GEO. D STREET, Register of Probates.

FALL SUPPLY OF BRITISH MERCHANDISE.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the Public to the following GOODS, which comprise part of her Fall Supply, viz: Figured Savonies, Altheri do, Paramatts, Merino, coloured and plain; Abernethy silk cloth for dresses; Paris Laines, Mous de laine, best black Crapes, coloured do, Lase Gauze, Fancy blonds, railroad do, Edging, black and white blons Laco. Valenciennes Cotton, Lisle do, blue, washing, and New Quiltings, rich Gfro de Naps, Satins, Perains, Silk Plushes, Charnwood Cloth and French Cashmere select trimmed Shazels, do, Cashmere, embroidered do; Diana Satin bordered do, worsted and cotton plaid do, Tartan do, childrens do, do, lambs wool cravats and cuffs, ladies dress caps, morning do, worked collars, infant's caps, worked bodices, muslin worked cuffs, ribbons of all descriptions, black Vail Grecin Netts, Blond, Bobbinets plain and figured, fancy muslins, Victoria Laines, Scotch do, bishop do, jacquet muslins, book do, changeable silk cravats, gauze do, Pie Nis do, Gent's black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, shirt bordering, printed calicoes, yard wide printing do navy blues, unbleached do, do, white shirting and sheeting, Linen checks, Negatts shirting, brown-Holland Russia sheeting, cotton shirts, Russia towelings, diapers do, nursery do, damask tablecloths, Irish linens, cambric handkerchiefs, coloured cotton do, neck do, gent's braces, black broadcloths, gent's royal patent lambswool ribbed shirts, do, drawers, brown cotton and lambswool do, printed furniture, chintz cottons very cheap, counterpanes, marselles, quilts, railroad cantons, plaid do, worsted do, striped and figured alpacas, super, merino, flannels, (will serge, vaddings, a general assortment of Hosiery; ladies, gent's and childrens GLOVES, plain silk do, lace, kid, lisle, Berlin, German wool, overated lined do, Stockings, Socks, white & black silk do, white, brown, and coloured cotton do, in grain do, beaded do, worsted and black coloured do, lambswool do, merino do, moravia cashmere & spun silk do, Ladies and childrens boots & shoes, worsted boots, hair brushes, tooth and nail do, scented soaps, pen knives, scissors, super, razors, and straps. Fine pocket, dressing & side combs, snuff boxes, Dutch pipes, cigar cases, books, writing paper, memorandum books, pocket do, German silver and hair guards, German silver and brass thimbles, velvet, satin and de-laine-bags, silk Umbrellas, boys belts, black and coloured braids, German wool, lambs wool, to working, Ottomans and carpet stools, with a large assortment of useful and ornamental Toys, chimney ornaments, together with many articles too numerous to enumerate. M. SUTTON, Saint Andrews, Oct. 9, 1840.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK. DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank, has been declared for the last half year, and will be paid on or after the 1st proximo. J. ROBERTSON, Cashier.

SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK. A SEMI-Annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. will be paid to Stockholders, on or after the 30th Instant. D. UPTON, Cashier. St. Stephen, Sept. 4, 1840.—nm35

ON SALE. A GANG of Ships RIGGING of superior quality in the Coil, suitable for a Ship of 600 to 800 tons—being 9 inch, with backstays, &c. &c. 10 Tons CORDAGE, from 9thd. Ratline to 4 inch Rope, ALNO—hourly expected, a cargo of about 110 Childrens HOUSE COAL, from the Victoria Mines. JOHN WILSON, Saint Andrews, October 7, 1840.—10t

TO LET.—And Possession given immediately. THE OLD COURT HOUSE and Premises. For Particulars apply at the office of W. HATCH, Esq. or at the Standard office. Oct. 9, 1840.

AT PRIVATE SALE, THE GOOD SCHOONER JOHN, built at Grand Manan in 1834, of the best Materials, 51 TONS, well found in chains, Anchors, and Hemp Cables, — Her Sails are nearly new. The terms will be liberal. For particulars apply to JAMES BOYD St. Andrews, Oct. 1, 1840.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL & EMIGRANT SOCIETY. THE Quarterly Meeting of the above Society will be held at BAILEY'S Hotel, on TUESDAY the 14th day of October next, at 4 o'clock p. m. A punctual attendance is requested. Per Order D. D. MORRISON, Secretary.

