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VOLUME 9

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NUMBER 22

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[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

DUTY. AN INTERESTING TALE.

"Go, my dearest Isabella, and take our darling Eva to visit her grandparents; for be assured you will then, as ever, be in the path of duty."

"I owe it as an imperative duty, dear husband, and it would be a pleasure to me to visit my beloved parents after so long an absence, were it not for the separation from you, Edward. After five years of such happiness as we have enjoyed, how shall I bear to leave you? Indeed our married life seems to me but a delightful dream, for amid all your business, cares, and disappointments, your illness, and occasional despondency, never has the lamp of love burnt dimly in your bosom, nor ceased to shed its beam of light and gladness upon your wife and child."

"Ah! dearest, I would call you a flatterer, but that I know it was impossible for any one ever to have been unkind to you; your own devoted affection and unflinching attention to the wishes of your husband, would have called forth kindness from a stone, Isabella! but enough of sentiment for the present—so let us make arrangements for the voyage, which must be made immediately if at all this season."

But still Isabella Delancy hesitated; she felt strongly a desire to visit, for the first time since she had left them, the parents whose only child she was, and present to their embraces her own young daughter, now glowing in the innocence and loveliness of a four years' life; but it would be her first separation from her husband, and all the superstitions of a warm temperament, a deep, true, loving woman's heart rose up within her, whispered its fears and its presentiments, and threw its shadow upon her spirits, as she flung her arms around her husband, and clinging to his bosom, consented to go without him on a long and perilous voyage.

"Oh, Edward!" she exclaimed, "seems as if one of us was about to die, and leave the other to all the horrors of a cold world—its cares, its sorrows, and its evils; while the aid which each has mutually rendered is to withdraw and the heart left to bear its own misery and its gladness alone! There is a fearful weight upon my soul, and I vainly try to shake it off."

"Nonsense, Isabella! It is but a spice of your old romance clinging about you, even after five years' marriage; come, cheer up, love, and prepare to start early in the morning—the steamer leaves at seven, and the baggage must be on board to-night, and do not forget that I will expect long letters and a journal; all you see and hear and feel must be transmitted to me." And he tried to sooth and occupy her mind with brighter thoughts. She saw his object, and said with a sad smile, "well dearest, wear this until we are reunited," and she flung around his neck a gold chain and locket, bearing the initials I. M., which she had worn in her girlhood.

On the morrow they parted. Isabella and her young daughter, under the care of a trusty clerk of Delancy's, was to go as far as New Orleans, and there to be put under the protection of the captain of a British brig bound for Belfast, near which city her parents resided.

Edward Delancy was a young man whose parents, having emigrated from New England when he was quite a child, settled at Natchez, Mississippi, and early becoming victims to the fever of the climate, bequeathed their son and a limited property to the care of a Catholic relative, residing in that vicinity. This relative faithfully discharged his duty to the boy, by giving him every advantage which education could afford; and preparing him for the active pursuits of life. (to which, from his small means, he would be compelled to turn his attention,) by rearing him in the principles of his own creed, and teaching him that a pure and practical religious faith, was the basis upon which he should build his future character. He showed him that energy, perseverance, industry and decision, every noble aspiration, and every fixed principle, must depend, in an eminent degree, upon the truth and purity of his religious belief; he proved to him that it would be his only shield against the temptations of the world, his only consolation under the trials and afflictions of life—the only reward to which he could look when the vicissitudes and disappointments to which all are equally subject upon earth, should leave him in old age, still seeking for that golden treasure of the mind, peace. He early impressed him with a sense of the responsibility and dignity of man, and inculcated the primitive idea, that "made in the image of his Creator," he should be careful to preserve this likeness, unimpaired by passion, vice or meanness, until returned to him from whom it came.

It is surprising then that, with such principles growing up and strengthening within him, Edward Delancy should, at the age of twenty-one, commence the world as noble and high-minded a being as ever moved among his fellow men. With a strong desire to see the world, he soon persuaded himself that a

voyage to Europe was necessary, for the advancement of the commercial business, in which he had engaged. His friend and guardian, Mr. Selmer, smiled at the casuistry of that reasoning, which ardent youth is ever so ready to mist in behalf of its wishes; but as there was nothing wrong in the desire, but only added, to his approval of the plan, one of those prudent considerations, which always present themselves to the mind of age. And when, in little more than a twelvemonth after leaving Natchez, Edward wrote that he had married a charming Irish girl, near Belfast, with whom he was preparing to return home, the old gentleman remarked that, "with Edward's principles it would only be a stimulant to exertion to have encountered his young years with a wife, whose only dowry seemed to be her virtue and her love." And so it had proved. Isabella Mordant had left a home of tenderness and indulgence, in which she was the only child of parents who idolized her, and had given her strong and devoted affection to Edward Delancy. She had come with him in all the trust of guileless youth, to a strange land; parents, friends, home, were given in exchange for the love of one warm, honorable heart. The ties of her childhood, the attachments of her youth, the admiration of all who had known her from infancy, seemed light sacrifices to lay upon the altar of her love; she was a girl of deep feelings, strong principles, and ambitious desires, and she would have felt a pride in immolating her every feeling, nay, her very being had it been necessary, to prove her truth, her trust, and her love, for the noble being she had chosen as the idol of her affections. She gave up all—hope, memory, and almost thought itself, to love, and that love rested upon a stranger; and in return, what did she require? Love!

To reign supreme, alone, and unrivalled in the heart of him for whom she had relinquished her former existence, and whom she had followed to a home of strangers; to be the object of as true devotion to her husband, as he was to her; for this she lived and moved, and had her being. And in the consciousness that such had been her lot, during the five years she had spent in Natchez, it can scarcely be wondered at that their parting for the first time, should have filled her with a vague fear, or presentiment of change, against which she vainly struggled. The only cares which Isabella had experienced proceeded from the illness which her husband had suffered; sometimes when she marked his anxious face as business was spoken of, and he complained of the unsuccessfulness of his speculations, and the want of funds to prosecute schemes of aggrandizement, the wish would cross her that she could be the means of giving him those funds he seemed so earnestly to desire, and then as she smiled upon her day-dreams and suggestions, like a true woman she forgot his want of money in his fulness of affection, and lived quite happy on her humble income.

Often had Delancy promised to accompany her to Ireland, but business had still prevented him; and when letter after letter arrived from her parents, urging their wish to see her once again; and the recent failure of several large establishments with which he was connected, having put it completely out of her husband's power to accompany her for an indefinite period; he judged it better for her sake, while he should attend to his affairs at home—and thus it was they parted.

Delancy's clerk returned to Natchez. Mrs. Delancy and Eva had sailed the day before he left New Orleans, in the British brig Empress. Capt. Saunders, bound for Belfast, with fair winds and pleasant weather, and Delancy had read and re-read his despatch from Isabella, a dozen times before he slept; and fervently committing his wife and child to the protection of Heaven, he prepared his mind for those anxieties of business in which the morrow would find him immersed.