ON SALE. The Farm lately occupied by John Smith at Oak Bay, —adjoining land of Mr. John Cotterel, containing 95 acres, with a dwelling House and Barn; about 40 acres, under Cultivation and Pasturage. This Farm fronts on Oak Bay, where there is an excellent fishery, and great convenience to obtain rock weed and marsh mud for manure. This farm will be sold low, and liberal credit given for payments. JOHN WILSON, May 8, 1840.

CALL AT GARRETT'S!!! AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. THE SUBSCRIBER has received an assortment of CLOTHS, suitable for the Fall Trade, which is being made up into GARMENTS, superior to anything of the kind offered in this market before. Persons residing at a distance, by leaving their measure can have a suit of Clothes in 12 HOURS. The Cloths consist of Black, Blue, Brown, Invisible Green and Broad Cloths. A Supply to PHOENIX CLOTHS, daily expected. All of which will be disposed of at the lowest rate for prompt payment only. St. Andrews, Sept. 17, 1840—37

Blanks For Sale, At this Office.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, that the following persons have been assessed as Non Residents in the amounts opposite their respective names for the Poor and County Rates for the year 1840, on the Real Estate owned by them in the Parish of Penfield, and that unless, they or some person for them pay the same to the Subscriber, together with all costs & charges, the Real Estate owned by them, or such part thereof as may be required for that purpose, will after three months from this date be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty days notice of the time and place of Sale as by Law required. Dr. DEWOLFE, £ 5 6 ISAAC FARNSWORTH, 19 3 Mrs. H. HATHEWAY, - - - - 7 4 12 WM. McDERMOTT, - - - - 4 11 2 ISAAC JUSTASON, Collector of Rates. Penfield, Aug. 31, 1840—rm—35.

CHEAP STORE. FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has Just Received part of his Fall Goods, and now ready for inspection, a very extensive and VARIED ASSORTMENT. The following are only a few of the LEADING ARTICLES: Bales Red, Blue, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Kerseys, and twill Serge, do Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Sattinets, Cassimets, Homespun, & Tweeds, and different other FASHIONABLE PANTALON STUFFS. Bales Pig'd and plain MERINOES, Saxonia, Orleans Cloths, Orleans de Flors, a new and Fashionable article for Ladies Dresses. do Rose, Whitney, and Point Blankets, do PRINTS, Grey and white Cottons, as low as 4d per yard. 2 Cases Gents Beaver and Gossamer Hats, SHAWLS in variety, Indiana, Thibbet WOOL, and Plaid ditto, 1 Bale Scotch Plaid, and Homespun, 1 do. White Cotton Warps, 1 do. Blue do. do. 2 do. London Slops, well assorted, 1 Case Black and white Dunstable Bonnets, suitable for the FALL. A General Assortment of GROCERIES. 3 Crates Earthenware, well assorted, ON HAND. Superfine, Middlings, and RYE FLOUR. The present Stock having been purchased in the Summer months, (which is the dullest season for the sale of Woolen Goods) will be found by Purchasers to be satisfactory, as the Subscriber's intention is to moderate prices down to the lowest possible fraction. D. BRADLEY, St. Andrews, Sept. 17, 1840.

NOTICE. IS HEREBY given, that the following persons have been assessed as Non Residents in the amounts opposite their respective names for the Poor and County Rates for the year 1840, on the Real Estate owned by them in the Parish of Saint Patrick. Estate of John Dunn, Esq. £0 9 10 1-2 do of David Bassett, 0 5 11 do of George Walker, 0 11 0 1-2 And further notice is hereby given that unless they or some person for them, pay the same to the subscriber, together with all costs and charges, the Real Estate owned by them or such part thereof as may be required for the purpose, will after three months from this date, be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty days notice of the time and place of Sale, as by Law required. ANGUS M'KASKLE, Collector of Rates, St. Patrick. August 26, 1840—rm—34

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of Peter Thompson, late of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, Mariner, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts within three months from this date for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to ELIZA THOMPSON, ADMINISTRATRIX St. David, July 25, 1840—30 rm

New-Brunswick, CLOTH & FANCY STORE. THE SUBSCRIBER has received part of his FALL STOCK of British Goods, among which are, Superfine, black, blue, brown, and invisible green BROAD CLOTHS; Pilot, Beaver, Flashing Cassimets, Buckskins, Tweeds, Sattinets, and Homespun. Plain and figured Merinos, and Saxony Cloths, Shawls in variety, Flannels of all colours, Blankets all sizes; Grey and white Cottons, Calicoes of all patterns, with a general assortment of Woolen silk, and Cotton goods, and Groceries, too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at unusually low prices for CASH. JOHN IRWIN, Saint Andrews, August 29th, 1840—34—1f

TO FISHERMEN. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received on Consignment direct from the Manufacturers in England, which he offers for SALE, Low for Cash—Herring Netts, 30 Rans 2 1-2, 2 5 8, 2 3-4, and 150 Mesh. St. Peter Cod Lozes, 12, 15, & 18 thread Salmon Twine in 2lb Slips. Two thread Herring Twine. Shoe Thread. If the above is suitable to the Market, a full supply will be imported annually, and at low rates. JOHN WILSON, Saint Andrews, August 11, 1840—32

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, St. Andrews, Fifth September, 1840.