Weeks rolled on; one vessel had hailed the Empress, but they were too far apart for anything more than "all's well" of the speaking trumpet to be borne to the American, bound ship, as they passed; another vessel late in the evening, had seen a brig flying, from what the captain felt assured was a piratical bark, and believed from all he could ascertain, that the brig was the Empress. As the pirates had recently been committing depredations along the West India Islands, and some of them had been chased into Barataria, where it was supposed they harboured, the public became generally excited in New Orleans, and a well armed cutter was immediately sent in pursuit. Vain effort! Lafitte had not yet been compelled to yield, either to stratagem or valor, and his relentless desperadoes carried by their trade of death and robbery with impunity, upon the waters of the Gulf, and almost within sight of land.

Who can describe the feelings of Delancy, as he thought even of the possibility of his young and high-spirited Isabella, being in the hands of a lawless crew of pirates? The death of his beautiful child he thought a trifle when compared to the sufferings that might be endured upon his wife; imagination enhanced all the horrors perpetrated by pirates of which he had ever read. And as days and

weeks passed without further tidings of the Empress, his agony of mind had almost terminated into madness.

At last a negro, who was known to have been on board of the Empress when she left New Orleans, had returned to that port, by a vessel which had taken him, half dead with fear and hunger, from a piece of plank many days after the last sight of the Empress had been mentioned by the papers. He could give but a very unconnected account of the voyage; still they gathered that when the pirate was first discovered to be in chase, the crew of the Empress prepared to defend her, but the passengers were so much alarmed, that many of them jumped overboard and were drowned; and among these he persisted was Mrs. Delancy with her child in her arms. He, too, had jumped over and swam until nearly exhausted, when he found a plank upon which he crawled, and had floated, unconscious, until found by the vessel that rescued him; this was all that could be learned respecting the noble brig and her hapless crew.

Delancy derived positive relief from the idea of his wife's death, so much more horrible had been his conjectures of her fate, and as he dwelt upon those traits of character he had beheld her display, he felt that it was in keeping with her proud spirit, to clasp her daughter to her heart and seek death together, rather than that either should be defiled by a pirate's touch. Deeply, bitterly, he mourned their early loss—but as he thought of them sleeping peacefully in the bosom of the ocean, his mind seemed to receive consolation in the tranquility of repose, his fancy would invest them with a vision of coral caves, and sea nymphs—the music of waves and sighing of winds, would mingle themselves in his musings, and his mind at length loved to indulge the dreams he thus created, not to sadden but to soothe his loneliness.

It came to him a pious duty to write frequently to the parents of his Isabella; he spoke to them of his source of comfort, and tried to chase their griefs by the visions that had soothed his own. But all minds are not susceptible of the same impression, and they were either too old to be acted upon by such delusions, or that the grief of parents differs from all other griefs; for, not many months after the intelligence reached Belfast, of the loss of the Empress, Isabella's mother sunk into the grave, a victim of disappointed hopes, and of grief for the loss of a beloved child. Her father, too, when he answered Delancy's letter, said, that he felt his days were numbered—that the sands of his life had nearly run out—but that he feared not to die, for he had the Christian's hope before him, and found a high and holy consolation in the thought of soon being reunited to his wife and child.

He spoke to Delancy of the world where the spirit of Isabella was waiting for and watching over him; and he awakened those lessons of religious hope and faith which he had learned in his youth, which now should teach him to bear his bereavements like a man, and again become an active and useful member of society, performing the duties of his situation faithfully and with assiduity. Oh, how many a broken heart has been healed by this steady performance of duty; how many a crushed spirit soothed and strengthened, and how many weary pilgrims aided and sustained upon the path of life, by firmly and perseveringly seeking and fulfilling the duties appointed for their station, by the Almighty Disposer of all! Very hard it is often to turn the mind from its selfish sufferings, but once begun, and every step diminishes the difficulty; disappointment, sorrow, vexation, disappear—the mind beholds its duty, and knows that its reward is sure; for content if not joy will very soon shed its lustre on the way of him who strives earnestly to perform its requisitions. Delancy early found this truth.

Giving his attention to business, he once more embarked in commercial speculations, and success began to smile upon his enterprise. He became comparatively rich; and now his chief solicitude consisted in having no one to share the blessings of his lot. Three years had passed since he parted from Isabella, and his home became more desolate to his imagination, whenever the memory of her happy face broke upon him, as he turned his footsteps homeward of a summer's evening or looked into the lonely breakfast room, where her gay smile was wont to welcome him to his morning meal.

At last, one evening, accident brought him in company with Adele Tracy, a girl he had known all her life, for she had been born in Natchez, and the Sunday school and the dancing school, had made them well acquainted in their childhood. But latterly Edward had lost sight of Adele, and had only an indistinct recollection of having heard that her parents were dead, and that she was living with an aunt at Woodville. Now the thought all at once rushed upon his mind, that he might be useful to Adele—so he walked with her to the boarding house, at which her aunt and herself were staying at the time, and on the way it struck him how much the tones of her voice resembled those of Isabella. Adele had never seen Delancy's wife, but she had often heard of her, and when her fate and the loss of the Empress met her eye, as recorded in a newspaper of the day, Adele had shed

many tears of sympathy for the handsome Delancy, with whom she used to like so well to dance, when a little girl, and she liked to fancy his eyes, quite as bright, and his hair as glossy as in those merry days when they took lessons together. Adele was very beautiful, with winning, childlike manners, and a soft sweet voice, which was for ever calling up old memories in the heart of Edward, as he walked by her side, or sat chatting to her of their childish reminiscences; so the evening wore away more happily in her society, than he had supposed an evening ever could do again. When he returned home that night, he lay awake contrasting her with Isabella, who had been his standard of female excellence. "She is taller than my Isabella, but more slender and childlike; Isabella had brown hair and a large full gray eye that lit up varied with each passing thought, and told her feelings ere they reached her lips, Adele's eyes are blue and full of tenderness, her hair is almost too light, but then she has such rosy lips," and here his soliloquy ended—for he fell asleep and dreamed of business, ships, churches, and angels, all in varieties, and the next morning found him quite light hearted in comparison with his usual state of feeling. Again he visited Adele, again and again; and each time he found himself trying to make her resemblance to Isabella appear perfect in his mind: one day he exclaimed, "Isabella would have been twenty-five, Adele is not eighteen just at the age at which Isabella was married!" and whether this reflection suggested the idea or not, that night he made proposals of marriage to Adele, and was accepted.

(To be Continued.)

DINNER TO SIR ALLAN McNAB.

The Canada Colonial Company gave a dinner to Sir Allan McNab, at the Thatched House Tavern, London. The Rt. Hon. Lord Mountcashel presided, supported on the right by Sir A. McNab, and on the left by Sir Francis Head. A large number of gentlemen were present who were distinguished for their advocacy of the Colonial interests. After the usual toasts had been drunk,

The noble Chairman in a very eloquent speech proposed the health of their gallant and worthy guest, Sir Allan McNab, which was drunk with three times three and one cheer more.

Sir Allan McNab was enthusiastically cheered on his rising to return thanks. He said it was a source of great exultation, on his first visit to this country, to receive from them such an overpowering welcome, such a gratifying compliment as the present, the remembrance of which, he gratefully assured them, could never be effaced from his mind. As a Canadian, it had always been his proud boast to be a British subject—(cheers)—and to receive from so large an assemblage of those who enjoyed the same distinction, so much kindness and cordiality, was as gratifying as it was unexpected. This compliment, as if emanated from a society formed for the express purpose of promoting the best interests of the colonies, by attaching together the people inhabiting the remotest boundaries of the empire, when meeting at the metropolis, their common rendezvous. (Cheers.) For many years he had been a member of a legislative body in one of the most valuable of her majesty's colonies, and he could refer with pride to every vote of his, given in that capacity, as an earnest of the deep affection he had ever cherished for the British crown, the British constitution, and the British nation. (Cheers.) Born, bred, and educated in Canada, he could not but feel the deepest interest in her prosperity. He had witnessed its gradual development—he had beheld the forest yielding to the industry of its early settlers, and, therefore, as one of its inhabitants, it was natural that he should rejoice in the prosperity of his native country. (Cheers.) But whilst he was proud to call himself a Canadian, he could not forget that he was the son of a British soldier—cheers—who died covered with scars from wounds honourably received in defence of his sovereign and his country, and whose remains now formed a portion of the soil of his (Sir A. McNab's) native land. (Cheers.) This was not a fitting occasion to enter upon a lengthened history of the politics of that interesting colony; but as he felt that he owed this signal mark of their approbation to the part he lately took in its defence, he hoped he should be excused for bringing under their notice some of the events which occurred previously to that period, as well as during that important crisis. In 1834, a member of the imperial parliament believed for the first time in colonial history, ventured to advise the people residing in a British colony to discover their allegiance from the parent state. (Hear, hear.) Deriving the information he possessed from the most corrupt sources, he stated, to the utter astonishment of the colonists, that the crisis had arrived which would terminate in their independence, and, as if eager for the fulfilment of his prophecy, he accordingly advised them to throw off the "beneficial domination of the mother country"—(loud cries of hear;)

and with a view to encourage them in this rebellion, he recommended them to keep the conduct of the United States and the results ever in view. Of course, language like this could not fail to produce the most injurious effects; nevertheless, it requires not great discernment to foresee that such were not the sentiments of the descendants of the loyalists, and of a vast majority of the people of Upper Canada. Astounded at this treasonable doctrine, so audaciously recommended by a member of the British House of Commons, he cheerfully joined his fellow-subjects in the district of Gore publicly to repudiate these sentiments, and they had the gratification of procuring, more than 1,000 in number, 45 miles to Toronto, to lay before the lieutenant-governor of the province, (now Lord Seaton,) in the form of an address, their firm and solemn resolution to uphold the authority of Great Britain—our connection with the parent state—or perish in the attempt. (Cheers.) The occasion was too solemn for any hasty measure—it was the stern dictate of a faithful duty. They clearly foresaw then, that if this treasonable advice was not indignantly rejected by the people of England, that the necessity would very shortly arrive for putting the superiority of our pledge to the test. Accordingly, in 1837 this anticipation was amply fulfilled, during the absence of all military power in Upper Canada. Mr. Mackenzie, obediently following the advice of Mr. Hume—(hear)—and thinking the crisis he had alluded to had arrived, boldly stepped forward, with the dagger in one hand and Mr. Hume's letter in the other—(hear)—determined to try by force whether he could not throw off what Mr. Hume had termed "the beneficial domination of the mother country." He knew that the lower province was then in a most fearful condition, and that hosts of armed American sympathisers were prepared to pour in from the United States to make Canada a second Texas. He knew that the province, both in front and rear, was sorely pressed; but happily for the country its destinies were then confided to a governor who justly appreciated the sterling character of the people, and who, being left without a soldier, threw himself for protection on the militia of the province, and the result of his confidence thus reposed, afforded to the people of Great Britain a solid proof that their fellow subjects in Upper Canada were prepared to maintain their connexion with them; and resist with their lives every attempt made to dissolve it. (Loud cheers.) It was not his intention to fatigue them with a narrative of the events which then occurred, nor the part which (thanks to the gallant men that supported him) it was his good fortune to have taken with regard to the same. They secured him the approbation of his most gracious sovereign, of her majesty's representatives in both provinces, as well as the approval of all the legislative bodies in British North America. (Cheers.) These he presumed were the introductions and the credentials which had procured for him this mark of their regard, and he trusted he estimated them as he ought on this his first visit to the British Isles. Having been during four successive parliaments a member of the Commons House of Assembly—having been elected speaker of that house with but one dissenting voice (the individual who gave that vote being now an outlawed traitor.) it would not, he hoped, be considered egotistical in him to claim the right of speaking of that province with something like authority. He did so particularly on this occasion, because it was in the presence of those who had always felt a warm interest in the colonies, and a sincere regard for their fellow subjects residing therein. When Upper Canada was first settled, in 1759, by the late lamented General Simcoe, he was accompanied to the province by several of his gallant companions in arms, who had fought many a hard battle in favour of the British crown during the revolutionary contest. The names of some of those individuals could not be but familiar to their ears, as they had frequently been stigmatised before the world as "the Family Compact." He must confess that, previous to the unfortunate report of the late Lord Durham, he did not comprehend who were the "family compact." He regarded it as a common place term, applied by the outcasts against the ins; but in that report they were particularly described as "native-born Canadians, and those who emigrated to Canada previous to the last American war;" they were then, in fact, descendants of those veteran soldiers who gave up extensive and valuable possessions in the United States rather than forfeit their allegiance to the British crown—(hear, hear)—and those who emigrated to that colony previous to the year 1812. They were, in fact, those men and their descendants, who rallied round General Brock and accompanied him to Detroit, and captured that fort with General Hull and his army, and, in conjunction with the British troops and the warriors of the six tribes of native Indians, fought the battle of Queenston, and drove the army of Americans in the Niagara river. They were, in fact, the men who (in a great measure) defeated the province during the last American war, when this country was occupied in a most momentous struggle.