Table with columns: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. Lists names of correspondents and their addresses.

For Saint Patricks. Aitchison Thomas, Leonard Dennis, Baldwin Thomas, Maguire Thomas 2, Bonham John, McCollins Donald, Gass Irvine, Mackay Gordon, Greenlaw Henry, McEgan John, Hubert Harris, Newell Joseph, Johnston James, Stewart John, Linton Robert, Wilson George 2, Waldroy Mrs. Sarah.

Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised. GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

JULY 3d, 1840. More New Goods Per ship "British American" from Liverpool via St. John. PRINTED CALICOES, Black Cotton Velvet, Cambric Cloth, do Blue Striped Tick, Bengal do do JEANS, Buff and Coloured do do White Satin, Jenn Mourning do do Printed do do Striped Fanny do do Plain do do Rainbow do do Cotton Checks, French do do Homespun, Nelsons Mourning do do DOWLS, Navy Blue do do Derby do do Aberdeen do do White & Grey Cotton GINGHAMs, Gingham do do Shalcons, Checked do do Selvics, Striped do do Scarvets, Plain do do Rolled Jaconets, Striped do do Worsted Check PLAID do do DRESSES, Victoria do do Cassinett, French Cambric do do Satinett, Gingham do do Shoe Heap, Bordered Indiana do do Buttons, Handkerchiefs, do do Hooks and Eyes, MOLESKINS, do do Macintosh's, India Rubber Coats, Plain do do ALSO, White do do One Case Straw Bonnets, W. & S. M. GILMOR.

AUGUST 12, 1840. SALT. Ex Brig Isabella. (2,000 Bushels) Cheap for Cash) Liverpool or approved SALT, paper. WM BARCOCK & SON) 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 27mm

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, July 10, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P. M.

SO MUCH of the Real Estate of JOHN THOMPSON, ISAAC FARNSWORTHY, and WILLIAM B'DERMOTT, 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 to non-resident Tax thereon, assessed for the year of our Lord 1839; together with all costs, charges, and expenses, that have accrued 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.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, Sept. 9, 1840—td.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Thursday the 17th day of OCTOBER, next, between the hours of noon and five o'clock P.M. the following Tracts or Parcels of Land situate in the County of Charlotte, viz:— 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 first and second Kedron Lakes. The above described property having been evicted on a seized into Her Majesty's hands by virtue of a writ of extent issued against Duncan Barber, returnable at the last Michaelmas term of the Supreme Court and sold under and by virtue of a writ Venditionis non solvens endorsed sell for £1000 besides Sheriff's Execution Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, March 11, 1840.

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 5 o'clock P.M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand of HUGH M'GRATH, of in and to the Lot in the Town plot of St. Andrews, known and described as lot no. 2, Letter A in Baileys's Division, fronting on Water street, 80 feet, and extending to the rear 100 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. A'NDREWS, in a Debt of £45 4s. 3d. besides Sheriff's Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, April 3, 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 5 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and 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 2.00 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 Boyd in a Debt of £45 5s 10d, with Interest, Sheriff's Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, April 3, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen, on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1839, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Andrew Robinson, of in & to a certain Lot of Land in the Bailey Settlement, Parish of Saint James, on which he now resides; the said land containing 200 acres with about 15 acres under good grass and well fenced, and adjoining Land owned by Thomas Robinson on the one side and by John Robinson on the other, with good barn &c. thereon.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand of DANIEL McLACHLAN, of in & to a certain lot of Land in the Bailey Settlement, St. James, purchased by him from John McCurdy by deed dated 15th October 1834—the said Lot contains 100 acres, with about 12 acres cultivated and well fenced, with a good frame house &c. thereon, bounded by Lands owned on the N. by R. McLachlan S. by land owned lately by A. McCurdy, on the E. by land owned by J. Young & on the W. by land owned by J. McCurdy.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand whatever of EDMOND S. McLACHLAN, to a certain piece of Land containing 50 acres on which he now resides, in rear of the Bailey Settlement and adjoining Geo. Thorsin's land, with about 6 acres under grass, well fenced, with a good barn &c. thereon.