They were the men who, in conjunction with the king's troops, took the whole line of frontier from the Americans, and who had ever displayed the warmest affection to the British constitution, and who, if they were a "family compact," it could not be denied, were greatly attached to their parent, for whom they have ever displayed the warmest, the fondest, and most inviolable attachment. If, then, this were the "family compact," he must there publicly declare that he gloried in being a member of such a family. (Cheers.) But this cry against the "family compact" was raised—by whom? Why, by Mr. Mackenzie, and other needy and greedy adventurers who sought to deprive the old public servants of the country of all participation in the patronage of the crown they had defended; and so successful had been this cry, that at the present moment, he regretted to say, but one native Canadian was in the executive council of the province, while some honourable gentlemen (who, under the new form of government, introduced into the colony by the late governor-general, now assisted in administering the government of that province,) had not been in that country half a dozen years—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Lord Glenelg's dispatch was founded on principles of justice, the Canadians required nothing more; but how far the faith of government pledged to the people of Canada in that dispatch had been carried out, reference to the dispatch, the appointments made in the colony since, and the journals of parliament, would distinctly show. (Loud and continued cheering.)

During the administration of the late Lord Sydenham, for the first time in his life, he (Sir A. M. Nab) found himself in opposition to the policy of the executive government. He did, he openly acknowledged, differ materially from the government on several important questions, viz., the concessions made by the government through its officers in the house, and now recorded on the journals of parliament, in favour of what was termed "responsible government," but he should offer no remark upon this eventful concession, because as the government had conceded the point, the people of course would now act upon it—the awful responsibility of this mighty change in colonial government would rest upon those who made the concession, and not upon the man who, like himself, opposed it in every stage. He also, he freely acknowledged, opposed the district council bill in all its stages. He opposed the general naturalisation bill, and he gave his hearty and best assistance to investigate the grave and serious charges connected with the freedom of election in both provinces. His opposition to those measures arose from an honest conviction that they were calculated to weaken that connexion of the colony with the mother country which it had ever been his desire to strengthen. With these general observations, which, in justice to the part he took, he had felt it requisite to make, he left this subject, and would proceed to what was much more agreeable to his own feelings, as he thought it would prove to theirs, by showing what the province of Canada really was, and how, in his humble opinion, it should be estimated by the people of this country.

Their constitution was similar to that of England, the civil and criminal code was nearly the same in England and Western Canada. Their soil was not surpassed by any portion of America. Their climate was certainly equal to that of England. Their debt was about £1,300,000, not one sovereign per head of the population. Their revenue was chiefly derived from duties on imports, the legislature had made ample provision for the interest, and they had the pledge of her majesty's government for £1,500,000 to complete their public improvements, which, when finished, would greatly augment the provincial revenues. Their debt had been contracted in the prosecution of public works of great utility, and when completed, would not be surpassed on the continent of America. Their population in Western Canada had increased in 40 years from 60,000 to 500,000. Within the last few years the Rideau Canal had been completed, the cost of which had been upwards of £1,000,000 sterling; the Welland Canal about half the amount; the St. Lawrence Canal was in progress, and would soon be completed; the Burlington Bay Canal had cost £45,000, and when the Great Western road, from the head of Lake Ontario to the foot of Lake Huron, and from Burlington Bay to Port Dover, on Lake Erie, was completed, the trade of the great western world would be thrown into the St. Lawrence by a canal of sixty miles. (Cries of "hear, hear.") The debt of the state of New York, after all their improvements were completed, was four times greater than that of Canada; and those who examine into the respective securities would not hesitate to prefer making investments in a British province rather than in a foreign state. (Hear.) Having detained them at this length he must beg permission to conclude by proposing to them to join him in a full flowing bumper toast, prompted no less by private regard than by public duty, and that required no effort in this society to procure for it the enthusiasm it deserves. He gave them "Their Noble Chairman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Mountcashell."

The toast was drunk with loud cheering. The noble Chairman briefly returned thanks.

Late Discovery.—The Cape of Good Hope papers notice the discovery, by an English Whaler, of several islands in the Pacific Ocean, previously unknown.—They are eight in number, of some extent, fertile, and inhabited. The appearance of the natives, and the canoes, &c. were totally different from any others in that neighbourhood.

Dublin, April 30.—The Catholic Church.—The bulls for the consecration of the Rev. Wm. Walsh, of Kingston, as bishop in the Rev. and coadjutor to the Right Rev. Dr. Fraser, of Nova Scotia, have arrived in this

city. The solemn and sacred ceremony of his consecration will take place to-morrow, in the Church of Saint Andrew, Westland-row.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

3 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

London, May 7.
Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 6th inst. the employment of children and females in collieries was spoken of, petitions having been presented from various parts of the coal districts, calling the attention of Parliament to the subject. The Bishop of Norwich said they complained of the employment of children of tender age, male and female, and of young boys and girls, in the most severe drudgery of the collieries.

In the Commons, the Southampton committee reported, unseating Lord Bruce and Charles Martyn, Esq. charging them with bribery at the election, and declaring the election void.

The Income tax bill was then carried through committee, and the report ordered to be brought up. Sir Robert Peel gave notice that he should bring forward the Tariff next.

CHINA.

The papers by the overland mail were received in London on the 4th.

The latest intelligence is to the 14th of February from Macao. The Chinese Government having garrisoned the cities and forts of Yuyao, Tsikie, and Funghua, which are situated 40, 20 and 30 miles from Ningpo, with a view of aiding all those who had submitted to the British; a force consisting of three steamers with about 700 men was despatched against them. They were soon occupied, the only opposition being an attempt at one place on the part of the Tartars to defend the town from without the walls; but although they opened fire, the Tartars fled as soon as they were pursued, and lost about 150 men. The snow which covered the country saved the others, as their pursuers did not know the safe paths. The ammunition, arms, clothing, and other war stores, were destroyed, and the public granaries surrendered to the populace. The expedition returned to Ningpo on the 12th of January.

Reinforcements are now preparing in different places. The 21st and 41st Madras Native Infantry embarked on the 13th of March from Madras, and the 14th, which was at Mouline, and the 36th Madras Native Infantry, which was at Penang, have, as it is asserted, received orders to get ready for proceeding to join the China expedition.

It is reported that Chusan, Amoy, and Hong Kong, are to be free ports; buildings of various kinds are springing up fast in the last named.

INDIA.

The departure of Lord Auckland has taken place. Various addresses, proving how much his Lordship was appreciated at Calcutta, were presented to him. Lord Ellenborough, who reached Calcutta on the 25th February, has infused new spirit into the preparations for the reinforcements to China, by his going on board to examine the transports.

AFGHANISTAN.

The intelligence from this seat of war, consists chiefly of details concerning events previously known in general terms, and of corrections or denials of former accounts. The disasters appear now to be ascribed more to misconduct on the part of the Anglo Indian forces than to the prowess of the Afghans, or even to the difficulties of the country and the season.

Russia.—The emperor of Russia is engaged in a contest with his nobles about the emancipation of the serfs throughout his dominions. His Imperial Majesty is opposed to serfage, and, since his accession, has done all in his power to give freedom to the most oppressed and most deserving class of his subjects.

The Cotton Market was firm, and no change in prices.

We have perused all the accounts which have yet come to hand with attention, and it affords us pleasure to repeat their being more favourable than, under all the circumstances, were warranted in expecting. The Caudal massacre was not quite so conclusive as Dr. Brydon reported it. There is no longer a doubt that many officers and men escaped who were supposed to have fallen, and such as were made prisoners by the Afghans were kindly and humanely treated. We have little doubt that hundreds will be found to have escaped, who are now numbered with the dead. As we suspected from the first, the real traitor was the Shah Soojah, who was jealous of British influence, and who plotted their utter destruction.—*London Sun*, May 5.

The Journal du Peuple, one of the most venomous of the Paris papers against the present dynasty, has died of inanition. The turn of the National is spoken of as coming next.

Provisions for India and China.—A circumstance quite unprecedented has just occurred among the provision merchants and coopers in this city. What is called the "slaughtering season" terminated in January last, since which the purchase of cattle for the completion of the government provision contract ceased, and the trade has been at a stand. But on Thursday last an official communication was received from London, announcing that the Admiralty required a large supply of India beef (of course for the victualling of ships taking out troops) and in consequence a great impulse has been given to the market for all coarse strong beef, which has risen in price, or rather recovered from the recent depression resulting from the decline of the demand in the English manufacturing districts. At the last market-day at Smithfield, while prime cattle, fit for the home or Liverpool market, were in little request the coarser descriptions were eagerly sought for.—This novel state of things—the re-opening of the yards of the provision-coopers in

the month of April—has produced satisfaction as well as surprise amongst the trade here.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

Naval Architecture.—The present board of Admiralty has been much occupied for some time past with the subject of naval architecture; and having appointed a committee of practical shipbuilders to take into consideration this important question, and to suggest such improvements in the construction of our ships of war as their long experience and practical acquaintance with the science might enable them to do, and received its report, have resolved to act upon it without delay. Their lordships have, moreover, directed three of the most distinguished members of the School of Naval Architecture, Messrs. Read, Chatfield, and Creuze, to furnish a series of design for ships of every class in the service, for which purpose they had been ordered to repair to Chatham, and commence their labours immediately. By thus combining the highest scientific attainments with the practical intelligence of the master shipwrights of our dockyards, we may fairly anticipate a degree of perfection in the construction of our wooden walls for the future to which they have never hitherto attained. A rumour is current that the post of surveyor of the navy is to be abolished, and that of naval architect to be substituted in its stead. At all events the appointment of the three gentlemen already alluded to, may fairly be regarded as a preliminary step to the establishment of a board of naval revision; an arrangement which cannot fail of proving of the utmost advantage to the country.—Upwards of two millions sterling have already been expended on ships, which, we gather from the parliamentary admissions of Sir G. Cockburn and Captain Rous, are decided failures. It is therefore surely time to put a stop to this speculative mode of ship-building, and the admiralty deserves high credit for the earnest and laborious attention it has lately devoted to the subject.—*Standard.*

A most important and beneficial regulation, relating to chaplains in her Majesty's navy, is about to take place. When those gentlemen qualify, and perform the duty of naval instructors and schoolmaster, in ships, they are to have, in addition to the pay of chaplains, three-fourths of that granted to naval instructors, and after a certain period, a similar portion of half-pay. Thus a clergyman of a man-of-war, combining the duties of chaplain and naval instructor, will have sea pay amounting to near £250 a-year, in addition to £5 a-year from each of the young gentlemen he educates; the latter will, however, most probably be discontinued.—*United Service Gazette.*

The total number of vessels in the navy of every description at present in commission is 271.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

On Friday the 20th May, the subjoined Report and resolutions of a Joint Committee of both Houses were presented in the Senate and the House of Representatives:—

Resolves in relation to the North Eastern Boundary of this State.

Whereas the preceding Legislatures of this State, in conformity with the well-settled conviction of all the People thereof, and with incontrovertible evidence before them on the subject, have uniformly declared that the Boundary of Maine, on its Northern and North-Eastern frontiers, as designated in the Treaty of 1763, can be laid down and fixed according to the terms of that Treaty; and that such line embraces all the Territory over which the State claims property, sovereignty, and jurisdiction; and the Executive and Congress of the United States having recognized the validity of that claim in its full extent, this Legislature renews such declarations, for a series of years, every attempt to adjust the vexed questions in regard to the establishment of said Boundary having proved ineffectual, it has been represented to the Government of this State that the Minister Plenipotentiary and Special of Her Britannic Majesty, at Washington, has officially announced to the Government of the United States, that he has authority to treat for a conventional line, and with such considerations and equivalents as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for such conventional line as soon as the Government of the United States shall say that it is authorized, and ready on its part, to commence such negotiation; and

Whereas the Government of the United States, not possessing the constitutional power to conclude any such negotiation without the assent of Maine, has invited the Government of this State to co-operate to a certain extent, and in a certain form, in an endeavour to terminate a controversy of so long duration;

Now, considering the premises, and believing that the People of this State, after having already manifested a forbearance, honourable to their character, under long continued violations of their rights by a foreign nation; and, though not disposed to yield to unfounded and pretensions, are still willing, in regard to the proposal now made by the General Government, to give additional evidence to their Fellow Citizens throughout the United States of their desire to preserve the peace of this Union, by taking measures to discuss and conclude, if possible, the subject in controversy in a manner that will secure the honour and interests of the State, this Legislature adopts the following Resolutions, with the understanding, however, that, in the event of a failure in such endeavour towards an arrangement, no proceedings thereunder shall be so construed as to prejudice in any manner the rights of the State as they have been herein asserted to exist:—

Resolved, That there shall be chosen by bal-

lot, in Convention of both branches of the Legislature, four Persons, who are hereby constituted and appointed Commissioners, on the part of this State, to repair to the Seat of Government of the United States, and to confer with the authorities of that Government, touching a Conventional line, or line by agreement, between the State of Maine and the British Provinces, and to give the assent of this State to any such line, with such terms, conditions, considerations and equivalents as they shall deem consistent with the honour and interests of the State; with the understanding that no such line be agreed upon without the assent of such Commissioners.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners be furnished by the Governor with evidence of their appointment, under the seal of the State.

Resolved, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in said Commission by death, resignation, or otherwise.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners make return of their doings herein to the Governor, to be by him presented to the Legislature at its next Session.

These resolutions passed the Senate on Saturday by a vote of thirty to one. The opposition vote was given by a Mr. Leavitt, who spoke of amendments embracing such views, which would be offered in the House, when the division should take place there.—In the House a counter report was submitted on Saturday by Mr. Frye, of Bethel. He is opposed to the appointment of Commissioners with unrestricted powers, and his report denies that the Legislature has the power to appoint Commissioners to cede, sell, or exchange any territory of the State without the consent of the people. The subject was to be taken up in the House on Monday; but the almost unanimous vote of the Senate, would seem to indicate that there would not be a great deal of opposition to them in the House of Representatives.