The said several Lots having been taken on Executions in favor of John Ginniner, against Andrew Robinson, D. McLachlan, and Edmond S. McLachlan issued out of the Supreme Court of £30 14s 5d, also in favor of James Allan against Andrew Robinson for £28 16s 6d against Daniel McLachlan for £32 14s 8d and against Edward McLachlan for £39 15s 5d besides Sheriff's fees and expenses.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews May 20, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Monday, the

19th day of December, 1840, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of SAMUEL JAMES McMASTER of in and to all those premises in Saint 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 16s 6d and 14s 2d besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, June 4, 1840.

On MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY, 1841, between the hours of 12 in the forenoon, and 4 in the afternoon, at the County Court House in Saint Andrews, will be sold at Public Auction, to satisfy several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

ALL the Right and Title of WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of Minister's Island, to the following properties, viz:—The Farm and Land on the said Island, now in the occupation of the said William Douglass.

ALSO, Lot No. 6, in Block lettered D, in Morris Division of the Town plot of Saint Andrews with the house, out-houses, and buildings thereon, lately in the occupation of William Ker Esqr.

ALSO, Lot No. one in Block lettered F in Fanning's Division of the Pope Ann Grant and part of Lot number 4 in block lettered X, in Wentworth's Division of the same grant in the Parish of St. David containing 185 acres more or less.

ALSO, Lots numbered 8 and 1 in the 4th tract of the military location on the western side of the old Provincial road leading from Saint Andrews to Fredericton, containing 500 acres more or less.

ALSO, Lot No. 25 in the third tract of the said military location containing 100 acres more or less.

AND ALSO, Lot No. 12 on the said third tract on the south east side of the said road containing 50 acres, more or less. ALSO Lot No. 3 and the south west moiety or half part of lot No. 4, both in the first tract of the said location, and on the south east side of the said road, containing 150 acres, more or less.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, June 17, 1840.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, 1841, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, will be Sold at the Court House, in Saint Andrews, in a Debt of £45 4s 3d. besides Sheriff's Fees &c.

ALL the Right, and Title, of JAMES CAMPBELL, late Deputy Provincial Treasurer, to a certain Tract of Land, with Appurtenances, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, and described in the Grant from the Crown to him, nearly as follows—viz:— Beginning at a Stake at the North Eastern angle of Lot No. Two, granted to David Goswilling in the fifth tier of William McLeod's survey, in Clarence Hill Settlement, between the Digdegush and Magadavic Rivers, made in the year 1837, crossing the old Fredericton Road, to the eastern side of a reserved road, and containing 400 Acres, more or less.—The same being seized under a Writ of Extent.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, July 27, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 7th day of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of THOMAS DAVIS, of in and to that lot or parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of Saint George, being part of the Mill Lands heretofore granted to Samuel Bliss, Esq and Samuel McDougald, marked number four in a certain plan of a division after said land declared to be annexed to a certain Deed or Instrument bearing date the tenth day of September, 1825, and made between Josiah Davis and Plumble his wife, of the one part, and one Thomas Milledge of the other part, and also of in and to eight rods of lot number five in the said plan.—The property above described having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, August 6, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the SIXTH day of MARCH, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand of CORNELIUS CONNELLY, to a certain lot of Land situate on the Town plot of Saint Andrews, known as lot No. 7, letter A in Baileys division, and

ALSO, that other Town lot adjoining the storehouse lot No. 7, and known on the plan of said Town plot as lot No. 6, Block letter A Baileys's division, together with all the buildings, barns, and other erections thereon, to satisfy JOHN PARKINSON and ROBERT ROBERTS, in a debt of £51 0s 2d, besides Sheriff's fees. The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews, August 25, 1840.

MOLASSES, 50 H Hops, Good Rye and ROLLING MASSES. Also, 50 Hops, Good Rye and ROLLING MASSES. Just Received and for Sale by J. W. STREET, September 3, 1840.