Messrs Stanly and Wise.—We learn from the N. Y. Commercial "that the quarrel between these gentlemen has been, in the usual language in such cases, amicably and finally arranged. The terms are understood to be an apology for the blow given by Mr. Wise, on the ground that it was inflicted under a misapprehension of Mr. Stanly's intention in collision with the former, near the race-course. The particulars of the arrangement are to be forthwith published."

Arrival Extraordinary.—The Santa Fe Traders from St. Louis have arrived in Philadelphia to make their purchases. They brought with them from three to five hundred thousand dollars in specie. The unloading of the solid bars and "shiners," and "Mexicans," which were packed in boxes and skins, attracted a large crowd of persons.—*Can't we have them feller's here?*

The Phil. Gazette tells of the wife of a laborer, in that vicinity, who recently gave birth to six children in thirteen hours. Three did not live; but three thrive remarkably.

A requisition has been made upon the governor of Massachusetts for the surrender of Mr. Dorr.

No Licenses.—The county commissioners of Essex county have decided to grant no tavern licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors the ensuing year.

A Bank Robbery.—We are informed, says the N. O. Advertiser, that the Branch Bank of Louisiana has been robbed of some \$20,000 or more. The Cashier, it seems, allowed persons to overdraw—at least, so goes the story. He has been dismissed, it is said, from the employ of the Branch.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir, Among the many rare things that have graced the pages of the St. John's Morning News, a letter prefaced with "The end of all things," and signed "Omega," has lately made its appearance. From a perusal of the letter it seems, that what the writer means by "the end of all things," is the beginning of better things, for his object is to prove that in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, "the sanctuary will be cleansed," "the church purified," and the unholy and wicked "destroyed."

Most of "Omega's" remarks on Daniel's vision, are the same as those given by Commentators, and he would therefore have acted a more candid part by stating from whom he borrowed. There is one thing however, respecting which he may safely lay claim to originality; I allude to the announcement that the "two thousand three hundred days," and "the seventy weeks began at one and the same time." If the Angel, as "Omega" asserts, really gave this information to Daniel, the latter was certainly very much to blame for not recording the fact, which would have afforded a ready means of determining the eventual time when the prophetic days would end, and the sanctuary be cleansed. Owing to such unpardonable neglect, had it not been for "Omega" and a few other prodigies of mystical lore, this momentous period now so near at hand, would have taken the world completely by surprise. Another thing in the prophecy of Daniel which needs correction, is an omission in the conversation of the saints respecting the vision of the daily sacrifice. The saint, upon the testimony of the Prophet, simply says, "Then shall the sanctuary be cleansed." "Omega" very properly supplies the defect by adding, "the church purified, and the unholy and wicked destroyed." Taking these emendations into account, therefore, it is very evident that some extraordinary events must happen in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three. That such men as Newton, Hales, Clarke,

and others, did not make the astounding discovery to which "Omega" has directed public attention, is not at all wonderful, since the prophecy itself was in fault and they were not inspired. They did all that a reasonable expectation could require from men of their limited capacities and acquirements; they explained as far as they knew, and candidly confessed their ignorance with regard to the rest.

As some, perhaps, who have not particularly studied this subject, may be curious to know what explanation is generally given of the prophetic vision in question, without the emendations of such as "Omega," the following remarks may not be entirely useless. In the ninth chapter of the book of Daniel it is written, "Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people, and upon thy holy city, to finish the transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation of iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the Most Holy." From the subsequent verses we learn, that this period commenced at the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem, and ended with the Messiah. A prophetic day signifies a year; and seventy weeks of such days comprise a period of four hundred and ninety years. The commandment to restore and build Jerusalem was given to Ezra, four hundred and fifty-seven years before the birth of Christ; if to this we add thirty-three years, the age of Christ at his crucifixion, the sum will be four hundred and ninety years, corresponding exactly to the prophetic period. Respecting this vision "Omega" has given a similar explanation. In the eighth chapter of the same prophecy, another vision is recorded, to which the reader can refer. From the thirteenth and fourteenth verses, it appears that the sanctuary and the host were to be trodden under foot for two thousand three hundred days, meaning, as some suppose, years. When these days were to begin; the Prophet gives no direct information; but "Omega," as has been observed, kindly supplies the omission. These days, he affirms, commence with the seventy weeks, or four hundred and fifty-seven years before the birth of Christ; and hence they must end in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, as is evident by adding the two latter numbers together.

"Omega" has unfortunately omitted one item in his calculations, at which, I am afraid, unbelievers will be disposed to cavil. He takes no notice of the four years that elapsed between the birth of Christ and the beginning of what is commonly called the Christian Era. By taking these years into the account, the end of the two thousand three hundred days, must have been in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; so that we are forced to one of two conclusions,—either that all the unholy and wicked were destroyed three years ago, or that the Angel informed the Prophet, that four days of grace were to be allowed in the computation, and the latter, as usual, neglected to make a minute of it in the records.

From the written prophecy it is plain, that the daily sacrifice was taken away, and the place of the sanctuary cast down, by the "little horn," which proceeded from one of the "four horns" that came up on the head of the "rough goat," after the great horn was broken. This little horn either represented Antiochus Epiphanes, a king of Syria, who greatly persecuted the Jews; or, the Roman Empire.—If it represented the former, the daily sacrifice was taken away, or the prophetic days commenced about one hundred and seventy-four years before the Vulgar Era, and they will consequently end about the year two thousand one hundred and twenty-six; if it represented the latter, they must end at a still later period, for the oppression of the Jews by the Romans was subsequent to that by Antiochus. But those who have studied the subject most, and understand it best, acknowledge that the precise period for the fulfilment of this vision, cannot be satisfactorily determined.

Some have denied that in this vision prophetic days are intended, and not without plausibility. Through the prophecy, when reference is made to prophetic days, the Hebrew term YAMIM (literally days) is used; but in the passage under discussion two terms, ERER, BOKER (literally evening, morning) are employed. The use of a different phrase in this place, seems to furnish some evidence for the last mentioned opinion. This evidence is strengthened by a circumstance related by historians; That in the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes for two thousand three hundred "mornings and evenings" the daily sacrifice was "stopped and the temple rendered a shambles of murder a day of whoredom and of all manner of baseness." The whole period according to this statement only continued a little more than six years, and was terminated before the birth of Christ. The phraseology of the vision appears to intimate that the cleansing of the sanctuary signified a restoration of the priesthood and the Jewish sacrificial system, which could not happen at the end of the days, if they were prophetic; as such an occurrence during the Christian Era, would be an absurdity. But whether the days are prophetic or not, we cannot make their fulfilment coincide with the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, unless, like "Omega," we have recourse to a new revelation.

Your's, &c.,

ALPHA.

St. Andrews, 28th May 1842.