DOCTOR SPHON'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

FOR the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When traversed in, it effectually cures the system, and does away the causes of the SICK & NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. If taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger or injury by an excessive dose, as in such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with headache should not fail to procure the article and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction. It contains neither Opium nor any other deleterious substance, and therefore is a safe and healthy remedy, and one which physicians do not wish to have any thing to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently Dr. Sphon's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some of our competitors meet from that source. Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require a change of diet or exercise. Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher-street N. Y., and by the principal Druggists in the Union. Sold here by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

From the Boston Chronicle, Jan. 10. We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co. the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere.—We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phrenological developments, which, considering that they had been a most available disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she acquired the loss of her hair, and after a year's fruitless resort to medicinal restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle of two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now regained in rich profusion, glossy, and of natural color, her hair, and is so well pleased with the commodity she has used, and indeed we do not wish any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, of our own.

DARING FRAUD. The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK & CO. on a paper wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception. Address COMSTOCK & CO. Wholesale Druggists. Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

TO THE BALD HEADED. This is to certify, that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call on me at Delhi village. The above article bought at Griswold, Case & Co's store, who had it from Comstock & Co. JOHN JAQUISH, Jr. Delhi, July 17, 1832.—Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

JUDGE PATTERSON. Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives. Middleton, N. J., March 12, 1840. Messrs. Comstock & Co. Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended.

[CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.] I hereby certify that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years, the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time she was unable to do any thing, and at intervals nearly soon to deprive her of life.—And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Sphon's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very a natural relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now a rare occurrence, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly valuable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

Jehu PATTERSON, Judge of the Court of C. P. Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

HEWE'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. This article is offered to the public as a never failing cure for the Rheumatism, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accompanied cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases, the relief is instantaneous, after one or two applications of the liniment in chronic cases, the cures are more numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and bone with the most happy effect. Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP. THE cases of consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy so preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer as the first appearance of a cough. This Expectant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in every instance of cough and pain, physicians had given up the case as incurable. Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—The lungs have met a premature death, for the sake of a little attention to a common cold. Have you a cough?—Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectant Syrup, a safe medical prescription containing no poisonous drugs, and used in extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that ever distressing pulmonary consumption which will sweep into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the feeble, the robust, and the gay. Have you a cough?—Do not neglect it!—The lungs have met a premature death, for the sake of a little attention to a common cold. Tomorrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholomew's Expectant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you. For this plain reason—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve. For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. 2 Fletcher-st. near Pearl, and at nearly all respectable Drug Stores, and Dr. McSTAY, St. Andrews.

ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.

THOSE ONLY WHO KNOW BY TRIAL or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects of the perfect relief, of the almost charm like cures effected in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, ALL SWELLINGS, and ALL EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of Hays's Liniment. Find one who has used it that will not laud it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found. For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask MATTHEW J. MYERS, Esq. Athens N. Y., ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington city, each of these gentlemen know of cases uncomparable by all other remedies or physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine HAYS' LINIMENT.—Thousands of other persons know similar cures.—We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings.

It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow beings to tell this great remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save much pain where the now-apparatus not read, or whose readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it if he does he ought to be pitied more for his obstinate refusal to suffer.

Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not compelled by his sense of moral duty—of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune, than secure a dollar for any worthless article. LOOK OUT.—Some reviewers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon, this thing only will protect you—is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.

SOLEMON HAYS. Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fletcher street, New York, and Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

CAUTION!—The Parent of Safety. A NASTY TRICK of the "HAYS" may be positively prevented by using (when we pronounce symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT.—There are more than one hundred people in this city, and in the United States all instances of this kind, who have suffered by great endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof. If you procure within the name of Comstock & Co. written on the wrapper, SOLOMON HAYS. Sold at No. 2 Fletcher street, N. Y. and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

Read the following: ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen.

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. A. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the taking off of hair, but also a certain restorative. Wm. HATCHER, senior, Methodist Minister in Saint George's Church, No. 50 North 11th street. John P. Inglis, 331 Arch street, John D. Thomas, M. D. 1st Race street, John S. Forey, 1st St. and Chestnut street, Hugh McCarty, 241 South 2d street, John Gard, Junior, 123 Arch street. The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience the following qualities, yet it will certainly cause for regret the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30. [From the Mayor's Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.]

I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Forey, and Hugh McCarty, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such their certificates should be given to the said certifier. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, this 18th day of December, 1839. ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor. Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has— On Hand— A General Assortment of Groceries and CLOTHING. Of several descriptions; besides a large quantity of WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR of the best quality.

ALSO—A good Supply of CORN AND MEAL; He keeps always on Hand, the Choicest LIQUORS, ALL of which he offers for Sale on the most liberal Terms, either for CASH or on SHINGLES. At a fair Market Price. WILLIAM JOHNSON. Saint Stephen, June 6, 1840—11.