Reported Military Movements.—It is understood that the 52d Light Infantry, now in this Garrison, will shortly proceed to Frederickton, to take the place of the 60th Regiment, which comes to this City, and, with the 76th, now in Halifax, is expected to return to England in the course of the summer.—It is also rumoured that two battalions of the Rifles will be sent to Halifax, and that the

30th Regiment, not supply the place of

THE S

SAINT ANDREW'S

Charlotte
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Director next week
DISCOUNT
Hours of business
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SHERIFF'S SALES.
To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the second day of JULY 1842, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Elizabeth Farley and Isaac Ketchum, in and to the following premises, in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz., A Lot or Parcel of Land, bounded on the South-west side, by land owned by James Drake, and on the other sides, by the Salt water, containing half an acre, more or less, together with the STONE, FISH-HOUSE, and COORR'S SHED thereon.—One half of the Lot No. 45, in the first division of Grand Manan, with the Saw Mill and Buildings thereon. Also.—One Acre of Land adjoining the said Mill, and Mill site, beginning at the South-east corner of said Mill, and running to the road from Seal Cove to Grand Harbour.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of DANIEL ANSLEY, Esq. commanded to levy £2005 11 6d. &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office,
27th July, 1841

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of in and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Stables, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte

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

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

THAT piece or parcel of Land situated on GRAND MANAN and containing about TWO ACRES, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one John Sprague to John Cunningham, the present occupier, with the House, Stores, Wharf, and other improvements thereon.—The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy Wm. Douglas, Assignee of Colin Campbell, Esq. in a debt of £16 18s. 10d. recovered by him against John Cunningham of al. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office, 13th March, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 26th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

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

THOS. JONES,
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE

St. Andrews, 17th May, 1842.

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

HEADACHE.
CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families every member of which has had sick headache from infancy as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured effectively in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it: it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Ephron's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs. It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its great benefits to the distressed sufferers who are labouring under headache.

E. Sabin, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.
COMSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

MYSTERIOUS.
A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1815 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease. We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquiries his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 141 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews. How has this been done?
Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Heres Nerve and Bone Liniment externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.
ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hay's Liniment* for the Piles without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.
(externally) in the following complaints:
For the Piles, Tightness of the chest, For all Dropsy, especially in children, Tender Feet, Pains of the legs, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, at other longer sore however, obstinate as long standing, Whooping cough, Scald Head, &c.

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS AND CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done—without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humours of the blood must be carried off, or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humours.

Why do the Chinese live so long, and in such vigour, and still retain the power of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humours which infect the blood, and which only increase by purges unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalids for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humours drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the ruddy yellow hue of sickness change gradually to the full blooming glow of health & youthful vigour.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and see an older, and healthier man than you are. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—
"Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1841 by Thomas Jones, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York."
Beware of the only genuine. Messrs. Comstock & Co. New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighbouring countries.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HOLLY RED HEADS AND GREY!
FREQUENTLY IN CHILDREN.
Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!!
This dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair as dark shade or a perfect black, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as it is all powdered before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily see.

These facts are vouched for by the gentlemen, who manufacture it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

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

OLDRIDG'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York market about twenty years since, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair when it had fallen out, keeping the head free from dandruff, (a most loathsome article on a gentleman's coat collar) and giving a softness and beautiful hue unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purposes, none of which stand the test of trial, professing the most of them to be Oils of various kinds, which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no other article will make the hair grow rapidly and of a good quality but the Balm of Columbia is genuine, purporting to be the Balm of Columbia is genuine.

STILES & PRASER, Publishers.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED an APPRENTICE to the Printing business. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good character, will meet with a situation, on application at this Office.
Standard Office,
St. Andrews, May 13, 1842.

without the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the outside wrapper. Some have been deceived, and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine Balm of Columbia. Remember to look for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Don't be deceived with the assurance that any without that name is made in the same way, and is just as good, all such pretensions are false, and known to be so by the counterfeiter.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.
FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

COUGHS; Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pertussis, Hoarse Fever, Nausea, Sickness, Difficult or Prolonged Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietors, or, 375 Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth sts. New York, Geo. Taylor, M. D.; and by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New York; and by every Druggist in New Brunswick.

10 COPIES A YEAR FOR \$10!

The handsomest and cheapest Periodical for the Young.

Every Youth's Gazette.
—Illustrated by Elegant Engravings.

TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

ON Saturday the 24th day of January, will be commenced the editing and publishing of a new weekly paper, which will be called "EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE." It will be of the quarto form, containing eight pages similar to the New York Mirror. Every number will be embellished with BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

It will be for the most part original, and adapted to the wants and capacities of youthful readers. Not only will the exclusive services of an accomplished Editor be given to the work, but the talents of many popular writers will be enlisted in its support.

All the new popular works for children which appear in England will be obtained; and from these the best articles will be chosen and published entire in the columns of the Gazette, together with the engravings by which they will be illustrated. Thus, in our catalogue of contributors, there will be many names, dear and familiar to the young—Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Holland, Mary Howitt, Miss Martineau, Mrs. Russell, Miss Mitford, Mrs. C. Hall, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Southey, Miss Coleridge, and others. Thus, at a price far less than that for which such works could be reprinted in the shape of books in this country, will the most excellent treatises and stories for the young be presented.

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

EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE will, on and after the 24th of January, be issued on Saturday mornings, at the office of the New World 30 Ann street, New York.

THE MECHANIC & FARMER
The Advocate of Industry and Improvement in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Neutral in Politics and Religion.

THE Proprietors of the Pictorial MECHANIC & FARMER have much pleasure in presenting to their readers the Prospectus of the FIFTH VOLUME, to be commenced on the 18th of May, 1842.

The MECHANIC & FARMER will be greatly enlarged; it will contain an additional column on each page and will be extended proportionally in length; it will appear in an improved dress, and be otherwise rendered more deserving of the extensive patronage it has already received.

As a decided improvement in the general features of the paper, each number will contain a full description of at least one new invention or improvement in the Agricultural or Mechanical Department, which will be illustrated weekly by an Engraving. No invention or improvement in Agriculture or Mechanics worthy of being published, will be allowed to pass unnoticed; and the publishers are determined to render the MECHANIC & FARMER the best Agricultural and Scientific Journal in the British North American Colonies.

Postmasters and others favourable to the object of our enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Names for the new volume will be required to be forwarded early in May. All letters to be post paid.

Though the paper will be greatly enlarged, there will be no addition to the price, and it will be thus rendered the cheapest periodical in the Province.

TERMS.—If paid within three months \$24; after that period \$3; Mail papers \$24; if not paid at or before the close of the volume; 5 copies sent to one address for \$5 per annum, remitted in advance; 5 copies for \$9, and eight for \$14.

STILES & PRASER, Publishers.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED an APPRENTICE to the Printing business. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good character, will meet with a situation, on application at this Office.
Standard Office,
St. Andrews, May 13, 1842.