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL. Just Received per Ship CLARENCE, via Saint John. ON CONSIGNMENT. Two Trunks Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready-made CLOTHING, consisting of Black and Col'd Vests and Erick Coats, Fast, durable, cold, Gaiters and elastic ribbed Trousers, Blue Cloth Jackets, and Blue Cloth Vests, &c. Fashionable London quilting Vests, &c. The above will be sold very cheaply. W. STREET. August 10, 1840.

SELLING OFF, AT COST, DRY GOODS STORE WATER STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER not finding it convenient to continue his business, has commenced selling his remaining STOCK of DRY GOODS and sundry other articles at COST, until early in OCTOBER, when the remainder will be put to Public Auction Great Bargains will be given at private sale, until this term, as he wishes to avoid auction, commission, and other duties if possible. N. B. Further notice will be given in Hand Bills, previous to the Sale. Those Indebted by NOTE of HAND or BOOK ACCOUNT will find it to their interest to call and LIQUIDATE the same previous to the aforesaid term. CHAS. KEIVE. Saint Andrews, August 19th, 1840.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1840. NEW GOODS.

Per Ship JUNIUS From London.

BLACK and Colored Merinos, Norwich Grapes, Black Bombazines, black Silk Velvet, black, colored, checked, and figured Gros de Naples; Paramatta Cloth, Chilly & Mouseline de Laine Dresses, Fancy Mouseline de Soie, Fluted printed Lanna Squares, Bordered, Fluted, Indiana with Velvet Borders, Filled Silk, and Woolen Plaid Shawls; plain and colored Bobbin Nets; white Blaud Net, Bobbin and Grecian Quilting, Isle lace and Footing, Thread and Gimp Edgings; black Bond Edging Wire, ground Gimp, black Geneva Velvet for Head-bands, black and colored sewing Silks, Purple Twist, Ladies black, white and colored Laco Gloves, and Mitts; light colored Kid & Silk Gloves, Gentlemen's colored and black Kid Gloves, white, black and colored Silk, sewing Silk, and hutton Fringes; Silk, Chamois & Coat Brause, Russia worsted Braid, Cotton night caps, childrens cotton and Lambs Wool Socks, Cambric Boots, Ladies White, black, and plain cotton Hose, G. n. mouseline white cotton half Hose, Regatta Shirts, Sampler Canvas and Crews, Flanneling Thread and Lanna Floss, colored embroidery Lams Wool and worsted, white and black worsted and woolen Yarn, v. o. stea Moreen and German Fringes, Whisker, Paris and black Silk Laces, Carpet Laces, black and white wire Ribbon, Children's and Ladies colored Arab B-mous, Umbrellas, Quilting Matches, also Trunks, Ladies and Childrens coats and Shawls.

Per Brig EDWARD, From London, Via Saint John.

A SPLENDID assortment of Latin, Sarsnet, & G. u. z. Ribbon, in every variety. Plain figured and embroidered Satins and Persians, in various colors; China Crapes and Dree Bordered Shawls; black Barocues, Buttons, Bandanas, printed imitation Cash Silk Handkerchiefs; black silk Hosiery, Hat, Dress, & Val Crapes; checked, damasked and bound Gauze Squares and Handkerchiefs; blood edged, checked and embroidered Scarfs; checked Venetian and printed Heaman Squares, and Handkerchiefs; Razors, Knives and Forks, Jack, Pocket and Pen-knives; Sail Knives, steel pens, hand, c-o-s-cut, and cut saw-sites; Congrove fire lighters with wax tapers, hearts, tooth, hair, cloth, and hat brushes; black and red lead Pencils, slate Pencils, Violin and Violinella strings.

Per Brig 300 LBS. Black and colored Linn 10 Dns Spades. A FALL SUPPLY. Is daily expected by the British American, from London, Emerald, from Liverpool, and Cordelia, from Belfast. W. & S. M. GILMORE.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS. Arrive from United States daily at 12 a. m. Saint John and Saint George, by Coach Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 p. m. Saint John by steam—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays 3 to 5 p. m. Saint Stephen by Coach—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Departs for United States daily at 10 a. m. Saint John, and Saint George, by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays at 7 a. m. Saint John by steam—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 a. m. Saint Stephen by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a. m.

PROVISIONS. ARRIVED, per Jane Kelly, from Boston. 50 Barrels Wheat Flour, 50 Barrels Rye, 50 Barrels Meal. The above will be sold on reasonable terms, for Shingles, or Lumber payments. W. M. BALCOCK & SON. July 16, 1840.