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

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

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

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

PRESIDENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Elihu Terry, Samuel Williams,
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington,
H. Huntington, Elisha Colt,
and Albert Day.

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

THOMAS SIME,
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT,
OF SAINT ANDREWS.

AGENT OF THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and their contents and all other descriptions of insurable property, OR AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

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

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

WM. CONNER, Secretary.

Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.
Mr. GARNETT also offers his services as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
St. Andrews, 24th Nov. 1841.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

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

For the greatest quantity of merchantable Wheat raised on any one Acre £3 0 0
Second " " " " " " " " 2 0 0
Third " " " " " " " " 1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Oats not less than 25lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre 3 0 0
Second " " " " " " " " 2 0 0
Third " " " " " " " " 1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Barley not less than 50lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre 2 0 0
Second " " " " " " " " 1 0 0
Third " " " " " " " " 1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0
Second " " " " " " " " 2 0 0
Third " " " " " " " " 1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Turneps Do 3 0 0
Second " " " " " " " " 2 0 0
Third " " " " " " " " 1 0 0

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

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

April 1, 1842—37/6

\$10 REWARD.

WHEREAS during the night of Wednesday last, certain evil-disposed persons did wantonly take away and secret the public LAMPS at the head and centre of the Market Wharf, break and otherwise injure the Clock in front of Mr. James Hutchison's shop, behind the Doors and break the Windows of several Offices, and commit various other Indecencies and depredations upon the property of individuals in this Town.

The above Reward of £10 will be paid to any Person who will lay before the subscriber such proof as will result in the conviction of the offenders.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 24th March, 1842.

22ND OCTOBER, 1841.

WILLIAM BARCOCK & SON,
HAVE received in addition to their former STOCK advertised 26th September 1841 the following

FALL & WINTER GOODS:
Pilot Cloths, Petenahams, Beaver Cloths; White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Bankets, Merinos; Plain and Figured Orleans and Saxony, Satinets, Pilot and Beaver Cloth Over Coats, Winter Slop Clothing, with many other articles suitable for the season all of which are offered for sale on their usual terms.

TO SELL OR LEASE.
THAT well improved and advantageously situated FARM & ISLAND, with Dwelling House and two Barns at Oakley, five miles from Saint Stephens, lately owned by Thomas Dunn, now occupied by David Woodcock.

Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint Stephens, or JOHN DUNN, Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842.

SELLING OFF! AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

BLUE, black, invisible green and claret Broad Cloth, pilot and duffel do, blue, black and claret Casimires, Buckskins, Battinets, Blankets, Tweeds and Fustians—30 pieces of white and red Flannels—Welsh, Salisbury and Swansdown do—twilled blue and heavy Kerseys do—2 bales Blankets assorted, from 14 to 24—Counterpanes and Coverlets—Carpetings of different colors—61 piece brown cotton from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, grass bleached white cotton, Linen do—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxony of different shades and patterns, Orleans de France and Merinoes all colors—250 pieces of prints suitable for winter and spring—lustrous cotton, checks and homespun, twilled janes and lining cottons, cotton stripes and fine Regatta—table covers blue and crimson, white and brown cloths do—Ladies plain Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stays white and brown do—woollen & worsted Yarns all colors—cotton Warps white and blue, Ladies winter Boots and Shoes, carpet & kid Slippers, prunella and morocco walking Shoes—kid Gloves, lined Berlin do—Lamb-wool Hosiery, Mohair and worsted do, Bobbinets and Laces, jetonnet, buck and mill Muslins, Bathrobes and cambricks, Insertion Bobbinets, Quillets and Edgings—Gents beaver and silk Hats, fur and hlein Cape, Southwesterns, oil cloths and covered Hags, a large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pairs of pantaloons of different qualities, frock coats and reeling jackets, peak coats, gamey frocks, red and striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the list.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Knives and forks, Scissors large and small, of an excellent quality, Razors, pocket and pen knives, ivory combs, pocket do, bakin pans and covers, flat iron, Indian do, fire shovels and tongs, long spades and shovels, shoe and scrubbing brushes.

GROCERIES.
10 Boxes of Belfast Soap,
15 Boxes of Glasgow " do
20 Boxes London and Liverpool do,
10 Boxes London mustard and dipt Candies,
1 Case of double refined Lost Sugar, from 4 to 6lb, for family use,
Sausages and green Teas,
Ground and unground Coffee,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, and Salsaparilla,
A few boxes of Grapes,
Indigo and Bluing,
A quantity of Black Lead,
A lot of corn brooms, Lamp Oil,
A few boxes window Glass 7 1/2 8 1/2 10 12,
A quantity of Flour and corn meal, pork & fish.

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

C. BRADLEY,
St. Andrews, 8th February, 1842.

HAY FOR S'LE.

FOR SALE AT CHAMCOOK ISLAND, 18 LIGHTY Tons best English Hay, on reasonable terms. Apply to B. K. FITZGERALD, St. Andrews, or to the subscriber.

MARSHAL H. ANDREWS,
Chamcook Island, 21st March 1842 12/6

Dry Fish and Oil.

NUMBER 8, MARKET WHARF.
The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual low prices.

100 Quanta Codfish,
150 Quanta Pollack Fish,
100 Barrels of No. 1, fat Herrings,
500 Boxes scaled No. 1 and 2, smoked Mackerels,
10 Barrels Cod and Hake Oil,
Sept. 15, 1841 B. R. FITZGERALD

NEW FANCY STORE.

FALL SUPPLY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint Andrews that she has received her FALL SUPPLY of GOOD, consistent of

Fashionable & Fancy Goods suitable for the Season, and at the Lowest Prices. Also—A general selection of

GROCERIES, which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms.

M. SHERLOCK,
November 4, 1841—44

TO BE LEASED.
THE STORE, WHARF & PREMISES lately occupied by JAMES RIT, Esq. Enquire of S. WATT, Att'y for Thomas Watt.

BANK STOCK.

ONE SHARE Charlotte County Bank Stock for sale.
Apply at the Standard Office.

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

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B. TERMS: 15s. per annum, delivered in town or called for 12s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted according to written order, or continued till forbid if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s
Each repetition of do, 1s 1/2
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line, Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on. Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the office to be paid for in advance. Blankets, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice.—to be paid for on delivery.

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St. Andrews, Parish of St. Andrews,
MILLTOWN,
St. David,
Twelve Hills,
Oak Bay,
St. Patrick,
St. George,
Upper Falls,
PENNFIELD,
GRAND MANAN
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Richmond,
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W. Campbell Esq
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Trist. Moore Esq
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Mr. J. Geddery
Mr. Clarke Hanson
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Wilford Fisher Esq
D. M. Millan Esq
W. J. Layton Esq
Mr. Henry S. Back
Jas. Cole Esq

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